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1905 HISTORY

PAST AND PRESENT OF The CITY OF ZANESVILLE & MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO

Including Biographical Sketches
Illustrated
1905

by

J. Hope Sutor

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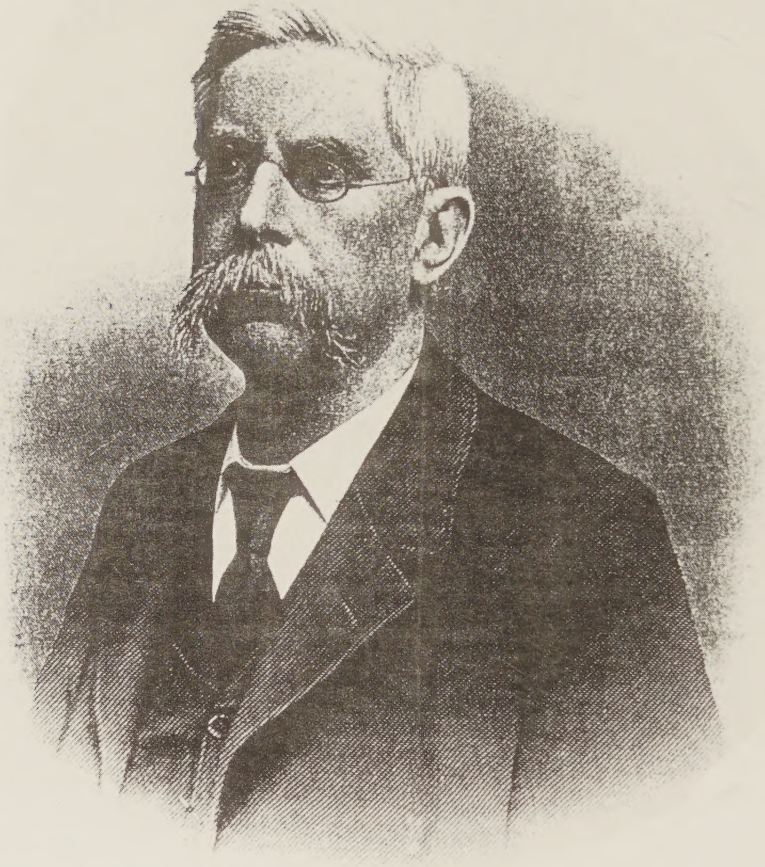

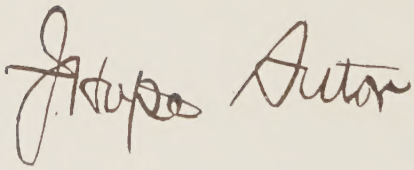

PAST AND PRESENT

OF THE

CITY OF ZANESVILLE

AND

MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO

BY

J. HOPE SUTOR

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS LEADING AND PROMINENT CITIZENS AND ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
ARKE PUBLISHING CO.
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PAST AND PRESENT

OF

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

THE ANTE-STATE PERIOD, COMPRISING THE MOUND BUILDERS, INDIAN HISTORY, THE SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY, AND THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

There is indisputable testimony that the mysterious, prehistoric people, whom we term Mound Builders, inhabited not only the county of Muskingum but had a settlement within the present limits of the city of Zanesville; the evidence consists not in the magnitude but in the number of these prehistoric remains, and while entirely circumstantial, is as conclusive and abundant as exists elsewhere. Numerous small mounds have been found in and about the county and the whipping post, which the law once required each county to maintain, was erected upon a small mound which stood upon the site of the present courthouse. A terrace originally ran from about Main and First streets diagonally to Fifth and Center and continued through to the existing high ground along the river at Seventh street; as laid out, the town limits on the north were at North street, and when the outlaying fields north of that street, where the High School and the McIntire Academy now stand, were cultivated, the plow turned up spalls of flint, arrow and spear heads, and stone hammers and axes. Flint is not found nearer than Flint Ridge, a distance of sixteen miles, and the granite from which the tools were made must have been brought from an even greater distance; the presence of spalls indicates the manufacture of the implements on the spot from minerals received from distant points, and the quantity of the refuse suggests a permanent residence as temporary manufacture would have been conducted nearer the source of the supply of the raw material.

This work, however, is not designed to consider theoretical subjects; all that may be alleged respecting the Mound Builders is conjecture and this reference is made that the reader may not conclude that the absence of a chapter on these people is an oversight, and to give assurance that the omission is intentional, as matter irrelevant to a narrative of historical facts.

Unfortunately, much of the early history of the county will ever remain unwritten, as a full century has elapsed since it began its political existence, and of those who conquered the wilderness and whose recollections were the only record, it must be written

> Their swords are rust;
> Their bones are dust;
> Their souls are with the Lord, we trust.

However difficult the task is to ascertain what occurred a century or less ago, the historian of a hundred years to come will experience even greater difficulties in selecting his material from the multiplicity of records the books and newspapers of the period are creating for him.

INDIAN HISTORY.

Indian records in Muskingum county are very meagre and the reason is very succinctly and truthfully stated in an article on The Ohio Indians in Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Society Publications, volume vi, page 82:

"As illustrating the fierce nature of the conflicts between the tribes north of the Ohio and those south of it in times past, it is an important fact that no tribes lived along the banks of that river or permanently occupied the contiguous territory. The Ohio as it flowed through the wilderness was and has always been considered one of the most beautiful rivers on the globe and its banks pre-

sented every allurement to, and advantage of permanent occupation. Yet, there was not on it from its source to its mouth, a distance of more than a thousand miles, a single wigwam or structure in the nature of a permanent abode. General William Henry Harrison, in his address before the Historical Society of Ohio, says:

"'Of all this immense territory, the most beautiful portion was unoccupied. Numerous villages were to be found on the Scioto and the headwaters of the two Miamis of the Ohio; on the Miami of the Lake (the Maumee) and its southern tributaries and throughout the whole course of the Wabash, at least as low as the present town of Vincennes; but the beautiful Ohio rolled its amber tide until it paid its tribute to the father of waters through an unbroken solitude. At and before that time and for a century after its banks were without a town or single village or even a single cottage, the curling smoke of whose chimneys would give the promise of comfort and refreshment to the weary traveler.'"

This was the result of the long and fierce struggle which was waged between the Indians north of the Ohio and those south of it. Its banks were not safe for permanent occupation by any of the Indian tribes. Even the vast and fertile territory of Kentucky was not, so far as known or as tradition informs us, the permanent abode of any considerable number of red men. It was indeed a dark and bloody ground long before its occupancy by the white men. In that territory there were great numbers of buffalo and wild deer and other game which made it a most desirable hunting ground, and hither came the Cherokees and Chickasaws of the south as also the tribes north of the Ohio to hunt and to obtain salt, and to wage war with each other; but it was not the permanent abode of any considerable number of any of these tribes. It was rather a battle ground and seat of conflict between the northern and southern tribes which had been waged for a long period of time.

Muskingum county was sparsely occupied by Wyandottes, Delawares and a few Senecas and Shawanese, and years before the arrival of the white man an Indian village existed in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, and because of its antiquity was referred to as "Old Town." A large Shawanese town called Wakatomaca was located upon ground now partially included within the corporate limits of Dresden; the cemetery was quite extensive and when the white man first came remains of the Indian cabins were in existence.

The depredations of the Indians upon the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers caused Earl Dunmore, governor of Virginia, to order men from the western part of Virginia to rendezvous at Wheeling, in June, 1774, and four hundred responded under Michael Cresap; Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tady Kelley were pilots and the party descended the Ohio in boats to the mouth of Captina Creek, in Belmont county, Ohio, and started in the most direct route to Wakatomaca, carrying seven days' rations. They were overtaken by Col. Angus McDonald who had been commissioned by Dunmore as commander and he ordered a halt of three days, which greatly incensed the men who complained they were consuming their provisions in idleness.

When about six miles from Wakatomaca, late in the afternoon, the body had just crossed a small stream and was marching along the first bottom in three parallel lines, in Indian file, and some distance apart, when the scouts discovered traces of Indians. The heads of the columns were at once thrown together and when the bank was reached some fifty Indians in ambush opened on them. The contemplated surprise was a failure and the whites deployed to the right and left and began the ascent of the bank; the skirmish became general and lasted about half an hour, when the Indians gave way in every direction; two white men were killed and eight or ten wounded; one Indian was killed and several were wounded and it was supposed others were among the killed and wounded, but were carried off according to the Indian custom. The Indians were pursued by a company on each flank and one in the rear, but when the town was reached it was found deserted.

During the battle McDonald was seen lying behind a log and the intelligence was soon in possession of the men; somewhat after the manner of modern political shouting one man would inquire, in a loud voice, "Who got behind the log?" and a hundred voices would yell in concert, "The Colonel." The nominal commander became furious and threatened the man who started the statement, and the man who had seen him walked to him and declared he had seen him; handing his rifle to a comrade he cut some hickory withes and stood on the defensive; the company roared and the colonel walked away.

Anticipating pursuit across the river the Indians formed an ambush but scouts had been sent up and down the stream and located the enemy; a sentinel saw an Indian behind a screen, across the river, who occasionally raised his head for a survey over the river; the soldier placed a second ball in his rifle, took deliberate aim at the blind and when the head again appeared placed both balls through the savage's neck, and when the whites crossed the next day the body was found and scalped.

About two hours before daylight Cresap formed his men and led them across the stream, surrounded the Indians but failed to capture them as they scattered in the thicket; they soon asked a parley and were offered peace on condition that the chiefs be sent as hostages. Fi.e came and

were placed under guard and marched in front of the white column to the Indian camp. The captives then represented that they could not conclude a treaty without the presence of the chiefs of other tribes, and one was sent to bring them in; he failed to return at the designated time and another was sent on the same mission with similar results. The whites then marched to the next town, a mile or so away, and had a slight skirmish in which one Indian was killed and one white man was wounded, and upon reaching the town discovered that during the parley the Indians had removed the women, children, infirm and effects, and the town was burned. The whites then returned with the hostages who were sent to and confined at Williamsburg until a peace was effected.

Years before the government secured any nominal sovereignty to the land north of the Ohio, and before any surveys and sales had been made, a contriband population came from Pennsylvania and Virginia, encouraged by the traders and land speculators, and formed scattered settlements as far south as the Muskingum, but the land was held by what was termed tomahawk title. The result was the Indians' wrongs were multiplied and the troubles of the peaceful settlers were increased. In 1778 Col. Broadhead reported to Washington that he had sent troops to drive off trespassers on Indian lands and the report caused additional troops to be sent to expel squatters. The Indian raids continued and spasmodic dashes were made against the perpetrators, but the methods were wild and aimless and the results temporary and uncertain.

Independent of the actions of the individual members of the white and red races, the governments of both races had good reason to doubt each other's sincerity, and much of the trouble which existed was occassioned by the inability of each contracting party to understand the motives, customs and aspirations of the other; the commingling of the two degrees of human development did not present an illustration of the scriptural text of "how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The Indians of the northwest were united, in a measure, in a Confederacy, controlled by a Great Council; to be binding on all the tribes an agreement required the sanction of this body. When the Federal officers came to the west they erred in ignoring the Great Council and lost its friendship by dealing with the separate tribes, who really had no title and could bind no other tribe. In effect the practice was similar to the binding force of a treaty made by a foreign power with the state of Ohio instead of the general government. Tribal treaties had been concluded by which all the territory south and east of a line up the Cuyahoga river, across the portage to the Tuscarawas and Fort Laurens; thence west to the portage between the Big Miami and the Auglaize, and thence to the Lake, had been released to the general government, and its authorities labored under the delusion that all the Indian titles had been extinguished; the opinion became current that the Indians recognized the authority and sovereignty of the United States, and it was some time before it dawned upon the government that the cunning of the Indian had been exercised in taking advantage of the ignorance of the white man respecting the tribal relations. The ravages and murders continued, notwithstanding treaties, the punishments inflicted did no permanent good, and in December, 1786, the Indians sent a remonstrance to Congress in which they declared that all treaties "should be with the general voice of the whole confederation and in the most open manner, without any restraint on either side" and it was held to be "indispensably necessary that any cession of our lands should be made in the most public manner and by the united voice of the confederacy, holding all partial treaties as void and of no effect." A conference was asked and Congress was warned that their property would be defended, but the government returned an evasive reply.

Upon the authority of Hildreath it is stated that Col. Harmar desired to prepare the Indians for a favorable consideration of the treaties he knew Gen. St. Clair would propose upon his arrival as Governor of the Northwest Territory, and during the latter part of June, 1788, sent Lieutenant McDowell and thirty men from Fort Harmar with supplies for themselves and presents for the Indians, with instructions to erect a council house and build huts for the men and security of the goods; the present site of the town of Taylorsville was selected, because of its proximity to the Indian village at Duncan's Falls and its remoteness from the influence of the military post at Marietta.

Large numbers of Indians from various tribes had arrived by July 12, among them about twenty pariahs of various nations, and during the night these ruffians stealthily approached the tent containing the goods and attacked the guard of ten men, killing two and wounding one or two others; the white men returned the fire and their comrades coming to their support the thieves were thwarted, one of the number being killed and one wounded. The Delawares pronounced the dead man a Chippewa and denied all knowledge and collusion, and fearlessly came into the white camp with their women and children; as further evidence of innocence they seized and bound six of the offenders and delivered them to the troops, who sent them to the fort, where they were kept in irons for a long time. The incident closed the effort to deal with the Indians at the

time and the men and stores were returned to Fort Harmar.

Gen. St. Clair was averse to trusting the savages, and they objected to holding a convention to adjust peace measures under the guns of the fort, and both parties prepared for peace or war. Young Brant, son of the famous chief of that name, came down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum trail with two hundred warriors and camped at Duncan's Falls, and sent runners to Governor St. Clair to inform him that it was desired to complete the preliminaries at the Falls, and although nothing had transpired to warrant the conclusion, the Governor suspected a plot to abduct him, and the runners were told that an answer would be sent by a ranger. The remainder of the narrative is so tinctured with romance that the fact cannot be separated from the fiction, and it is repeated as related. Hamilton Kerr was a trusted scout at the fort, and the governor's daughter Louisa was well acquainted with him and was herself noted for her equestrian skill and fearlessness, often riding off into the wilderness alone and returning with large game. Kerr was dispatched to deliver St. Clair's answer and reconnoitre, and when a short distance above Waterford discovered traces of Indians; while scouting on a bluff he raised to his feet and was astonished to hear a woman's laugh and coming down the bank met the Governor's daughter, on a pony dressed in Indian style, with a short rifle slung to her body; the ranger was speechless with the vision of the young woman so far from home, and she added to his embarrassment by laughing at his costume, which consisted of a red turban and hunting shirt, no trousers and a breech cloth in their place. Calling him familiarly "Hamm" she told him she had left the fort without any one's knowledge and was going to the Falls to see young Brant, and demanded the letter her father had sent; Kerr's expostulations were unavailing and they continued their journey, their supper consisting of dried deer and water, and she slept against a tree while he stood guard with rifle in hand.

Next day they came in sight of the Indian camp and directing Kerr to conceal himself she rode off with the letter and was soon taken prisoner; she asked for Brant who soon appeared in full war costume and she handed him the letter, remarking that she had met him when he was attending college, at Philadelphia; he was much embarrassed and when he had read the letter she remarked she had risked her life to see him, and asked a guard back to Marietta. He replied he guarded the brave and would accompany her in person, and having found Kerr the trio arrived at Marrietta the third day, and Brant was introduced to her father. Upon his return to the Falls he conducted his warriors home without a treaty, and in love with the Governor's daughter. He attended the treaty meeting in January, 1789, but took no part in the deliberations, feasted at the fort and in vain asked the hand of his inamorata. In 1791 he led the Chippewas in the battle which resulted in St. Clair's defeat, and gave orders to shoot the general's horse but to do him no harm; St. Clair lost four horses in that engagement and several bullets passed through his clothing but he was unhurt.

After the whites had made strong settlements in the Muskingum valley the Indians were friendly, their depredations being confined to thieving and drunkenness; the squaws were very kind, especially in cases of sickness and gathered herbs and roots, prepared teas for colds and fevers, concocted lotions for rheumatism and were generally very successful in their treatment, and instructed the whites in the potency of the vegetable remedies which they employed.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LAND.

A letter from President Washington, respecting the surveys of the public lands, is interesting, not only on account of its historical value and relevancy, but as indicating the care with which public officials were chosen in that day. The letter is autograph and covers both sides of the sheet, and is remarkably well preserved.

"PHILADELPHIA 12th Septr. 1796.

"DEAR SIR—By a recurrence to the acts of the last session of Congress, you will find one for disposing of the ungranted lands No. Wt. of the Ohio; and for appointing a Surveyor General for the purpose therein mentioned; and you may have heard, that Mr. DeWitt who was Geographer to the army at the close of the war, after the decease of Mr. Erskine, and at present the Surveyor General of the state of New York (a man of profound knowledge in mathematics, and sufficiently skilled in astronomy) was nominated to that office, and has declined the acceptance of it.

It is yet vacant; and you have been mentioned to me as a Gentleman to whom it might be acceptable.

"Without taking then a circuitous route to ascertain this fact, I shall apply immediately to yourself for information; and will frankly ask, because I am sure you will candidly answer (if the appointment should meet your wishes) whether your knowledge in mathematics, practical Surveying, and so much of astronomy as is useful to a skillful exercise of the latter, for discovering the Latitude, Meridian, &c., now are or easily could be made familiar to you. These questions are propounded because affirmative qualifications are essential.

"As the season and circumstances befit now to

press for an appointment and as my continuance here, and the road I shall travel back to Virginia (for the purpose of returning with my family for the winter) are somewhat uncertain, I request the favor of you to put your answer to this letter under cover to the Secretary of State, who will be directed to open it, and to fill up the blank commission which I shall deposit in his office with your name, if you are disposed to accept it; or with that of another Gentleman who is held in contemplation if you do not. You may if it is not too troublesome, address a duplicate to me at Mount Vernon, to remain in the Post Office at Alexandria until called for.

"With great esteem & regard,
"I am Dear Sir
"Your Very Hble. Servant
"Go. WASHINGTON."

"The Honble.
"James Jewett."

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The exclusion of French and British authority from the territory northwest of the Ohio river did not end the contest for national supremacy over the tract: there was no general government in fact and several states claimed ownership; none of these claims were based on evidence which an outside power would have respected, but when the states bargained among themselves each possessed value, although Virginia only could claim land which was occupied. This vast and first public domain of the United States was the creation, by voluntary cession, of the states themselves, and when the cessions had all been made the Federal government had title to 169,959,680 acres northwest of the Ohio river.

The first actual movement to cede the western land to the United States came from New York, whose claims were the least defensible, as no citizen of that commonwealth lived in the region alleged to be owned. It claimed the territory as the heir of the Iroquois tribes, under treaties with the Six Nations and their conquered tributaries, and for land extending from the lakes to the Cumberland mountains, including Kentucky which was also claimed by Virginia under charter rights and conquest.

February 19, 1780, the legislature of New York gave proof of its national sentiments by authorizing the cession of all its claims to the United States on certain conditions, and March 1, 1781, Congress accepted the proposition. Further, the western limits were voluntarily fixed on the meridian of the extreme western end of Lake Ontario, which left the "Erie Triangle" at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania; this small portion was also claimed by Massachusetts and included in its later cession, and 1792 the United States sold it to Pennsylvania to give that state a frontage on Lake Erie.

September 6, 1780, a committee of Congress expressed the opinion, which was adopted, that "It appears more advisable to press upon these states which can relieve the embarrassments respecting the western country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims since they cannot be preserved entire without endangering the stability of the general confederacy" and October 10 it was determined, as the first step in the administration of the public domain, that all western land ceded to the general government should be disposed of for the common advantage, saving only that the reasonable expense of any state thus ceding her rights might be allowed her, in case she had been at the cost of defending the ceded parts during the war.

July 31, 1782, Congress took steps for a survey and disposition of vacant lands, and a committee reported September 5 "that it is their opinion that the western land, if ceded to the United States, might contribute towards a fund for paying the debts of the states," and on motion of Mr. Witherspoon it was amended to read, "for the discharge of the national debt."

July 3, 1783, the first draft of an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory was presented by Theodorick Bland, in which it was proposed to accept the land from Virginia conditionally, and ultimately divide it into states as soon as such sections of it should contain 20,000 people.

Virginia made the largest claim of any of the states to western land based on chartered rights and conquest, and her assertion of title had early, in the Revolutionary war, been questioned by those states which had no chartered extensions to the west; the disputants alleged that common cause was being made for independence and that unsettled land should be shared in common by all the states, and Maryland had blocked the formation of the Confederation by refusing to join unless the question was settled. Maryland's protest was laid before Congress, May 21, 1779, when Virginia rather arrogantly told the remonstrants that she could manage her own affairs, and, disregarding the growing conviction that all western land should belong to the nation as a whole, proceeded to arrange to open an office for the sale of lands south of the Ohio, although New York, under treaties with the Indians, and Massachusetts and Connecticut under charters, disputed her claims.

Certain land companies, holding tracts in the territory, memorialized Congress to arrest the sale of all land until Virginia and the companies could be heard and October 30, 1779, Congress passed a resolution, for which all but Virginia and North Carolina voted, which earnestly recommended to

"the said state, and all other states similarly circumstanced, to forbear selling or issuing warrants for such unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war." Virginia replied December 14, 1779, and stated she desired to give every satisfaction in her power, consistent with her rights, and had enacted a law to prevent settlements north of the Ohio but protested against any claims by the contending companies; she argued her title and expressed her willingness to furnish land north of the Ohio, without money, as bounty to the soldiers of such states as had no lands for the purpose.

In 1780 Thomas Paine attacked Virginia's claim in a pamphlet styled "Public Good" and urged that a new state be formed of the western land and the proceeds of the land sales be used to pay the debts of the war, and September 6, 1780, Congress recommended to the several states having claims to western laids to cede the same to the United States.

January 2, 1781, Virginia yielded to Congress the lands north of the Ohio on condition that Congress would guarantee to Virginia all her other claims south of that stream, but the price was regarded too great and Congress declined, and Virginia lost the opportunity of taking the lead in the movement which began March 1, 1781, when New York ceded its claims to the general government.

September 13, 1783, Congress prescribed the conditions upon which it would accept a cession from Virginia, which was agreed to by all the states excepting Maryland and New Jersey, and December 20, 1783, Virginia authorized her delegates in Congress to convey to the United States all rights to the territory northwest of the Ohio, which cession was signed March 1, 1784, by Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, James Monroe and Samuel Hardy.

The cession contained a reservation that in case the quantity of good land in Virginia's territory south of the Ohio was insufficient for the bounties to Virginia's soldiers, the deficiency should be made in good land lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers in Ohio, and 4,204,800 acres were so reserved and known as the Virginia Military Lands. The Federal Government was also to confirm the possession and title of the French Canadians and other villager citizens of Virginia, and satisfy the land bounty claim of George Rogers Clarke and soldiers to an aggregate of 150,000 acres.

The cession stipulated that all land within the territory ceded, and not reserved for an appropriation to any specific purpose or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or may become members of the Confederation, or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to the respective proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and for no other purpose or use whatsoever.

April 5, 1784, a committee of Congress reported that "Congress still considers vacant territory as a capital resource," and the Virginia cession having been made, on April 23, 1784, the act, known as the Ordinance of 1784, was passed for the temporary government of the ceded territory, and it was provided that ten small states should be created to be known as Sylvania, Michigania, Chersoneus, Illinoia, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelesipia. This Ordinance was inoperative and nothing was done under it.

Massachusetts claimed charter rights to a strip of territory between Lakes Huron and Erie, bounded on the east by the St. Clair and Detroit rivers and Lake St. Clair, and extending westward, in parallel lines, across Michigan, Lake Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, to the Mississippi river; this territory was beyond the country in which her title had been extinguished by later grants, was a wilderness occupied by the British and Indians, and in which no citizen of Massachusetts resided or could go; April 19, 1785, it was ceded to the United States without reserve.

May 20, 1785, Congress passd the first Ordinance respecting the method of disposing of western lands, and while the final cessions were pending the future of the vast domain was discussed, at intervals, but little progress was made until May 10, 1786, when a committee reported that the number of states should not be less than two nor more than five, but the question of slavery in them was left open; nothing further was done until April 26, 1787, when another committee reported "An Ordinance for the government of the western Territory" which, after various amendments, was marked, May 10, for a third reading, and further consideration was deferred until July 9.

In the light of experience, every plan proposed from September 6, 1780, when the resolution was passed asking the states to cede land, until July 6, 1787, when the Ohio proposition was made, would have been harmful had it been carried out.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, Connecticut claimed a strip of land lying between her charter limits, 41 degrees and 42 degrees and 2 minutes north latitude, extending from the Delaware river to the Mississippi river; Pennsylvania also claimed the strip lying within her charter limits and the bitter controversy was decided by the federal court sitting at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1782, in favor of Pennsylvania, which left Connecticut claiming that part west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and which lay south of

the Massachusetts claim across Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin to the Mississippi.

In October, 1780, Connecticut agreed to cede the territory to the United States with retained jurisdiction which Congress declined, and in January, 1783, Connecticut instructed her delegates to proceed no further; May 20, 1786, the legislature authorized the delegates in Congress to cede the western lands, after New York, Virginia and Massachusetts had ceded theirs, but shrewdly retained a proprietary right in 4,300,000 acres in Ohio, along the shore of Lake Erie. September 13, 1786, the cession was made of all the land claimed except that portion lying between the western boundary of Pennsylvania and a meridian 120 miles west thereof, which reservation was known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut, and sometime as New Connecticut, the soil and jurisdiction being reserved. This concession was strongly opposed and Washington was not in favor of accepting it, but Congress was extremely anxious to obliterate all claims by the states to the western lands, and acceded to the agreement. The title to the land was not so good as in the other portion of the territory, where Federal warrants were given, and April 28, 1800, Congress passed an act agreeing to issue Federal warrants for the western reserve land on condition that Connecticut would quit claim its title to the United States: the legislature having authorized this, on May 30, 1800, the Governor executed the document.

In October, 1786, one month after the cession, the legislature of Connecticut resolved to put the reserve land on the market, at not less than three shillings per acre, and $27 per township of six miles square was paid in specie for the survey. May 10, 1792, the legislature donated 500,000 acres in the reserve for the citizens of Connecticut whose property and homes had been destroyed by the British during the war: the aggregate number of such persons was 1,870 and their losses amounted to 161,548 pounds sterling; this reservation was known as the Fire or Sufferer's lands.

In May, 1793, the legislature appointed a committee to sell the land, and in October they reported an act to sell the land to establish a fund for the support of the ministry and public schools, which was adopted, but the ecclesiastical feature gave such dissatisfaction it was repealed. In May, 1795, another enactment was agreed on for the sale of the land and a committee appointed to carry it into execution. Propositions for the purchase were advertised in June, and in August a meeting was held to consider the bids, which ran from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000, the highest being from a citizen of New York; this aroused the people of Connecticut and the bidder proposed to give them a half interest in the tract; a counter proposition caused the withdrawal of the New York proposition; as nearly every person in Connecticut was interested in one or more of the numerous land companies, a proposition was finally accepted to sell the tract for $1,200,000, payable in five years. The sale was made August 12, and September 2, 1795, the deeds were made but no money was paid, and the purchasers had considerable difficulty in giving security, and later had to give the land as collateral. The school fund of Connecticut amounts to more than $2,000,000, and yields the state annually about $120,000 from the sale of the western reserve lands.

July 9, 1787, Congress referred the Ordinance to a new committee, which reported on the 11th; on the 12th the anti-slavery clause was added and July 13, 1787, the famous Ordinance became a law with only one dissenting vote and July 27, 1787, the terms of sale to the Ohio company passed the Congress.

The Ordinance of 1787 has been pronounced "the Ordinance of Freedom" and "Next to the Federal Constitution, the greatest of all legislative acts." Daniel Webster declared that no single law, or any law giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct and lasting character. In his address at the Centennial celebration, of the landing of the Pilgrims at Marietta, Senator George F. Hoar said:

"Here was the first human government under which absolute civil and religious liberty has always prevailed. Here no witch was ever hanged or burned. No heretic was ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older states or nations, where the chains of human bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast, 'With a great sum obtained I this freedom,' each sister of this imperial group—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—may lift her queenly head, with the yet prouder answer, 'But I was free born.'"

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

In November, 1785, a detachment of United States' troops, under Major Doughty, was sent to the mouth of the Muskingum river, where they erected Fort Harmar on the west bank; July 13, 1787, the famous ordinance creating the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation, and October 5, 1787, Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, but did not proceed to his post until the succeeding summer. April 7, 1788, the first settlement in the Territory was established at Marietta, and as there was no government the settlers, on the next day, voluntarily adopted a code of regulations and nailed a copy to a tree on the river bank. These rules were to govern

the dealings of the people with each other and meet the exigencies of the community until the officers of the Territory should arrive and institute regular government.

The Governor and party arrived July 9, 1788, and rested until the 15th when the Governor publicly appeared before the assembled settlers, read the commissions of himself and colleagues, delivered his inaugural and began the government. His first official act for the establishment of local government was the erection of Washington County, which was proclaimed July 27, 1788, and embraced all that portion of the present state of Ohio lying east of Cuyahoga river and its portage to the Tuscarawas, and the course of the latter to Fort Laurens (or Lawrence); thence west to the Scioto river and by its course to the Ohio, the area embracing nearly one half the present state.

The ordinance of 1787 provided for a governor to serve three years, to be appointed by the Congress, as the government of the United States under the Constitution had not yet been formed; a secretary to be likewise appointed to serve four years, and a court of three judges to serve during good behavior, two of whom should constitute a court and have common law jurisdiction.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, had authority to adopt and publish "such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances in the district, and report them to Congress;" and such enactments were to remain in force until the organization of a general assembly and their repeal, unless disapproved by the Congress.

The only participation the people had in the government was to yield a blind obedience to the directions of the governor and judges, and Nathan Dane, the reputed author of the Ordinance of 1787, said it was "made unfriendly to liberty" in order to induce the early formation of states to become a part of the Federal union.

The first assumption of local government, by the people, occurred at Marietta, February 4, 1789, during the absence of the governor and judges, when a town meeting was held to make some police regulations for the village, and apologies were made to the Territorial authorities for the action on the plea of urgent necessity.

The first local government was established by publication, November 6, 1790, which directed "the justices of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace" in the several counties "to divide the counties into townships" and creating the offices of constable, overseer of the poor and township clerk, who were to be appointed by the justices and not elected by the people. The judges in each county were empowered to appoint assessors and June 19, 1795, the first power conferred on the people was given by an act providing that the assessors should be chosen by the electors in each township, and the first officers chosen by them were the ones that imposed the tax.

Town meetings were established January 18, 1802, and persons elected to office were required to serve or pay a fine of $5.00, but were not obliged to serve two consecutive years.

It was stipulated in the Ordinance that when there should be 5,000 free male inhabitants in the Territory they should have authority to elect representatives from their counties or townships to a General Assembly, to serve two years, on the basis of one representative for every 500 free male inhabitants, until there were 25 representatives, after which the ratio should be fixed by the legislature, but every representative was required to be a citizen of the United States for three years and a resident of the district, or a resident of the district for three years, and in either case must own, in his own right, 200 acres of land in the same; a voter was required to have fifty acres of land in the district and be a citizen and resident, or a like freehold and two years' residence.

The General Assembly consisted of the Governor, Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consisted of five members to serve five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, and three of whom should be a quorum, to be chosen in the following manner: When the representative had been elected the Governor was to name a time and place for them to meet and nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to the Congress, five of whom the Congress was to select and commission as such Council; when a vacancy occurred the House of Representatives was to name two persons, one of whom the Congress was to select and commission for the remainder of the term; and every five years the House was to nominate ten persons from whom the Congress was to choose five.

The Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives had authority to make laws in all cases for the government of the Territory not repugnant to the principles and articles of the Ordinance, and when a legislature had been formed the Council and House, by joint ballot, were permitted to choose a Delegate to the Congress, with a voice but no vote.

Preceding the formation of a Territorial Legislature the following counties had been formed by proclamation of the Governor:

Hamilton, in Ohio, January 2, 1790; enlarged February 11, 1792; again enlarged June 22, 1798, by a part of Knox. St. Clair, in Illinois, April 27, 1790. Knox, in Indiana, June 20, 1790. Randolph, in Illinois, October 15, 1795. Wayne,

in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, August 15, 1796. Adams, in Ohio, taken from Hamilton, July 10, 1797. Jefferson, in Ohio, taken from Washington, July 29, 1797. Ross, in Ohio, taken from Adams, Auggust 20, 1798 and a strip taken off the east side of Hamilton and added to Adams.

Nine counties therefore existed in the Northwest Territory when, in 1798 it was ascertained there were enough male inhabitants to entitle them to enter upon the second grade of territorial government, and Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation directing the electors to choose Representatives to the first General Assembly; the election was held in December, 1798, and as the legislature could not convene until the Legislative Council was commissioned the Representatives elect were directed to assemble at Cincinnati, February 4, 1799, to nominate ten persons from whom the selection by the Congress should be made.

The original Ordinance was enacted by the Congress of the Confederation but the government of the United States, under the Constitution, had meantime been formed and at the first session of the first Congress an act had been passed directing that "in order that the Ordinance of the United States, in Congress assembled, for the government of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States" and it was provided that in all cases wherein the Governor of the Territory was directed to report to the Congress of the Confederation he should communicate with the President of the United States, who would nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers which the Ordinance stipulated should be appointed by the Congress.

Of the ten men selected by the Representatives the President commissioned two from Hamilton county, and one each from Washington and Jefferson counties in Ohio and Indiana.

The First General Assembly of the Territory convened at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and adjourned December 19. An idea of the population of the territory now covered by the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, may be had by considering the representation to this body: Hamilton county had 7; Ross, 4; Adams and Washington, 2 each; Jefferson, 1; or 16 in all from the Ohio counties; St. Clair and Randolph, 1 each, or 2 from Illinois; Knox, 1 from Indiana; and Wayne, 1, from the combined Ohio, Indiana and Michigan counties; a total of 22 members.

From the beginning of the Territorial government, differences of opinions had prevailed between the Executive and the judges respecting the scope of their legislative authority. In "Winning of the West," Theodore Roosevelt says of St. Clair: "He was an autocrat both by military training and by political principles. He was a man of rigid honor, and he guarded the interests of the Territory with jealous integrity, but he exercised such a vigorous supervision over the acts of his subordinate colleagues, the judges, that he became involved in wrangles at the very beginning of his administration." The Governor contended that he and the judges could adopt only such laws as were in force in some state, but the judges outvoted him, and when the question was referred to the Congress the Governor was sustained. Other causes of friction had arisen while the Governor had considerable influence and a large following the opposition was powerful as was manifested when the General Assembly selected a Delegate to Congress.

Although the Governor was a part of the legislature he was excluded from participating in the selection of the Delegate, and Captain W. H. Harrison, Secretary of the Territory, was named in opposition to Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor, and Attorney General of the Territory, and October 3, 1799, Harrison received one majority as a Delegate.

When Harrison resigned the secretaryship to go to Congress, the office remained vacant a couple of months and a young Virginian, Charles Willing Byrd, an earnest Jeffersonian Republican, was appointed, and as he was ex-officio Governor, in the absence of that officer, he exercised his ad interim authority to advance his party interests, a practice as common in those days as the present. The greater part of the Representatives were Federalists and as they had the selection of the Legislative Council that body was entirely of that political faith, and had been appointed by President Adams.

The pioneers of the Northwest Territory were not all poor men seeking food and shelter in the forest, and content with that small share of this world's goods. The Ohio and Scioto Companies were crude and primitive forms of syndicates and trusts, and the only difference between them and the powerful combinations of the present day is the more subtle methods, refinement and finesse of the current period.

Speculation was rife and infected everything, and the Governor was severely criticised by those whose schemes he would not promote by official authority; counties were created as rapidly as his judgment dictated they were demanded, but he resisted the clamors of numerous localities for the creation of counties where the only benefit would accrue to the land speculators, and when the Territorial legislature met the subject became a disturbing element between it and the Executive.

Several acts were passed creating new counties, or changing the boundaries of existing ones, six

of which he vetoed; the legislature insisted that when the Governor had laid out the country into counties and townships, as he had done, his exclusive authority ceased and the General Assembly had authority to alter, divide or multiply at pleasure, subject to his approval. He would not agree to change or alter, and contended that in some of the proposed counties the number of inhabitants was inadequate to sustain the expense of such a government, as there were not to exceed one hundred male inhabitants. His biographer says: "The greed which characterized the transactions in lands actuated those who were speculators to seek to control the establishment of new county towns; they hoped to increase the value of their lands, as the public improvements in the way of buildings and roads, and superior advantages incidental to a county seat would attract the better class of settlers to such neighborhoods."

An illustration of the speculative methods is given in Howe's Historical Collections, volume I, page 228, under head of Adams County:

"The first court in this county was held in Manchester. Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, acting in the absence of the Governor, appointed commissioners, who located the county seat at an out of the way place a few miles above the mouth of Brush Creek, which they called Adamsville. The location was soon named, in derision, 'Scant.' At the next session of the court its members were divided and part sat at Adamsville and part at Manchester; the Governor, on his return to the Territory, finding the people in great confusion, and much bickering between them, removed the seat of justice to the mouth of Brush Creek, where the first court was held in 1798. Here a town was laid out, by Noble Grimes, under the name of Washington. A large courthouse was built, with a jail in the lower story, and the Governor appointed two more of the 'Scant' party judges, which gave them the majority. In 1800, Charles Willing Byrd, Secretary of the Territory, in the absence of the Governor, appointed two more of the Manchester party judges, which balanced the parties, and the contest was maintained until West Union became the county seat."

Before the adjournment of the first session of the legislature the Governor addressed the members:

"I am truly sensible, gentlemen, of the inconveniences that follow from a great extension being given to counties; they cannot, however, be constructed while the settlements are otherwise, and the inconveniences are not lessened, but rather increased, by being made very small, with respect to the number of inhabitants.

"The expenses which necessarily attend the establishment of counties, fall light when divided amongst a number, but become a heavy burden when they must be borne by a few, and the inconveniences of attending the courts as jurors and witnesses, which are sometimes complained of, are increased nearly in the same ratio as the counties are multiplied within the same bounds.

"There is yet another reason, gentlemen, why these acts were not assented to. It appears to me that the erecting of new counties is the proper business of the Executive. It is indeed provided that the boundaries of counties may be altered by the legislature; but that is quite a different thing from originally establishing them. They must exist before they can be altered, and the provision is expressed that the Governor shall proceed, from time to time, as it may become necessary, to lay them out. While I shall most studiously avoid encroaching on any of the rights of the legislature, you will naturally expect, gentlemen, that I should guard with equal care, those of the Executive."

St. Clair's opponents insisted that he was unwilling to erect new counties because of fear that with a larger number in the legislature his political influence would be diminished and the sentiment against him was so strong that steps were taken to curtail his authority, and before the second session of the legislature assembled Congress had been induced to pass an act, which was approved May 7, 1800, to take effect July 4, 1800, by which the Northwest Territory was divided by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, and thence due north to the territorial line. The portion west was erected into the Territory of Indiana, with St. Vincennes, on the Wabash, as the seat of government, and the eastern part was continued as the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, with practically the area afterwards organized as the state of Ohio, with the seat of government at Chillicothe, on the Scioto. This had the effect of cutting down the representation, and when the second session met at Chillicothe, November 3, 1800, and remained in session until December 9, 1800, there were the former counties of Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson and Ross, with the new county of Trumbull, which the Governor had formed by proclamation July 10, 1800.

The Ordinance required that electors should own land in fee simple and the surveys contemplated the sale by government in larger tracts than actual settlers of small means could secure. Delegate Harrison's first act in Congress was to offer a resolution to subdivide the surveys and permit the sale of small tracts; this was vigorously opposed by the large landowners but the measure passed over their protests and every in-

dustrious man was enabled to secure his own home, on easy terms, and liberal extensions were made in the payments for those who had pre-emption rights.

The census of 1800 revealed that the Ohio territory had a population of 42,000, and although the number was insufficient to establish a state under the Ordinance, the people were ambitious to form a state government, and made application to the Federal authority for the purpose. Both Federalists and Anti-Federalists schemed for the advantage and to have the boundaries coincide with their political majority. St. Clair was a Federalist and advocated a state extending only to the Scioto river on the west, as the majority of the voters in that territory were Federalists. Jefferson had become President after a severe struggle by a narrow margin and by the personal interposition in his favor of his old enemy, Alexander Hamilton, and the party knew it was essential to have a new Republican (Democratic) state before the election in 1804. In the boundaries, as proposed by the Ordinance of 1787, the majority was Anti-Federalist and as Congress was of that political school the action taken by the Ohio legislature consenting to a reduction of area was not approved, and the boundaries named in the Ordinance were left intact.

The second legislature, first session, convened at Chillicothe, November 23, 1801, and remained in session until January 23, 1802; the second session was never held as the action taken to form a state rendered it unnecessary. Three additional counties had been formed since the preceding session; Clermont, by proclamation dated December 6, 1800, and taken off Hamilton; Fairfield, formed from about equal portions of Washington and Ross and proclaimed December 9, 1800; and Belmont, made from the northern part of Washington and the southern part of Jefferson, September 7, 1801. None of these three counties sent representatives to the session, which contained 21 members: 7 from Hamilton, 4 from Ross, 3 each from Jefferson and Wayne, 2 from Washington, and 1 each from Adams and Trumbull.

January, 1802, a census was taken of the eastern territory and 45,028 persons, of both sexes, were enumerated; application was made to Congress for leave to call a convention to establish a state government, which was referred to a committee which reported to the House of Representatives on March 4, 1802, that while the number of inhabitants, by census, was insufficient to comply with the statute, the immense sales of land in the limits of the territory, and the progressive increase of population since the census would give the necessary population "before all the measures necessary for the formation of a constitution, putting into operation a state government and its admission into the Union can be effected."

April 30, 1802, an act was approved prescribing the present limits and directing that all male citizens of the United States, of full age and who had resided in the Territory for at least one year and had paid county or territorial tax, and all who were otherwise qualified to vote for representatives in the Territorial legislature, should be qualified to vote for representatives to a convention to meet at Chillicothe, on the first Monday in November, to determine, first, whether it was expedient to form a state government and if a majority should so declare the convention had authority to frame a constitution and form a state government. Representation was fixed: Trumbull, Belmont, Fairfield and Clermont, 2 each; Adams, 3; Washington, 4; Jefferson and Ross, 5 each; Hamilton, 10; in all 35.

November 1, 1802, the convention met at Chillicothe, John McIntire, of Zanesville, being a delegate from Washington county, and a resolution, "That it is the opinion of the convention that it is expedient, at this time, to form a constitution and state government," was adopted by a vote of 32 to 1, the negative being cast by Ephraim Cutler, of Washington county. The convention remained in session until November 29, and on the question of submitting the constitution to the people for approval, Washington and Jefferson counties voted solidly, with 7 votes, for submission, but the remaining 27 were cast against. Ohio was selected as the name for the new state and on the last day the constitution was signed by the members and became the law by that act.

The struggle for political supremacy was strenuous. St. Clair was 65 years of age and the Federalist leader, and his supporters were mostly men of mature age with a few active, young men, while the opposition was mostly young, active, shrewd, irrepressible men. The scheming was far reaching on both sides, and was often deep and treacherous, so that personal violence was not infrequent; efforts were made, by filing charges, to secure the removal of St. Clair, but even President Jefferson, the reputed father of the spoils system, would not act until the latter part of 1802.

Howe, in *Historical Collections of Ohio*, in chapter on Warren county, quotes from a series of articles in the Western Star, at Lebanon, to the effect that St. Clair was removed and Gen. Harrison appointed in his stead; as Harrison did not succeed St. Clair and the other alleged facts are not well sustained the entire statement must be accepted with some distrust. The venerable

contributor stated that a mob assembled one night in the streets of Chillicothe, and next morning Gen. St. Clair, in the presence of three prominent gentlemen, expressed contempt for the weakness of the theory upon which the government was being conducted, and declared that a stronger form, such as had made England the model of nations, would have to be adopted. Gen. St. Clair's strong Federalist principles were well known, and one of the party's most prominent theories was a strong central government, so that a declaration of this character was not an unknown or unfamiliar utterance, and the Governor had made similar ones many times before.

A more probable reason for the removal of the Governor is found in the statement that in an ill-advised speech, made in a private capacity before the constitutional convention, November 3, 1802, he expressed opinions which caused the following frigid letter to be written:

"WASHINGTON, November 22, 1802.

"Arthur St. Clair, Esq.,

"SIR—The President observing, in an address lately delivered by you to the convention held at Chillicothe, an intemperance and indecorum of language toward the Legislature of the United States, and a disorganizing spirit and tendency of very evil example, and grossly violating the rules and conduct enjoined by your public station, determines that your commission as Governor of the Northwest Territory shall cease on the receipt of this communication. I am, etc.,

The letter was signed simply "James Madison," and its decidedly low temperature recalls a similar letter written a century later to an old soldier who had fallen under the disfavor of the administration. Secretary Byrd became acting Governor until Edward Tiffin assumed the office upon the erection of the state.

February 19, 1803, an act was approved which stated that the people of Ohio had, on the 29th day of November, 1802, formed a state government and provision was made for the operation of the United States' courts therein.

When the Federalists had been defeated in the effort to have a small state, they opposed the proposed one; not having secured what they desired they preferred none; when the act passed calling a convention and leaving it to the body to determine whether there should be a state, it became important for each side to secure as many delegates as possible. Political excitement ran high, the Federalists claiming that the number of representatives from the several counties adverse to them was unfair, and that Wayne county was omitted because it was opposed to the new state, but this was not a true representation of the facts as the portion of Wayne in Ohio was an Indian reservation and was unsettled by whites.

CHAPTER II.

THE FORMATION OF THE STATE, COMPRISING THE ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, THE BUCKEYE STATE, REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, STATE SENATORS AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD.

It is singular that the date of the admission to the Union, of a state of the area, prominence and influence of Ohio, should be uncertain and a mooted question, but seven dates have been given, only two of which have supporting arguments in their favor.

April 28, 1802, is named in *Harris' Tours,* in 1805, but no act or reason is given and none is known.

April 30, 1802, is given in a note in United States Statutes at large volume 1, page 2, but this is the date of the passage of the enabling act, and the people of Ohio had not yet complied with the conditions.

June 30, 1802, is given in the report of the IX census, volume 1, page 575, but no act or reason is given and as Congress was not then in session it must be disregarded.

November 29, 1802, is the date the constitution was adopted by the convention, but a state government was not in operation for three months thereafter.

February 19, 1803, is named in *Caleb Atwater's History of Ohio,* 1838; E. D. Mansfield, in his *Political Manual;* and G. W. Paschal, in *Annodated Constitutions,* but it is the date of the approval of an act extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to Ohio.

These five are obviously incorrect and March 1 and 3, 1803, remain for consideration.

The enabling act of April 30, 1802, and the adoption of a constitution November 29, 1802, have been held as making the people of Ohio a body politic, but there was no state because the constitution provided for the election of a Governor, members of a General Assembly, sheriffs and coroners, which was to occur on the second Tuesday in January (11), 1803, and that the first session of the General Assembly should convene on the first Tuesday in March (1st.), 1803.

November 29, 1802, the day the Constitutional Convention closed its labors, a proposition was adopted for presentation to Congress, which re-

cited the action of Congress in providing for the organization of the state, and agreed to accept the Congressional term "provided the following addition to and modification of the said proposition shall be agreed to by the Congress of the United States." The modification referred to the appropriation of public lands for schools and road purposes, and Thomas Worthington was appointed a special agent to lay the proposition before Congress and endeavor to secure its assent thereto. December 23 he presented the proposition to the House and January 7, 1803, to the Senate, the latter body's action being significant, as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what legislative measure may be necessary for admitting the state of Ohio into the Union, or for extending to that state the laws of the United States."

January 19 the committee reported that everything had been done properly by the state and that it was "now necessary to establish a District Court within said state." The report was considered on the 21st and the committee was directed to bring in a bill, which was done on the 27th and passed February 7th; February 12 the bill passed the House and was approved on the 19th.

In the collection of Charters and Constitutions, compiled by order of the United States Senate, 1877, the constitution of a state follows the enabling act, and that by the date of admission. As no formal act of admission was passed in the case of Ohio, this collection gives February 19, 1803.

That Congress did not recognize Ohio as a state by reason of the adoption of the constitution is attested by the inquiry, made in the House of Representatives, whether the Delegate from the Territory Northwest of the Ohio was entitled to a seat in Congress, as the convention had adopted a state constitution, November 29, 1802, and January 31, 1803, the House decided that Ohio was not yet a state and that the delegate held his place from the Territory Northwest of the Ohio.

It appears that Ohio was not a state, at least until February 19, 1803, but local conditions and provisions made it impossible on that date. The Governor and legislature had been elected but no provision had been made for assuming the functions of office until March 1, 1803, upon which date the General Assembly met, an organization was effected, rules were adopted and at 11 a. m., March 3, 1803, a joint convention of the houses was held to open and declare the result of the ballot for Governor, when it was found that Edward Tiffin had received 4,564 votes, and none opposed, and was declared duly elected; at 1 p. m. the joint convention again assembled and the Governor-elect took the oath of office. As the constitution provided that the speaker of the Senate should exercise the office of Governor in case of a vacancy, and as the Senate organized on March 1, there was an acting Governor on that date.

However, Congress had not yet agreed to the proposition submitted by the constitutional convention, although it is reasonable to assume that an agreement was promised, and perhaps had been given on or before March 1, as the act concurring in the request of Ohio was *approved* March 3, 1803.

March 1, 1803, is the most reasonable date to accept as the one on which Ohio became a state; its legislature was fully organized; the presiding officer of its Senate was virtually Governor and all the functions of a state government were in operation; in addition to these conclusions Congress has so decided. The Territorial judges did not conclude their business of the courts until April 15, 1803, and asked pay to that date; under advice of counsel the Treasury officials refused payment after November 29, 1802, when the constitution was adopted; application was then made to the state of Ohio and the legislature declined payment and referred the petitioners to the United States; February 21, 1806, Congress passed an act to pay the judges to March 1, 1803, when the state government became a fact, and this seems to be conclusive.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Three Constitutional Conventions have convened in Ohio; the first assembled at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802, and formed the constitution under which Ohio became a state of the Union. Muskingum was then a part of Washington county, and John McIntire was a delegate from that county representing the district now known as Muskingum county; the convention remained in session until November 29, when the document was formally completed and signed, and was not submitted to popular vote for ratification.

At the forty-eighth legislative session, held 1849-50, provision was made for a convention to revise the constitution, and the hall of the House of Representatives was designated as the place of assembly. At an election held in 1850 delegates were chosen, those from Muskingum county being David Chambers and Richard Stillwell, and the body thus chosen met May 6, 1850, and adjourned July 9, to meet at Cincinnati, December 2, 1850, as the legislature would then be in session and some other place than the capital city was deemed desirable for the deliberations. The second session continued until March 10, 1851, when the constitution was adopted as a whole and was ratified by the people June 17, 1851.

At the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly the third convention to revise the constitution was provided for, and in 1872 delegates

were elected to sit at Columbus, May 14, 1873. Charles C. Russell and Daniel VanVoorhis represented Muskingum county, but the proposed new constitution was rejected, in 1874, by a large majority.

BUCKEYE STATE.

Various derivations have been given of the universally recognized sobriquet of "Buckeye," applied to the State and the citizens of Ohio. The commonly expressed solution of the origin of the term is that the buckeye tree is indigenous to Ohio, and not being found elsewhere it applies logically to the state and its people. This conclusion is formed from false premises, as the tree appears in the borders of Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia, where the soil is similar to the rich valleys of the Ohio, Scioto, Miamis, Hockhocking and Muskingum. The pioneers found the tree in great abundance, and the beauty of its foliage and fruit, and the softness and ready adaptation of its wood for their uses, made it exceedingly popular among them.

The Indian name was "hetuck," meaning the big eye of the buck, because of the resemblance of the fruit, in color and shape, and the peculiar spot on it, to that organ of their favorite game, but the more practical and abbreviated phraseology of the English transformed it into "buckeye." Not only is the word of Indian origin but its application to the white man was first made by the Indian, and as an expression, spontaneous and sincere, of the highest respect and admiration.

The organization of a government at Marietta was known to the Indians and a large number had gathered there to make treaties when the ceremonies, attending the opening of the first court in the Northwest Territory were conducted, September 2, 1788. A formal procession of the civil and military officers and dignitaries was a prominent feature of the occasion, and the Indians were profoundly impressed with Col. Ebenezer Sproat, high sheriff, who led the procession, carrying a drawn sword. He was a man of more than six feet stature, fine physical proportions, dignified bearing and commanding presence, and the Indians' love of ceremony was gratified by the display of costume and formality, and especially by the towering form of the sheriff, and their comment was "Hetuck," or "Big Buckeye," a nickname which was subsequently attached to him.

The reputed virtue of the buckeye as a charm for rheumatism, if carried on the person, caused many persons from the east to send them to friends in that section, and travelers carried them back, so that the people east of the mountains became familiar with them, but it was not until the great political campaign of 1840 that the term became attached to the state and its people.

W. H. Harrison was well known in the west as an Indian fighter and was immensely popular because of his success in defending the frontier; he had legislative and executive experience, but when he became the nominee of the whigs, in that memorable campaign, an opposition paper expressed the opinion that "he was better fitted to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider than rule in the White House." The Whigs did not take offense at the comment but made it a party slogan, and the log cabin became the campaign emblem. Harrison was portrayed sitting at the door of a log cabin, through which could be seen a barrel of hard cider with coon skins and strings of buckeyes adorning the rude walls.

An immense state convention was held at Columbus, February 22, 1840, and large delegations came from various points in the state, in wagons and on horseback, as there was no other form of transportation, and among the devices presented was a log cabin, built of buckeye logs, mounted on a wagon and hauled by a long string of horses; in the cabin was a strong chorus that sang campaign songs, the burden of the refrains being about the buckeye, in its various uses by the residents. The buckeye thus became a popular Whig emblem, and buckeye canes were cut in immense quantities and sent into adjoining states.

In preparation for a large mass meeting in western Pennsylvania, it was ordered that each officer should carry a buckeye cane, and a committee was sent into Ohio to procure them. The procession was two miles in length and many individuals ordered canes, and 1,432 were counted, and over one hundred strings of buckeye beads were worn by young ladies, dressed in white and riding in a canoe, carrying banners representing the states.

When S. S. Cox, a Zanesville boy, made a European trip he signed his letters to the home press, "A Buckeye Abroad," and in 1841 the president of an eastern college, in referring to his pupils mentioned those from other states by the name of the commonwealth, but those from Ohio were designated as "Buckeyes."

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Representatives to the National Lesislature have been:

1803-13	Jeremiah Morrow	Entire state.
1813-17	James Caldwell,	Third Dist.
1817-21	Samuel Herrick,	Fourth Dist.
1821-23	David Chambers,	Fourth Dist.
1823-29	Philemon Beecher,	Ninth Dist.
1829-33	William W. Irvin,	Ninth Dist.
1833-35	Robert Mitchell,	Twelfth Dist.
1835-37	Elias Howell,	Twelfth Dist.

1837-39	Alexander Harper,	Twelfth Dist.
1839-41	Jonathan Taylor,	Twelfth Dist.
1841-43	Joshua Mathiot,	Twelfth Dist.
1843-47	Alexander Harper,	Fourteenth Dist.
1847-51	Nathan Evans,	Fourteenth Dist.
1851-53	Alexander Harper,	Fourteenth Dist.
1853-57	Edward Ball,	Sixteenth Dist.
1857-61	C. B. Thompkins,	Sixteenth Dist.
1861-63	Wm. P. Cutler,	Sixteenth Dist.
1863-65	John O'Neill,	Thirteenth Dist.
1865-69	Columbus Delano,	Thirteenth Dist.
1869-73	Geo. W. Morgan,	Thirteenth Dist.
1873-79	Milton I. Southard,	Thirteenth Dist.
1879-83	Gibson Atherton,	Fourteenth Dist.
1883-89	Beriah Wilkins,	Sixteenth Dist.
1889-93	James W. Owens,	Sixteenth Dist.
1893-1905	H. C. VanVoorhis,	Fifteenth Dist.
1905-	Beman G. Dawes,	Fifteenth Dist.

During the one hundredth year's existence as a county, the Congressional district has been represented forty years by a resident of the county, and of the twenty-six gentlemen who have been honored by the toga of the office, eight have claimed Muskingum as their home. Gen. Herrick and Dr. Mitchell have been sketched among the Distinguished Dead, and brief biographies of the other Representatives follow.

DAVID CHAMBERS was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1780; educated himself and learned the trade of printer and came to Zanesville about 1810; soon after the Muskingum Messenger was started he purchased the interest of one partner and later of the other and was not only the sole proprietor but editor and journeyman; under his masterful hand the paper became one of the most prominent and influential democratic organs of the state. In 1814 he was chosen Representative to the General Assembly and sold the paper, and from 1817 to 1821 was clerk to the county commissioners, an office equivalent to the present county auditor. From 1821 to 1823 he was Representative to Congress and upon retiring joined Adam Peters in publishing the Ohio Republican, in advocacy of the election of Henry Clay to the presidency. In 1836, '37 and '38 and again in '41 and '42 he represented the county in the lower house of the General Assembly and 1843 and '44 was sent to the Ohio Senate, serving as speaker during the last named year. He was a man of great force of character and distinguished ability, and for forty years was a leading public man in the Muskingum valley. His commercial and financial interests were extensive and he ranked among the most enterprising citizen of Zanesville, where he died in August, 1864.

ALEXANDER HARPER first breathed the breath of life February 5, 1786, in Ireland; he came to America early in life and settled at Zanesville, and appeared as an advocate at the Muskingum Bar in 1813; by close application and perseverance he attained the highest distinction at the Bar, on the Bench and in the legislative halls at Columbus and Washington. In 1820 and '21 he represented the county in the Ohio House of Representatives, and was immediately thereafter chosen presiding judge of the fourth circuit, over which he presided from 1822 to 1836; from the Bench he entered Congress and served during 1837 and '38, and was returned from 1843 to '47 and again during 1851 and '52; the last nomination came as a distinguished honor, when he was 65 years of age and with honors thick upon him, the nomination being unopposed in a whig district in which a nomination was equivalent to an election, an evidence of the reputation for ability and probity his long career had established. In Congress his power was recognized by his appointment to the judiciary and similar important committees. He was kind and gentle in disposition and was identified with all the most praiseworthy movements in the city of his adoption, where he died December 1, 1860.

EDWARD BALL was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1810, and came to Zanesville when a young man; he was a man of large affairs, engaged in numerous business enterprises and was extensively interested in the shipment of live stock to the eastern market, an occupation, which, before the creation of packing houses and beef trusts, was an important and lucrative business. From 1839 to '43 he served as sheriff of the county, and was Representative to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1845 and 1849. From 1853 to 1857 he was Representative to Congress and was Sergeant at arms of the National House of Representatives during the two following Congresses. In 1860 he was admitted to the Bar, and from 1868 to 1872 was again Representative to Congress. Originally a whig he became a republican, but later affiliated with the democrats, and was accidentally killed at Zanesville in 1879 while superintending the loading of a shipment of cattle.

JOHN O'NEILL was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1822, and boasted of his pure Irish descent, and certainly inherited the native wit and shrewdness of that people. His parents moved to Frederick, Maryland, when he was quite young and there he attended school; while yet a boy he entered the office of the Attorney General, as a law student and pursued his reading with so much energy that he was admitted to practice before attaining his majority. In 1843 he came to Zanesville, and accepted a position as law clerk in the office of Richard Stillwell, in the room at the northwest corner of

Fourth street and Fountain alley, which was his own law office for so many years, and until his retirement about a year or so before his death. During his long practice he formed partnerships with Corrington W. Searle, George W. Moneypenny, Hugh J. Jewett, W. H. Ball and C. C. Goddard. In 1853 he became prosecuting attorney and served with signal ability until January, 1856; when the Civil war occurred he was active in recruiting men for service; in 1863 he was chosen Representative to Congress and served one term; from 1884 to 1888 he represented the Muskingum district in the Ohio Senate, and during the last two years was president pro-tem of the body; against his own better judgment he acquiesced in the opinions of the majority of his colleagues and the expressed wishes of many of his constituents, and with the democratic senators went to Kentucky and Tennessee to prevent a quorum of the Senate and the chances of Republican supremacy. Originally, Mr. O'Neill was a stanch whig, but upon the disruption of that party and the formation of the Know Nothings he affiliated with the democrats and remained one during the remainder of his life. Mr. O'Neill was a gentleman of the old school, polished, polite, graceful, unobtrusive and kindly; he was one of the most eloquent speakers and profound logicians of the Muskingum bar, and was styled the silver tongued orator; his most celebrated forensic efforts were brief and he had the faculty of compressing more pointed statements and brilliant periods in a brief space of time than any associate at the bar. During recent years he was afflicted with an affection of the eyes that forbade the use of books and papers, but kind friends kept him acquainted with the current of the rapidly occurring events, at home and abroad. An attack of "grippe" so exhausted his feeble vitality that he obeyed to the summons to another existence May 25, 1905, and was borne to his grave as the honored nestor of the Muskingum bar.

MILTON I. SOUTHARD was born at Perryton, Licking county, Ohio, October 20, 1836, attended the public schools and graduated from Dennison University, Granville, in 1861; in 1863 he was admitted to the Bar and located at Zanesville. From January, 1868, to November, 1872, he served as prosecuting attorney, and in the latter year was elected Representative to Congress and re-elected for the two ensuing terms; he was a member of the committee on revision of the statutes of the United States and chairman of the Committee on Territories, and Colorado was admitted to statehood on his report. Although he had a large and lucrative practice, at Zanesville, upon the completion of his Congressional term he located at New York, in association with Gen. Thomas Ewing, in the practice of his profession. During the winter of 1904-5 he was attacked with "grippe" and upon convalescing expressed a desire to return to the hills of Zanesville that he might be "home;" his request was gratified and he was brought to the residence of his brother Frank H., where he died May 4, 1905.

HENRY CLAY VAN VOORHIS was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, Ohio, May 11, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and Dennison University; in 1874 he was admitted to the Bar and has always manifested a deep interest in politics; from 1879 to 1884 he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884; in 1893 he was elected Representative to Congress and by successive re-election has served six terms, but upon being named for the sixth term announced that he would not again be a candidate. At the time of his first election he was president of the Citizen's National Bank, which he resigned, and upon the sudden death of Willis Bailey, the president, in February, 1905, Mr. Van Voorhis, then vice-president, was again elected president.

STATE SENATORS.

1804, Joseph Buell, Washington, Gallia and Muskingum.

1805, Joseph Buell, Hallam Hempsted, Washington, Gallia, Athens and Muskingum.

1806, Hallam Hempsted, Leonard Jewett, same district.

1807, Leonard Jewett, John Sharp, Same District.

1808-09, Robert McConnell, Muskingum and Tuscarawas.

1810-11, Robert McConnell, Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Guernsey.

1812-14, Robert McConnell, Muskingum.

1815-16, Ebenezer Buckingham, Muskingum.

1817-18, George Jackson, Muskingum.

1819, Samuel Sullivan, resigned, Muskingum.

1820, John Mathews, Muskingum.

1821-22, Thomas Ijams, Muskingum.

1823-24, Ebenezer Buckingham, Muskingum.

1825-26, Wyllys Silliman, Muskingum.

1827-29, John Hamm, resigned, Muskingum.

1830, James Raguet, Muskingum.

1831-32, Ezekial T. Cox, Muskingum.

1833-34, Thomas Anderson, Muskingum.

1835-38, Samuel J. Cox, Muskingum.

1839-42, James Henderson, Muskingum.

1843-44, David Chambers, Muskingum, Speaker, 1844.

1845-48, Charles B. Goddard, Muskingum, Speaker 1847.

1849-50, Charles C. Convers, Muskingum, Speaker 1850.

1852-53, W. E. Finck, Muskingum and Perry.
1854-55, Hugh J. Jewett, Muskingum and Perry.
1856-57, Eli A. Spencer, Muskingum and Perry.
1858-59, Ezekial Vanatta, Muskingum and Perry.
1860-61, Charles W. Potwin, Muskingum and Perry.
1862-63, Thomas J. Maginnis, Muskingum and Perry.
1864-65, William E. Finck, Muskingum and Perry.
1866-69, Daniel B. Linn, Muskingum and Perry.
1870-73, William H. Holden, M. D., Muskingum and Perry.
1874-77, Elias Ellis, Muskingum and Perry.
1878-81, Lyman J. Jackson, Muskingum and Perry.
1882-83, John D. Jones, 15-16 District.
1884-85, John O'Neill, 15-16 District.
1886-87, John O'Neill, Edwin Sinnett, 15-16 District.
1888-89, Edwin Sinnett, Joseph G. Huffman, 15-16 District.
1890-91, Daniel H. Gaumer, 15-16 District.
1892-95, George Iden, 15-16 District.
1896-97, Benjamin F. Rodgers, Charles U. Shryock, 15-16 District.
1898-99, William E. Fink, Jr., William E. Miller, 15-16 District.
1900-01, William Lawrence, 15-16 District.
1902, Norman F. Overturf, 15-16 District.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1804-05, Seth Carhart, Elijah Hatch, Ezekial Marvin, Washington, Muskingum and Gallia counties.
1805-06, Elijah Hatch, James Clark, James E. Phelps, Washington, Muskingum, Gallia and Athens counties.
1806-07, Levi Barker, Lewis Cass, William H. Putoff, same district.
1807-08, John R. P. Burean, Joseph Palmer, John Mathews, same district.
1808-09, David J. Marple, James Clark, Muskingum and Tuscarawas.
1809-10, David J. Marple, George Jackson, same district.
1810-11, David J. Marple, George Jackson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Guernsey counties.
1811-12, George Jackson, William Frame, Muskingum, Tuscarawas, Guernsey and Coshocton counties.
1812-13, John Hamm, Stephen C. Smith, Muskingum.
1813-14, Stephen C. Smith, Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum.
1814-15, Stephen C. Smith, David Chambers, Muskingum.
1815-16, Robert Mitchell, Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum.
1816-17, Robert Mitchell, Robert McConnell, Muskingum.
1817-18, Christian Spangler, Thomas Nisbet, Muskingum.
1818-19, James Hampson, John Reynolds, Muskingum.
1819-20, John Reynolds, Robert McConnell, Muskingum.
1820-21, Alexander Harper, Robert K. McCune, Muskingum.
1821-22, Alexander Harper, William H. Moore, Muskingum.
1822-23, William H. Moore, Nathan C. Findlay, Muskingum.
1823-24, John C. Stockton, Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum.
1824-25, Thomas L. Pierce, Thomas Flood, Muskingum.
1825-26, Thomas L. Pierce, James Hampson, Muskingum.
1826-27, James Hampson, Thomas Flood, Muskingum.
1827-28, James Hampson, James C. Stockton, Muskingum.
1828-29, Wyllys Silliman, David Chambers, Muskingum.
1829-30, Littleton Adams, James Raguet, Muskingum.
1830-31, Littleton Adams, Thomas Maxfield, Muskingum.
1831-32, Appleton Downer, David Peairs, Muskingum.
1832-33, William Cooper, John H. Keith, Muskingum.
1834-35, Aaron Robinson, William H. Moore, Muskingum.
1836, David Chambers, Muskingum.
1837, David Chambers, David K. McCune, Muskingum.
1838, David Chambers, Charles B. Goddard, Muskingum.
1839, Abraham Pollock, George W. Adams, Muskingum.
1840, Abraham Pollock, John Watkins, Muskingum.
1841-42, David Chambers, Charles Bowen, Muskingum.
1843, Joseph Fisher, Davis Johns, Muskingum.
1844, Davis Johns, Muskingum.
1845, Edward Ball, John Trimble, Muskingum.
1846, John Trimble, Muskingum.
1847, A. S. B. Culbertson, Abel Randall, Muskingum.
1848, Abel Randall, Muskingum.
1849, Edward Ball, Muskingum.

1850, William Morgan, Muskingum.
1852, William Morgan, William C. Filler, Muskingum.
1854, John Metcalf, Samuel McCann, Muskingum.
1856, John A. Blair, John Crooks, Muskingum.
1858, John A. Blair, Lewis Frazee, Muskingum.
1860, Daniel Van Voorhis, Elisha I. Trimble, Townsend Gore, Muskingum.
1862, Thaddeus A. Reamy, Jacob Glessner, Muskingum.
1864, James Gallogly, Elijah Little, Muskingum.
1866, A. W. Shipley, Perry Wiles, Muskingum.
1868, Edward Ball, H. J. Jewett, Muskingum.
1870, Edward Ball, Elias Ellis, Muskingum.
1872, William H. Ball, Elias Ellis, Muskingum.
1874, James A. Moorehead, John B. Sheppard, Muskingum.
1876, Harvey L. Gogsil, Lamech Rambo, Muskingum.
1878, H. F. Achauer, Muskingum.
1880-82, Robert Price, Muskingum.
1884, Charles E. Addison, Muskingum.
1886, Elijah Little, David Stewart, Muskingum.
1888, Daniel H. Gaumer, John C. McGregor, Muskingum.
1890, Thomas J. McDermott, Muskingum.
1892, Thomas D. Adams, Muskingum.
1894, William S. Bell, Muskingum.
1896-98, B. F. Swingle, Muskingum.
1900, Amos N. Gray, Robert Silvey, Muskingum.
1902, James M. Carr, Muskingum.

CHAPTER III.

CREATION OF COUNTY. JUDICIARY. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. CLERKS OF THE COURT. PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. SHERIFFS. PROBATE COURT. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. COUNTY AUDITORS. COUNTY TREASURES. COUNTY RECORDERS. COUNTY SURVEYORS. COUNTY CORONERS.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

When Ohio became a state of the Union, it was composed of nine counties: Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont, and the first state legislature erected eight more: Butler, Montgomery and Warren from Hamilton; Greene from portions of Hamilton and Ross; Franklin from Ross; Columbiana from Jefferson and Washington; Gallia from Washington; and Scioto from Adams At the second session, the House of Representatives, on January 4, 1804, passed a bill creating Livingston county, which the Senate amended to read Muskingum, and as finally adopted, by both houses, January 7, 1804, the bill read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the counties of Washington and Fairfield, as comes within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Muskingum, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the ninth township, in the ninth range of the United States' military lands, thence with the western boundary line of said range south to the southern boundary line of said military lands, thence with the same west to the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of public lands, thence with the said line south to the southwest corner of the sixteenth township of the fifteenth range, thence eastwardly to the south boundary of the sixteenth township till it intersects the west boundary of the twelfth range, thence with the sectional lines east to the western boundary line of the seventh range, thence with the same north to the northeast corner of the military tract, thence with the north boundary line of the tenth township in the first and second ranges of said military lands, west until intersected by the Indian boundary line, thence with the same westwardly to the place of beginning.

"Section 2. That from and after the first day of March next, said county shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county; Provided always, that all actions and suits which may be pending on the said first day of March next shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fees, fines and forfeitures which shall be then due shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had never passed.

"Section 3. That the temporary seat of justice of said county shall be at the town of Zanesville until the permanent seat shall be fixed acording to law.

"Section 4. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

ELIAS LANGHAM,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"NATHANIEL MASSIE,
"Speaker of the Senate."

"January 7, 1804."

The county, as thus defined, had a length from north to south of about six miles and a width, from east to west, of about fifty-five miles.

Whatever opinions may be entertained respecting the savagry, indolence and treachery of the

American Indian his nomenclature must be conceded to be vastly superior in logic, rhythm and melody to that applied by his white conqueror. Where the civilized man employed arbitrary, accidental or sentimental names for locations, the Indian coined one indicative of the characteristics of the object, and where these have been preserved or retained the language has not suffered by the addition to its vocabulary.

No citizen of Ohio would consider, for a moment, the exchange of the name of his state for any of the ten classical designations proposed by Jefferson in his ordinance of 1784. Moxahala is more musical than Jonathan's creek, and the Natchez, of the former Seventh ward, possesses the same superiority of euphony over the neighboring locality of Millwood; Muskingum pleases the ear more than Licking, and Tuscarawas and Coshocton are more agreeable in sound, and more appropriate in designation, than the Knox and Holmes which are attached to adjoining counties. Therefore, as these lines are read, the people of Muskingum county should experience a grateful acknowledgment to the Ohio Senate, which amended the act creating the county, by substituting Muskingum, originally pronounced Moosking-dom, an Indian word meaning Elk's Eye, for the name Livingston, however worthy the patriot was of the distinction, as proposed in the original draft as passed by the House, and to which amendment the House promptly acceded.

By act of February 13, 1808, Tuscarawas county was cut off, and by act of January 31, 1810, Guernsey county was created from parts of Muskingum and Belmont. By act of January 31, 1810, Coshocton county was formed from Muskingum and Tuscarawas; by an act of December 26, 1817, Perry was created from Muskingum, Washington and Fairfield, and December 29, 1817, Morgan county was erected from Muskingum, Guernsey and Washington, but was to remain attached to the respective counties until the new county was organized; this last amputation ended the reduction of the original area of the county, and Muskingum ranks as the eighteenth in seniority among the eighty-eight counties of the state.

JUDICIARY.

The first judicial system of Ohio grouped several counties into a circuit, with a president judge, elected by the General Assembly, for seven years, and who was required to be a lawyer, but three citizens of each county in the circuit, who were not required to be lawyers, were also chosen by the legislature as Associate Judges; the president judge and two associates, or three associates without the president judge, could hold court, and sessions could be held at the pleasure of the associates.

In 1804 there were three circuits, Muskingum county being in the second with Adams, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Ross and Scioto counties. Wyllys Silliman was president judge and April 25 was named by law as the beginning of the first term of the Common Pleas Court in Muskingum county, but the record does not give the date of the first court, the register reading as follows:

"At a special court held on the ——— day of —— in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at the house of David Harvey, Esquire, in Zanesville, in and for the county of Muskingum, it being the first court held in said county, Present, the Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, President; and Jesse Fulton and David Harvey, Esquire, his Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Appointed Abel Lewis, Clerk *protem* of said court, who gave bond and was sworn into the office aforesaid by the said Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, according to law and the constitution of the state of Ohio."

The first court was held in David Harvey's tavern, at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, sessions being subsequently held in a two story log house on the west side of Sixth street, about one hundred feet south of Main street, and owned by James Herron.

The earliest known writ was dated June 6, 1804, in a slander suit in which the defendant was charged with having used the words, "You are a thief and I can prove it:" damages were claimed in the sum of $500.00 and verdict was rendered November, 1804, in the sum of $3.00. Judge Silliman had resigned and appeared in the case as counsel for the plaintiff, but on November 20, the same month, sued his late client as attorney for the late defendant, in an action for debt; Lewis Cass defended the suit and at the August term obtained a verdict, and the unfortunate alleged defamer had to pay the costs again.

The Associate Judge system was abolished by the Constitution of 1851 and much of the business formerly transacted by the Common Pleas Court was transferred to the Probate Court created by the new constitution.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Wyllys Silliman, 1804, April term.
Levin Belt, 1804, June 6, 1805.
Robert F. Slaughter, 1805, March term.
Calvin Peas, 1805, August term, and he appears at times until 1808.
Samuel Huntington, 1805.
William Wilson, 1808.

Alexander Harper, 1822.
Corrington W. Searle, 1836.
Richard Stillwell, 1847 to October 17, 1851.
Corrington W. Searle, October 17, 1851 to February 9, 1852.
Richard Stillwell, 1852 to September 16, 1854.
John E. Hanna, September 16, 1854 to October 20, 1854.
Charles C. Convers, October 20, 1854 to October 19, 1855.
Corrington W. Searle, October 19, 1855 to October 25, 1856.
Lucius P. Marsh, October 25, 1856 to February 9, 1862.
Ezra E. Evans, February 9, 1862, to December 10, 1866.
Moses M. Granger, December 10, 1866 to October 9, 1871.
Frederick W. Wood, August 13, 1869 to August 3, 1874.
William H. Frazier, October 9, 1871 to August 3, 1874.
Lucius P. Marsh, August 1874.
William H. Frazier, October 10, 1876.
William H. Ball, November 23, 1878.
George L. Phillips, October 1883, elected.
Gilbert D. Munson, November 1893, elected.
Alfred A. Frazier, November 1898, elected.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Associate Judges were permitted to engage in other business, and the three first named in the county do not appear to have been enamored with judicial honors. David Harvey was appointed February 17, 1804, sat in the first court and resigned June 19, 1804. William Wells was appointed February 18, 1804, and resigned on February 25, and never sat in the court. John Campbell was appointed February 20, 1804, and resigned December 4 of that year. The succeeding judges were:

March 15, 1804-1815, Jesse Fulton.
June 29, 1804-1813, Richard McBride.
December 13, 1804-February 7, 1805, Giles Hempsted.
1805, Seth Carhart, declined appointment.
1805-1815, William Mitchell.
1813-1820, David Findlay.
1815-1818, Stephen C. Smith.
1815-1822, Daniel Stillwell.
1818-1833, Robert Mitchell.
1820-1822, John Reynolds.
1822-1827, Robert McConnell.
1822-1823, David Young.
1823-1830, Thomas Ijams.
1827-1842, Edwin Putnam.
1830-1837, Mathew McElhuneey.
1833-1840, William Blocksom.
1837-1844, James Jeffries.
1840-1847, William Cooper.
1842-1852, Jacob P. Springer.
1844-1852, Horatio J. Cox.
1847-1852, William Reed.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

1804, Abel Lewis.
1812, John C. Stockton.
1817, David Chambers.
1821, John Peters, protem.
1821, Ezekial T. Cox.
1828, John Wilson, jr.
1834, Ezekial T. Cox.
1841, George W. Manypenny.
1846, Anthony Wilkins.
1852, Charles C. Russell, resigned 1864.
1864, John Hoopes.
1867, Gemmill Arthur, resigned 1870.
1870, George W. Blocksom, protem.
1870, Edgar W. Allen.
1873, Frederick W. Geiger.
1879, Howard Aston.
1886, Vincent Cockins.
1892, John A. Green, by change in the law Mr. Green's term was extended from February to August, 1898, and since then the clerk has assumed the office in August.
1898, James B. Carson.
1904, James A. Brown.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1804-12, Lewis Cass.
1812-18, Samuel Herrick.
1818-20, John C. Stockton.
1820-37, Richard Stillwell.
1837-39, April, Willis Buell.
1839, April to November, Cautious C. Covey.
1839-51, Napoleon A. Guille.
1851-April '53, William H. Ball, resigned.
1853-56, John O'Neill.
1856-October 1861, John C. Hazlett.
October 1861-October 1864, John Hayes.
October 1864-January 1866, Lyman J. Jackson.
January 1866-December 1866, Moses M. Granger.
December 1866-January 1868, Albert W. Train.
January 1868-November 1872, Milton I. Southard, resigned.
November 1872-January 1874, Daniel B. Gary.
January 1874-January 1878, Albion J. Andrews.
January 1878-January 1880, John R. Stonesipher.
January 1880-January 1882, Fenton Bagley.
January 1882-January 1888, B. F. Power.

January 1888-January 1894, Simeon M. Winn.
January 1894-January 1900, George K. Browning.
January 1900, C. C. Lemert.

SHERIFFS.

1804, George Beyer.
1808, Jacob Crooks.
1812, John Reynolds.
1816, Charles Roberts.
1819, James Hampson.
1823, John Burwell.
1827, John Stanton.
1829, Daniel Brush.
1833, Asa R. Cassady.
1837, Zachariah Adams.
1839, Edward Ball.
1843, John Dillon.
1847, Carson Porter, died in office.
1850, Benjamin F. Leslie.
1854, Joseph Richey.
1856 James C. Wolf.
1858, Penrod Bateman.
1860, James C. Wolf, died in office.
1864, John Quigley, coroner and acting sheriff.
1865, Benjamin F. Leslie.
1869, Benson Loyd.
1873, William Ruth.
1877, Orrin Ballou.
1881, William Hunter.
1883, Richard J. Haines.
1887, Russell Bethel.
1880, William H. Bolin.
1893, Charles N. Bainter.
1895, Albert B. Worstall.
1899, James B. Alexander.
1903, Howard E. Elliott.

PROBATE COURT.

The office of Probate Judge was created with the constitution of 1851, and the incumbents have been:

Mahlon Sims, 1852-1858, two terms.
William T. Mason, 1858-1864, two terms.
R. W. P. Muse, 1864-1870, two terms.
Henry L. Korte, 1870-1873, one term.
Reuben H. Morgan, 1873-1875, one term, resigned.
Henry L. Korte, unexpired term.
Henry L. Korte, 1876-1882, two terms.
George L. Foley, 1882-1894, four terms.
Frank M. Ford, 1894-1900, two terms.
A. J. Andrews, jr., 1900-1903, one term.
I. G. Jennings, 1903.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The records of the County Commissioners prior to 1807 are imperfect. At the organization of the county, in 1804, the Commissioners were William Montgomery, Joseph F. Munro and Christian Spangler, but it has been impossible to determine the incumbent of this office during 1805 and 1806, and some subsequent periods are very obscure.

Isaac Evans, term expired December, 1807.
Robert Speer, term expired December, 1807.
William Whitten, term expired December, 1808.
William Newell, term expired December, 1809.
Jacob Gomber, December 1807-December 1809.
Daniel Stillwell, December 1808-December 1811.
Thomas Nesbet, December 1809-December 1812.
George Reeve, April 1810-December 1810.
John Willey, December 1810-April 1814, died.
Benjamin Spry, December 1811-September 1814.
William H. Moore, December 1812-December 1818.
Luke Walpole, April 1814-September 1814.
James L. Fleming, December 1814-October 1819.
William Hunter, December 1814-November 1817.
Simeon Sims, November 1817-November 1820.
Thomas Flood, December 1818-November 1820.
John Robertson, October 1819-December 1825.
Jared Brush, November 1820-December 1824.
James Jeffries, March 1821-December 1821.
Israel Robinson, December 1821-December 1826.
John Handle, December 1824-December 1830.
Joseph Springer, December 1825-December 1827.
Absolom Roberts, December 1826-December 1829.
William Hamilton, December 1827-November 1831.
Isaac Helmick, December 1829-November 1831.
Israel Robinson, December 1830-November 1839.
Samuel McCann, November 1831-November 1834.
Lyle Fulton, November 1831-October 1838.
John Adams, November 1834-October 1837, died.
Samuel McCann, December 1837-October 1838.
John Thompson, October 1838-December 1841.
Beverly Lemert, December 1838-October 1840.
John Goshen, December 1839-December 1845.
Robert Boggs, October 1840-December 1843.

Littleton Moore, December 1841-November 1844.
Joshua Bennett, December 1843-December 1846.
Henry Wheeler, November 1844-December 1847.
Mahlon Sims, December 1845-October 1851.
Stephen Reeve, December 1846-December 1852.
William Johnson, December 1847-November 1850.
James Carnes, November 1850-November 1853.
Joseph R. Thomas, October 1851-December 1857.
Lewis M. Pierson, December 1852-December 1855.
Samuel Clark, November 1853-December 1856.
Abel Randall, December 1855-December 1858.
Jonathan Swank, December 1856-November 1859.
Hugh Madden, December 1857-November 1860.
John Baughman, December 1858-December 1861.
E. E. Fillmore, November 1859-November 1862.
William T. Tanner, November 1860-February 1864.
George W. Slater, December 1861-December 1867.
William Pringle, November 1862-December 1865.
E. E. Fillmore, February 1864-December 1869.
J. B. Milhous, December 1865-December 1868.
E. L. Lemert, December 1867-December 1870.
Robert Silvey, December 1868-December 1871.
Austin Berry, December 1869-February 1870. resigned.
William Hall, February 1870-December 1874, resigned.
Daniel Hatton, January 1871-December 1872.
Leonard N. Stump, December 1871-December 1874.
John Sims, December 1872-December 1878.
Thomas Griffith, December 1874-December 1877.
Leonard N. Stump, December 1874-December 1875.
William T. Tanner, December 1875-December 1879.
Jefferson Van Horne, December 1877-March 1880, resigned.
Edward Copeland, December 1878-December 1881.
John Crooks, December 1879-December 1882.
Harvey Darlington, May 1880-November 1880.
Robert Lee, November 1880-December 1883.
Edward Bethel, December 1881-December 1887.
James S. Copeland, December 1882-December 1885.
William T. Maher, December 1883-December 1886.
James Colvin, December 1885-December 1888.
Robert Lee, December 1886-January 1890.
Charles W. McCutcheon, December 1887-January 1891.
Francis M. Rider, December 1888-September 1895.
J. F. Burgess, January 1890-January 1893.
S. M. Rutledge, January 1891-January 1894.
J. L. Mercer, January 1893-January 1896.
A. C. Swope, January 1894-September 1897.
Finley M. Fleming, September 1895-September 1901.
H. L. Greiner, January 1896-September 1902.
F. B. Fell, September 1897-September 1903.
J. B. Tanner, September 1901-incumbent.
John H. Crooks, September 1902-incumbent.
Almon S. Leland, September 1903-incumbent.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The appointive office of Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners existed from the erection of the county and was filled by the following citizens:

Elijah Beall, creation to December 1808.
Benjamin Tupper, December 1808-December 1811.
Robert Mitchell, December 1811-June 1812.
William Craig, June 1812-September 1814.
George Reynolds, September 1814-January 1815.
James Perry, February 1815-February 1821.

The General Assembly created the office of County Auditor by act of February 8, 1820, to provide a responsible officer for the numerous duties which had attached to the clerk's office, and by succeeding acts of the Legislature the functions have been enlarged and multiplied until now they are extremely complicated and comprehensive. The County Auditors have been:

John Burwell, March 1821-October 1823. Resigned to accept sheriffalty.
John W. Spry, October 1823-March 1845.
Richard I. Peach, March 1845-March 1855.
Imri Richards, March 1855-March 1857.
Bernard Van Horne, March 1857-March 1859.
Jesse Atwell, March 1859-March 1861.
Gemmill Arthur, March 1861-March 1865.
Caleb D. Caldwell, March 1865-September 1871, died.
Imri Richards, September 1871-November 1871.

Andrew P. Stults, November 1871-November 1875.
James T. Irvine, November 1875-November 1880.
Samuel Oldham, November 1880-November 1883.
Andrew A. Patterson, November 1883-September 1887.
Julius A. Knight, September 1887-October 1893.
James N. Carr, October 1893-October 1894, died.
Grant E. Zimmer, October 1894-October 1896.
James L. Starkey, October 1896-March 6, 1902, resigned.
George B. Hibbs, March 6, 1902-October 1902.
L. E. Brelsford, October 1902.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

William Montgomery, 1805-June 1807.
Joseph F. Munro, June 1807-June 1810.
Benjamin Sloan, June 1810-June 1813, died.
Christian Spangler, October 1813-June 1818.
Samuel Sullivan, June 1818-October 1819.
Thomas Moorehead, October 1819-June 1827.
John Roberts, June 1827-June 1830.
John Burwell, June 1830-June 1832.
John Roberts, June 1832-June 1834.
Daniel Brush, June 1834-June 1836.
John Roberts, June 1836-June 1838.
John Russell, June 1838-June 1844.
Benjamin F. Leslie, June 1844-June 1846.
Adam Peters, June 1846-June 1850.
John Dillon, June 1850-June 1854.
Isaac Stiers, June 1854-June 1856.
Benjamin Adams, June 1856-September 1857, died.
John Dillon, September 1857-June 1858.
William Lynn, June 1858-September 1862, died.
J. B. H. Bratshaw, September 1862-March 1864, resigned.
John Dillon, March 1864-September 1866.
Joseph T. Gorsuch, September 1866-September 1868.
John M. Lane, September 1868-September 1872.
Robert Silvey, September 1872-September 1876.
George W. Allen, September 1876-September 1880.
Ferdinand C. Dietz, September 1880-September 1884.
Daniel G. Willey, September 1884-September 1886.
Jesse Atwell, September 1886-September 1888.
Daniel G. Willey, September 1888-September 1892.
Jesse Frazier, September 1892-September 1896.
John K. Wendell, September 1896-September 1900.
James McGlashen, September 1900-September 1902.
Watt M. Barnett, September 1902-incumbent.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Land conveyances in Muskingum county were recorded in Washington county until April 17, 1806, and from that date until 1831 the Recorder was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, which frequently named the Clerk of the Court for the appointment; the appointees were:
Abel Lewis, April 17, 1806-February 13, 1810.
George Reeve, February 23, 1810-April 1817.
David Chambers, April 1817-November 1820.
John Peters, November 1820-November 22, 1821.
Ezekial T. Cox, November 22, 1821-October 1831.

The statute providing for the election of the Recorder was enacted 1829 but did not affect the terms of the incumbents, and as Mr. Cox's appointment expired before the time for the election he was continued, by the Commissioners, until his successor could be chosen under the statute. The elected Recorders have been:
Anthony Wilkins, October 1831-October 1840.
William T. McKibben, October 1840-September 1841, died.
Imri Richards, September 1841-November 1841.
John Hilliard, November 1841-January 1851.
Joseph P. Huston, January 1851-January 1854.
Horatio W. Chandler, January 1854-January 1857.
George W. Ritze, January 1857-October 1860, died.
Ephraim P. Abbott, October 1860-October 1861.
John J. Ingalls, October 1861-January 1868.
Jesse H. Mitchell, January 1868-January 1871.
William H. Cunningham, January 1871-January 1877.
David Zimmer, January 1877-September 1889.
Ernest Scott, September 1889-September 1895.
F. H. King, September 1895-September 1901.
F. H. McCarty, September 1901.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1804-14, Levi Whipple.
1814-17, Charles Roberts.
1817-27, John Roberts.
1827-33, Charles Roberts.
1833-39, William L. Beavers.
1839-45, James Boyle.
1845-54, Joseph Fisher.
1854-57, Joseph J. Hennon.
1857-60, John Smyth.
1860-61, Mark Loudan, resigned.
1861-64, John W. Roberts, resigned.
1864-68, Joseph Fisher.
1868-71, James P. Eagan.
1871-74, Joseph Fisher.
1874-77, James P. Eagan.
1877-80, William Dunn.
1880-82, Frederick Howell.
1883-85, L. W. Doane.
1886-88, Frederick Howell.
1889-91, T. C. Connar.
1892-01, William Dunn. Died, May, 1901.
1901-02, Charles H. Bogman, Dunn's unexpired term.
April 1902. Leander West. Incumbent.

CORONERS.

1804-11, Levi Whipple.
1811-15, Luke Walpole.
1815-17, Charles Roberts.
1817-21, Samuel Thompson.
1821-22, William H. Moore.
1823, Jacob Crooks.
1824-28, Samuel Thompson.
1828-32, Samuel Parker.
1832-34, William Twaddle.
1834-38, Samuel Parker.
1838-40, Richard Collum.
1840-43, Samuel Gates.
1843-46, William Flanagan.
1846-48, John W. White.
1848-50, James Cadwell.
1850-52, Eliah Brown.
1852-54, John Quigley.
1854-56, John Bratton.
1856-68, John Quigley.
1868-74, John D. Bonnett.
1874-76, Anderson Evans.
1876-80, Daniel Smith.
1880-82, Daniel I. Morgan.
1883-84, George W. Griffee.
1885-91, William Ruth.
1892 Homer C. Waterman.
1893-95, William Ruth.
1896-97, O. M. Wiseman.
1898-99, D. J. Evans.
1900-01, O. I. Corson.
1902 D. J. Mathews.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, COMPRISING JAILS, COURT HOUSE OF 1809, COURT HOUSE OF 1874, COUNTY INFANTRY, MEMORIAL BUILDING, "Y" BRIDGE, THIRD STREET BRIDGE, FIFTH STREET BRIDGE, MONROE STREET BRIDGE, SIXTH STREET BRIDGE, VIADUCT.

JAILS.

The first public building possessed by the county was a two story jail, erected 1806-7, of hewn logs, squared, and lined with three inch plank; the lower story was fitted for criminals and the upper for debtors. January 25, 1808, Henry Newell and Jacob Gomber, Commissioners, and Benjamin Tupper, clerk, on behalf of the county, signed a contract with Henry Ford for the erection of a frame court house, twenty by fifty-five feet, two stories in height, for the munificent sum of $480.00, William Whitten, the remaining Commissioner, protesting against the extravagance of the action and refusing to execute the contract. Ford's bondsmen were Dr. Increase Mathews, Peter Speck and John Levens, and December 7, 1808, his account was presented and the building alleged to be finished. The lower story was used as the jailor's residence and the upper as a court house, and the building was combined with the previously erected jail and the two structures were under one roof.

Wednesday, April 3, 1814, the court house and jail were entirely destroyed by fire. On Tuesday two men arrived at Zanesville from the east with a negro, alleged to be a fugitive slave from Kentucky, who was placed in the jail for safe keeping during the night, against the protests of a number of citizens who objected to the use of the jail for such purposes, and the prisoner effectually prevented a like use in future. During the night he endeavored to escape by burning off the lock, but the fire became unmanageable and he was rescued in an almost suffocated condition; some of the excited and indignant citizens demanded that he be thrown back into the flames, and during the excitement the prisoner made his escape with the assistance of some local free-soilers. The surrounding buildings were very much endangered but the vigilance of the citizens confined the fire to the one in which it originated, the night being perfectly calm. The Commissioners' journal is

EAST SIDE OF FOURTH STREET.

South of Fountain Alley, about 1860.

At the corner of Fountain Alley was a two-story brick, with central hall opening on Fourth street and leading to the city prison in the rear; on each side of the hall was a hose house. In the second story were the Mayor's office and the City Council Chamber.

The small frame adjoining contained a saluting cannon and fire ladders.

The ornamental brick building next south was the home of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, whose truck is represented.

George James' law office, with its hospitable porch, was next in order, and to the extreme right is shown a corner of the one story brick building erected in 1809, as office for the State Treasurer. The view of the Main street front of the Court House represented this building as two story, the second having been added some ten years after the above photograph was taken.

silent on the subject of the fire, and no official information is obtainable respecting the place of confinement until a contract was entered into August 22, 1822, with James Hampson, for the erection of a brick jail at his offer of $5,599.00. In those days contracts were sold at vendue, or public auction, and the lowest bidder secured the "undertaking." The proposed building was planned to be forty feet square, two stories in height, each ten feet in the clear; the walls of the prison portion to be 22 inches thick and of the sheriff's residence 18 inches thick, the entire structure to be completed by January 1, 1824. As in the former building, the lower prison was for criminals and the upper for debtors, and the building was in use until the present jail and sheriff's residence were constructed. Imprisonment for debt was abolished by act of the General Assembly, approved March 10, 1838.

March 16, 1824, five prisoners escaped and the sheriff offered a reward of $15.00 for their capture and the recovery of the hopples; one of the fugitives returned and gave information about the tools furnished them to escape, and the hopples were found on Putnam Hill. The numerous escapes proved the brick jail to be insecure for holding skilled cracksmen, and the Commissioners advertised for the erection of a stone prison, 45 by 50 feet, at the southeast corner of the block, to contain sixteen cells, in two tiers; the masonry was to be laid in regular courses, and a contract was made with Hugh Madden, April 15, 1845, for the building complete at $7,975.00, and was finished in October, 1846; it remained in use until the present jail was built, but it did not prove impregnable to interior assaults, and a laborer, with a poker and fire shovel, excavated his way to freedom, and in 1846 a man, convicted of poisoning his wife, escaped from the brick jail.

The present jail and sheriff's residence were built when the present court house was erected, and the jail stands east of the former; the present structure was built by T. B. Townsend and cost $8,500.00, the interior iron work being placed by M. Clements at a cost of $16,527.00, or an aggregate of $25,027.00.

THE STATE HOUSE.

When the State of Ohio was formed, the seat of government was placed temporarily at Chillicothe, and the location of the permanent capital was not lost sight of by the ambitious settlements. The residents of Springfield, or Putnam, were called Puritans or Yankees, and their native thrift, enterprise, shrewdness and foresight were all exerted to secure the location of the Ohio capital in their village; indeed some such idea may have been in mind when the town was platted, as the reservation of land on Putnam Hill enumerated possible "state" buildings. The town was more enterprising and prosperous than Zanesville, whose only industries were a saw mill and pottery. The Putnamites raised a fund by subscription and, in 1808, erected a large two story stone building, with a hall and two large rooms, located on a fine roomy lot, in the southeast part of the village; also a three story brick hotel, the first of its character in the southeastern portion of the state, at the southwest corner of Putnam and Muskingum avenues, convenient to the ferry and ford, and upon the Lancaster road; a large hall or concert room was provided on the second floor, and on the third floor were about a dozen sleeping rooms, the hostelry being opened by William Burnham. With these facilities and conveniences the Putnam people thought they could offer more completed inducements than any other location, and if they failed to secure the capital, the hotel would prove a valuable investment and the proposed state house could be converted into an academy. These preparations aroused Zanesville, and McIntire was in the front of the agitation to obtain the prize for the older settlement.

Early in 1807-8 the subject was agitated of removing the capital, and the Muskingum delegation in the General Assembly, assisted by a committee of citizens, headed by John McIntire, petitioned the General Assembly to remove it to Zanesville, representing that the county would furnish suitable buildings for the legislature and state officers, and receiving assurances that if they would do this Zanesville would be made the temporary capital; and the people indulged the hope that if it were once placed in comfortable quarters it would remain. The county was very poor, the duplicate was small, no money was in circulation, none in the treasury and none in prospect for several years. The Commissioners hesitated about incurring obligations, and the Zanesville citizens agreed to raise the money and charge no interest on the principal until the building was completed and all bills against the county were paid. The Commissoners' journal makes no reference to the proposed state house and no mention is made at any time, during the period Zanesville was state capital, of the presence of the legislature or the use of the court house as a state house; all the proceedings were had as if the structure were for county purposes only. Under date of March 8, 1800, the journal reads:

"The Commissioners having taken into consideration the proposals made by a number of the inhabitants of the town of Zanesville for erecting a County House in said town do agree and consent to the execution of the said building on the following conditions, viz: The money which may be loaned the county by individuals for the aforesaid use, shall not draw interest until the building

is finished entirely. Also, that no money shall be drawn from the county treasury to go towards the payment of either principal or interest so loaned until all other demands which are against the county are discharged, and also all ordinary expenses of said county which may accrue from time to time are paid. The surplus revenue of said county may be applied to the discharge of said loan but the county is never to be sued for the payment thereof; and futher, within three months after the contract is signed for the erection of said building there shall be paid to the undertakers one thousand dollars, and after one thousand dollars shall be paid quarterly yearly until six thousand dollars shall have been paid, and the residue, if any, for the completion of said building shall be paid within six months thereafter, provided the building shall have progressed so fast as to justify such payments, which shall be judged of by the Commissioners."

At the same time the following bond was given:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, John McIntire, Jeffrey Price, Robert Taylor, William Raynolds, Joseph F. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Convers, Robert Fulton are held and firmly bound unto Jacob Gomber, Daniel Stillwell and William Newell, commissioners of Muskingum county, in the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators.

"The condition of this bond is that whereas the Commissioners of Muskingum county have agreed to build a court house on condition that the sum of money necessary to buid the same shall be advanced by the inhabitants of said county, now if the said sum necessary for building shall be paid the said Commissioners agreeably to the contract to be entered into by the Commissioners for building said house, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force."

This was signed by the persons named in the body and their signatures were witnessed by Hugh Hazlett and John Van Horne. The journal further prescribed in some detail the character of the structure, which was to be of brick, fifty feet square, or to contain 2,500 square feet on each floor with other details referred to in the specifications later given. No money to be appropriated and no subsequent contracts entered into by the Commissioners until the money so loaned, with interest thereon was paid. Newell entered a protest against the proceedings alleging that the Commissioners had no authority to pledge the faith of the county to the payment of such loans.

The Zanesville Court House Company was organized by the wealthiest and most influential citizens, with John McIntire as president and Robert Fulton as treasurer; shares were sold at $50 each and the company agreed to pay the sums named in the contract with the "undertakers" and the contract was executed coincident with the above recited action, and was signed by McIntire, Price, Taylor, Raynolds, Munro and Fulton on behalf of company and by Benjamin Tupper, clerk, on behalf of the commissioners, who were influenced to do so from the manifest needs for a better court house, knowing that if the capital were removed from Zanesville the buildings could be devoted to county purposes and if it remained the growth of the town would enable them to erect the necessary structures.

March 31, 1809, the plans for the building were approved and April 10, 1810, William Raynolds was appointed "crier" to sell the contract that day to the lowest bidder at public auction as was the custom in that time; and the "undertaking" was secured by Joseph F. Munro, Daniel Convers, John Williamson and James Hampson at their bid of $7,550.00. The specifications were very exact and directed that the building should be placed forty feet from Main street and in the center of the lot between Fourth street and Court ally; the foundation walls were to be thirty-six inches thick, eighteen inches under ground and twelve above; upon this wall were to be three tiers of cut stone work, respectively twelve, eleven and ten inches thick and upon it a brick wall thirty-one feet high; the lower story walls were to be twenty-two inches thick and eighteen feet high, the upper story walls, eighteen inches thick and twelve feet high above the joists of the second floor; a line of cut stone was to divide the stories, the building being patterned after the Independence Hall at Philadelphia; the whole was to be completed and delivered to the Commissioners on or before November 4, 1809. When first erected there were three large arched doors in the east, south and west fronts, reached by stone steps to a stone platform, and when the two story addition for county offices on the west and the Atheneum on the east were erected these doors were closed.

Payments were made by orders on John McIntire, the only ones recorded being: July 10, $750.00; October 6, $1,000.00; April 15, 1810, $1,000.00; December 4, 1811, final payment $1,550.00.

March 8, 1810, citizens petitioned for the erection of a brick building as offices for the Register and County Clerk, but really as offices for the Secretary of State and State Treasurer;; the Commissioners agreed to comply with the request on condition that the money necessary for the erection be loaned the county by individuals and draw interest only after the building was completed; that no part of either interest or principal was to be paid until after the money which had already been loaned for the erection of the court house, together with the interest thereon had been paid

COURT HOUSE OF 1809.

The wing on the east side was the Antheneum; the one on the west contained the offices of the county officers, and the Court Room was in the main or center portion.

and all contingent expenses which had or might accrue had been discharged, and there should be a surplus of money in the county treasury; and that bond were given for the payment of the money at times coincide with the contract to be made by the Commissioners, and by draft as in the case of the court house. On the same day Isaac Van Horne, John McIntire and Wyllys Silliman entered into a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars in form similar to the one given in the matter of the court house, the witnesses being Benjamin Tupper and William Raynolds. April 10, 1810, the contract was awarded to James Hampson for $920.00 to erect a building 24x28 feet, ten feet high; foundation walls to be twenty-two inches thick, eighteen inches below the surface and the same height above; outside walls of brick to be fourteen inches thick, partition walls to be nine inches, and the whole laid with a brick floor; one room was to contain a fire proof vault with brick side walls fourteen inches thick, and end walls twenty-two and one-half inches thick; two sheet iron doors were to be provided for the vault, reinforced by wrought iron bars. It was stipulated that the south wall of the building was to be in "range with the north wall of the court house." December 10, the building was pronounced completed and an order was given on McIntire for the contract price.

Where the north wall of the court house was erected there was formerly a prehistoric mound, and the day before excavation was commenced an ignorant German was informed that gold and silver trinkets and other valuable articles were buried in it and that those first at work would secure the cream. At day light the next morning the victim was at work with horse and cart, while his informant walked around and enjoyed the industry with which the German worked; during the day the man was told he was being imposed upon. Only a skeleton and some stone implements were found.

The General Assembly did not pass the act removing the capital to Zanesville until February 19, 1810, to take "effect and be in force from and after the first day of October, 1810," Next day, February 20, 1810, five commissioners were appointed to locate the permanent capital in a place "not more than forty miles from what may be deemed the common center of the state, to be ascertained by Mansfield's map." The Commissioners were directed to meet at Franklinton, September 1, 1810, and one month before Zanesville could be capital, the commissioners would make the selection, and Zanesville was excluded by its geographical position. Zanesville was pledged and it made no protest against bad faith of the General Assembly; the court house was completed and the legislature named George Jackson, John McIntire, Wyllys Silliman, Robert McConnell and David J. Marple to transport the books, papers, etc., from Chillicothe to Zanesville, and they faithfully performed their duty with disappointed ambitions.

December 3, 1810, the first legislative session was held at Zanesville, the House occupying the lower floor and the Senate the upper, and it was always thereafter known as the Senate Chamber. During this session, an earthquake occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock one forenoon; the clerk of the hotel, upon the Clarendon site, was standing in the doorway of the hotel when he felt the shock and saw the cupola of the state house sway and the dignified Senators tumbling down the steps and jumping from the windows along the stairs, and Representatives leaping from the windows of the lower room. Cows bellowed, horses neighed, dogs howled, pigs squealed and all animated nature was alarmed; no damage was done except a few bricks knocked from chimneys and some dishes broken by being shaken from cupboard shelves.

The second session began December 2, 1811, and February 14, 1812, the act was passed locating the permanent capital on the east bank of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, in Franklin county, where the promoters were to lay out a town. Nine propositions were considered, and twelve members entered protests on the journal against the action as unnecessary and uncalled for, especially at the rejection of the proposition from Delaware to donate the ground and erect the necessary buildings, and lay off four thousand acres in town lots and pay the state one half the proceeds of the sale. As no name had been proposed for the capital city the legislature directed that it be Columbus. The crowning act of bad faith with Zanesville was accomplished in the order of the legislature that from and after May 1, 1812, the temporary capital should be fixed at Chillicothe, and Zanesville's dream of capitalistic fame was ended.

From October 1, 1810, to May 1, 1812, Zanesville was the state capital; when it lost the distinction the state house became the county building; the Representatives' hall became the court room, and the old court house and brick office were available for county purposes.

The subscribers to the fund for public buildings appear to have been dissatisfied with results and January 9, 1811, made demand upon the commissioners for certificates for the money paid by them to contractors, with interest thereon, and January 10, the Commissioners ordered that certificates should be given, in accordance with the order of March 8, 1809, to those who had paid their subscriptions in full, with interest from December 1, 1810, and that all payments subsequently made in full should be acknowledged by a certificate bearing interest from the date of pay-

ment; provision was also made for dividend payments from surplus county funds. Nothing appears to have been done, and December 7, 1814, McIntire, Fulton and Convers came before the commissioners and asked some payment on account and were allowed $800.00. The loan was a long one and from a memorandum appears to have been paid in full as follows:

Court House stock, redeemed in 1822	$1,933.92
Office stock, redeemed in 1822	441.41
Court House stock, redeemed in 1823	582.05

The bell which hung in the cupola of old "1809" and rang the curfew until the demolition of the building was made by Thomas Lavering, of Philadelphia, in 1817, and was shipped over the mountains by wagon to Pittsburg and thence by water to Zanesville. It was paid for principally by members of the Presbyterian church of Zanesville and Putnam, who had exclusive use of the bell for church purposes, and the expense of hanging in the cupola was borne by the city in consideration of the privilege of ringing the curfew and sounding fire alarms.

The original court house contained no rooms for county officers and it has not been possible to ascertain where the officers were located until the erection of the west wing. April 18, 1833, Commissioners Israel Robinson, Samuel McCune and Lyle Fulton received proposals for building public offices at the west end of the original building, and after examining several from sundry persons awarded the contract to David Maginnis for $3,300.00 to be finished on or before April 1, 1834. The addition was a basement of stone and a two story, brick superstructure, with a center hall, and when completed formed the portion of the structure, shown in prints of old "1809," abutting upon Fourth street, the Atheneum building forming the wing on the east and extending to Court alley. May 2, 1834, the Commissioners examined the improvement and were "unanimously of the opinion that the building is finished and completed, as required by contract," and "do receive said offices from the hands of the said Maginnis and are herewith contented and satisfied." A statement of the cost was given:

Per contract	$3,300.00	
Extra work	342.08	$3,642.08

The east room, or next to the court room, on the first floor was occupied by the Clerk of the Courts, and the west room by the Auditor; the east room in the second story, over the Clerk's office, was the Probate Court room and the west room the Recorder's office. When the city acquired the building of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, the Mayor was authorized, June 10, 1864, to lease the same to the Commissioners and made a lease for ten years, at $150.00 per year, the Commissioners to have the right to make such improvements as might be necessary to fit the building for the uses of the Treasurer and Auditor and August 30, 1864 the Commissioners ordered that during the removal and rebuilding of the vault in the Treasurer's office, that officer was authorized to deposit the public funds in the Muskingum First and Second National Banks.

The original, one story office building, erected in 1809, was vacated by the County Treasurer in the late summer, 1864, and December 5, the Commissioners rented the building to Hugh Dunne, from November 1 to April 1, 1865, at $100.00 per year and during 1865 or '66 a second story was added, and the building was occupied as a printing office and book bindery until its demolition to erect the new court house.

At the time of the razing of old "1809" the Fourth street front of the present court house block was occupied by city and private property. At the corner of Fountain alley was erected a two story, brick building owned by the city, on the side of which, next to the alley, was the Union Fire Company and on the south side a similar room once used by the Relief Fire Company, but then vacant; through the center of the building a hall was constructed to the city prison which extended across the width of the building, in the rear; in the second story was the old council chamber on the north side and the Mayor's office on the south.

Adjoining this was a small, one story frame which contained some ladders and a saluting cannon; next on the south was the handsome, two story brick house of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, which the city had preempted and rented to the county as offices for the treasurer on the ground floor and Auditor on the second; adjoining, on the south, was the one story, frame office building of George James, with its hospitable front porch, and last the brick building erected in 1809 for use of the state officers and then used as a printing office and book bindery.

During the construction of the court house of 1874 the court room and Clerk's offices were maintained in the market house; the Auditor and treasurer occupied the Hook and Ladder house; probate court was located in the old council chamber in the city building at the corner of the alley and the Recorder was housed in the O'Neill building, at northwest corner of Fourth street and Fountain alley.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

After sixty years use the old court house of "1809" was entirely inadequate for the business of the county, and the Commissioners decided to erect a building adapted to the needs and commensurate with the standing and wealth of the county.

MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The entire block, bounded by Main and Fourth streets and Fountain and Court alleys was desired, but the city and the Zanesville Atheneum were occupants, and the former was paid $8,000.00 and the latter $6,575.00 to vacate and release all claims upon the ground. Plans were prepared and advertisements made for bids; September 3, 1874, ten bids for the entire work, and sundry bids for portions were opened; the following day the contract was awarded to T. B. Townsend for $221,657.00, and when the building was completed the unforseen "extras" aggregated $1,403.02, or an aggregate of $222,060.02; the last court was held in the old court house September 11, 1874, when it adjourned to Black's Music Hall, where sessions were held during the construction of the new edifice.

The dedication of the new stone building was celebrated May 1, 1877, in the court room, at 2 p. m. Mr. E. E. Fillmore, as chairman, called the assemblage to order and delivered an address, during which he said:

"May each member of the Bar, as the generations shall succeed each other, be enabled to appropriate to himself, as he nears his journey's end, language similar to that of the virtuous old Roman, who could say in the face of his bitterest enemy: 'Cato's voice was never raised to clear the guilty nor to varnish crimes.'

"Our earnest prayer should be that those who shall here successively wear the ermine may be men who fear God and hate covetousness; men whose names shall be enrolled among the *just* judges by whom the world has been blessed. May they ever have before them the bright example of him, whose name has come down through the ages, surrounded by a halo, who, as he laid aside the robes of office, could say to the people: 'Here I am; witness against me. Whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? or from whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith?' "

At the conclusion of Mr. Fillmore's address the orchestra discoursed some appropriate music and Rev. A. Kingsbury, D. D., offered an Invocation, which was followed by "Gloria in Excelsis," by a quartette composed of Mrs. George Harris, Miss Kate Cassell, and Messrs. James A. Cox and William H. Wilmot, with Miss Clara Ayers, organist. Mr. Frank H. Southard, on behalf of the Commissioners, presented the building to the people of the county and it was accepted on behalf of the Bar and the people by Hon. John O'Neill, president of the Bar Association. After more music by the orchestra, Hon. M. M. Granger delivered an address upon the general history of the county, which has been freely used in the preparation of this more elaborate history; upon its conclusion a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. when the exercises were resumed with instrumental music; Hon. L. P. Marsh delivered an address upon "The Efficiency of Courts and How to Promoted," a subject upon which the venerable jurist was peculiarly qualified to speak; the quartette rendered a suitable selection and Gen. W. H. Ball addressed the assemblage on "The Relation of the Bar to the Court and Community," after which the Doxology, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung, and the people dispersed after a benediction by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The original statute of the Ohio Legislature, passed February 26, 1816, authorizing the establishment of homes for the indigent, designated them as poor houses, but March 23, 1850, the official title was declared to be Infirmary, as less offensive to those obliged to accept its shelter, an action in accord with the spirit of practical kindness and justice which characterizes so many of the Ohio laws.

January 30, 1838, the County Commissioners purchased one hundred acres of land in Fall township, and July 3, 1838, directed the payment of $3,000 therefor; May 15, 1839, a contract was awarded David Maginnis for the erection of a building at a cost of $7,409.57, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1859, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1860 at a cost of $9,500.

October 8, 1863, an additional one hundred acres, adjoining, were purchased for $7,000, and May 15, 1880, a contract was let for the erection of the present handsome, comfortable and commodious buildings, with a capacity of two hundred inmates, which were completed in May 1881, at a cost of $44,000.

MEMORIAL BUILDING.

A few old soldiers of the Civil war met at the residence of Col. Fred Geiger, June 9, 1878, to consider the organization of a soldiers' monumental association, and a preliminary organization was effected by selecting Col. Geiger as president, W. O. Munson, secretary and Andros Guille, treasurer. The proposition to raise $5,000.00 by $1.00 subscriptions, was concurred in and at an adjourned meeting held in the office of the clerk of the courts, June 13, a permanent organization was effected by continuing the temporary officers with the addition of J. H. Drake, as vice president. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and C. W. Potwin, Peter Black and Robert Silvey were selected as trustees.

A county reunion of soldiers was held at the Fair Grounds, September 19, 1878, under the auspices of the Association, which netted $1,000.00 to the fund and at the first annual election, June 13, 1879, the officers were reelected and an execu-

tive committee chosen, consisting of F. C. Dietz, R. B. Brown, W. H. Cockins, W. S. Harlan, and Howard Aston and Mesdames F. Cogswell, J. F. L. Blandy, James Buckingham and L. B. Taylor. It was then determined to increase the monumental fund of $10,000.00, and at the annual meeting held June 13, 1883, the secretary reported $5,000.00 on hand; that the members had voted a preference to erecting the monument in front of the court house but the Commissioners had refused to remove the fountain to give place to the shaft, and that many of the largest subscribers favored a diversion of the fund from a monument to a memorial building, by increasing the fund for such a purpose; it was thereupon decided to issue circulars to the subscribers in explanation of the proposed change and as a majority of the replies favored the project of a building the energies of the Association were devoted to that end.

September 27, 1883, C. W. Potwin, W. A. Graham and Robert Silvey, as trustees of the voluntary association, made application to Hon. George L. Phillips, judge of the court of Common Pleas, to name trustees of the Muskingum County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association, and he appointed Gilbert D. Munson, F. C. Dietz, Joseph T. Gorsuch, Thomas W. Gattrell, James Buckingham, C. Stolzenbach and Frank J. Korte, and the former trustees transferred to them the sum of $5,152.07. Mr. Dietz resigned March 14, 1887, and T. F. Spangler was named in his stead. As the Commissioners were required, by law, to provide an armory for Company B, of infantry, and Battery C, of artillery, the trustees persuaded them to issue county bonds to erect a handsome and appropriate structure to accomplish both purposes, and July 5, 1887, the Commissioners agreed to the issue of fifty thousand dollars in bonds. The Applegate homestead at the northwest corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley was purchased for $15,000.00 and upon it the four story building, fronting 97 feet on Fifth street and extending 130 feet along Fountain alley, was erected; the front is rough dressed stone, the remainder brick. The cellar and first floor of the rear fronting upon Court alley were fitted for infantry and artillery armories, and the fronts into four business rooms and a spacious entrance; the second story contains a large assembly room for the Grand Army of the Republic, Womens' Relief Corps, Union Veteran Legion and Naval Association, with thirteen office rooms, one of which is occupied by the Pioneer's Association; on the third floor is the spacious auditorium, seating four thousand people, with tablets upon the walls to the memory of Muskingum county's deceased soldiers and sailors.

July 4, 1889, the building was dedicated; at 11 a. m. a parade was formed with R. B. Brown, chief marshal; H. L. Anderson, adjutant; S. L. Wiles, J. A. Morrow, Charles R. Dennis, Charles Fulkerson, Joseph Scholl, Charles H. Stolzenbach and Charles U. Shryock, aides. The bodies forming assembled in Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Underwood streets, north of Market, and moved east in Market to Underwood, to Main and to the "Y" bridge, from which the procession was countermarched to Eighth, South, Sixth, Putnam avenue, Madison street, Woodlawn and Muskingum avenues to the south end of the Sixth street bridge, where it was dismissed.

The bodies composing the parade were: Mounted police; Company B, 17th regiment, O. N. G.; Chief Marshal and staff; Grand Army of the Republic; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand United Order of Odd Fellows; St. Thomas Cadets; Knights of St. Thomas; St. Thomas Benevolent and Literary Society; St. Nicholas Society; Society of the Holy Name; St. Thomas Sodality; St. Patrick Society; all other Catholic Societies; Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias; societies; Uniformed Rank of Knights of Pythias; McIntire Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias; Myrtle Lodge, colored Knights of Pythias; Patriotic Order Sons of America; City Turners; Citizens; Trades Council; Knights of Labor; Battery C; County Commissioners; Trustees of the Monumental Association; County Officials; City Officials; Invited Guests; Humorous Display; Wheelmen; Floats.

The dedicatory exercises were held in the auditorium in the afternoon, E. C. Brush, M. D., chairman, when the following programme was observed: Hail Columbia; Invocation, by Rev. T. M. Stevenson, former chaplain 78th regiment, O. V. V. I.; presentation of the Memorial Hall, by the County Commissioners to the Trustees of the Association, by C. W. McCutcheon, Commissioner; Acceptance, by Col. G. D. Munson; Star Spangled Banner; Address, The Old Soldiers and the Grand Army of the Republic, by Gen. W. H. Ball; Marching through Georgia; Soldiers' Memorial Hall, a recitation by Alla M. Ramsey, an eight year old daughter of a comrade; Music, We shall meet but we shall miss them; Benediction, by Rev. Frank Richards; Yankee Doodle.

"Y" BRIDGE.

January 21, 1812, the General Assembly granted a charter to Moses Dillon and others to construct a bridge connecting Zanesville with Natchez and West Zanesville, with authority to charge and collect toll for its use. In accordance with the franchise a flimsy structure was erected; the center pier, where the forks of the "Y" met, was the only portion of substantial construction, and was built by Jacob Houck, in 1813, from limestone taken from the bed of the river under the bridge. The outside walls were four feet thick and the interior was filled with stone and soil; the remaining piers were wooden trestles

OLD Y BRIDGE.

set upon the river bed, cribbed with logs bolted or spiked together. The crib work around the trestles was filled with loose stone and logs, and the whole covered with heavy oak plank spiked to the logs and the bridge was opened to traffic in 1814; the temporary character of the affair made constant repair necessary and in 1818 a new superstructure, while temporarily resting upon the frail trestles, collapsed and fell into the river a total wreck.

A second bridge was at once begun and the designer endeavored to strengthen the arches by excessive camber, and when completed the bridge had a rolling prairie appearance; a lack of money prevented covering and after about thirteen years use it was condemned as unsafe. The condition of the bridge became a subject of public discussion and 1831 the members of the firm of E. Buckingham & Company discussed the expediency of purchasing the control of so valuable a franchise, and after an examination of the list of stockholders it was determined to parcel them among the partners and by a speedy canvass secure the control. The next day they began their search and when they assembled at noon discovered that seventy-five per cent. of the stock had been obtained; the capital was increased to $40,000.00 and the erection of a third bridge was determined upon, and completed in 1832. In August, 1832, a heavy rain occurred and the river took on a flood stage; apprehension were general that the false work would be carried out and notwithstanding the danger persons crowded upon the east span, which was the only one incomplete. August 21 about three hundred feet suddenly fell into the swollen current, carrying several persons, among them the president of the company, Ebenezer Buckingham; the family offered a reward of $400.00 for the recovery of the body and a few days later it was found four miles below the city.

March 2, 1866, the General Assembly passed a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to ascertain the price at which the "Y" bridge could be purchased and report was made that it could be obtained for $28,000.00, but that the Third street bridge must be included in the purchase at $16,000.00; the prices were considered too high and April 13 1868, the Board of Public Works was authorized, by act of the General Assembly, to purchase from the Muskingum and Licking Bridge Company so much of the bridge across the Muskingum, at Zanesville, as was in the line of the National road and connected the said road on the east and west banks for a sum not exceeding $20,000.00, in four annual payments with interest, and July 1, 1868, the purchase was made at $19,200.00; the first payment was made of $5,634.00 in 1869 and the last in 1872. During 1868 the Licking fork was sold to Muskingum county, and 1900 the old "Y" was condemned, after nearly seventy years' service, and September 22, 1900, the contract for the construction of the present concrete bridge was executed, to cost $188,000.00; in January, 1902, it was opened to traffic and February 4, 1902, was formally accepted by the Commissioners.

THIRD STREET BRIDGE.

The first bridge across the Muskingum river was between Zanesville and Putnam at Third street. In 1812 the General Assembly granted a franchise to Levi Whipple and others for the purpose and designated the location at about the site upon which the bridge was erected. Whipple associated with himself Ebenezer Buckingham, Benjamin Tupper and Dr. Increase Mathews, and the structure was completed in 1813. The piers were the same as now support the existing bridge, but were eight feet lower, and the superstructure was uncovered. Some four years later the bridge fell and the superstructure was rebuilt on a plan designed by "Father Goshen," at a cost of about $15,000.00. During the night of May 27, 1845, this bridge burned and a new structure was immediately commenced; the piers were raised to their present elevation and the general design of the "Y" bridge was followed in the reconstruction.

When the electric street car system was introduced the spans were strengthened and the roof raised to permit the passage of the cars.

February 26, 1866, the city council passed a resolution to request the County Commissioners to purchase the lower bridge and make it free, negotiations having been opened by the state for the purchase of the upper or "Y" bridge. There does not appear to have been any action until December 5, 1866, when J. A. Adams, A. A. Guthrie, E. C. Beckwith, V. Best, John Galigher and others presented a petition to the Commissioners reciting the movement on the part of the state to make the "Y" free and asserting that it had been ascertained that the bridge company was disinclined to sell the "Y" unless it could at the same time dispose of the Third street bridge, which conclusion of the stockholders would prevent the purchase of either unless the Commissioners would decide to buy the lower bridge. The petitioners thought it unnecessary to argue the expediency of having the bridge free and respectfully urged favorable action.

December 21, 1866, agreeable to a call issued by the Commissioners, a large number of citizens of Zanesville and vicinity met at the court house and a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Commissioners to cooperate with the state in purchasing the upper and lower bridges across the Muskingum river, with a view of making them free. After the adjournment of the cit-

izens' meeting the commissioners agreed to buy the lower bridge and the West Zanesville leg of the "Y" upon the following conditions: That the cost of the lower bridge should be $16,000.00 and the upper $28,000.00, the proportionate values of the main track of the "Y" and the West Zanesville leg to be divided between the state and county upon a basis to be agreed upon; that the state buy the main track of the upper bridge; that a committee of practical bridge builders report that the bridges are in reasonably good condition; and that the necessary legislation be obtained.

J. C. Brown, Henry Gilligan and John Shrake were at once appointed to make the examination, and January 14, 1867, the city council agreed to defray one-third of the expense, the Commissioners having agreed to sustain the remainder. The aggregate cost was $44,000.00, of which the state paid $19,200.00, and if the agreement were carried out as above stated, the cost of making the two bridges free was about $8,300.00 to the city and $16,500.00 to the county.

FIFTH STREET BRIDGE.

The growth of the residence section known as the "Terrace" and the absence of any direct communication therewith made it manifest that a bridge across the Muskingum at some point in the northern portion of the city was a positive necessity. May 4, 1875, a committee of citizens waited upon the Commissioners and requested that a bridge be constructed to supply this demand, and November 2 a committee of the Board of Trade appeared before the Commissioners and delivered a copy of the action of that organization approving the project. April 5, 1876, T. J. Maginnis, Henry Jones, Hugh Madden, M. M. Granger, A. Ball, M. D., and others appeared before the Commissioners and recommended that the county's stock in the Central Ohio Railroad be sold and the proceeds be applied to the construction of two bridges over the river at Zanesville. The county was in need of bridges at various points and its resources were limited, and no action was taken to grant the requests of the city petitioners. March 15, 1877, letters were read from Gen. Ball, Elias Ellis and L. Rambo urging the sale of the stock and the erection of the bridges and a number of citizens were present to support the appeal with their verbal statements, and the Commissioners ordered that 989 shares of stock be sold.

The amount which would have been derived was found inadequate for a bridge and January 7, 1878, a committee of citizens visited the Commissioners and stated that private subscriptions had been guaranteed to an amount to enable the county to erect a bridge at a cost not exceeding $10,000.00, and March 11, 1878, it was decided to build a bridge from the north end of Fifth street to the west bank of the river, and March 13 a bid from A. P. Stults to erect it complete for $9,999.00 was accepted.

MONROE STREET BRIDGE.

The erection of a bridge across the Muskingum river, at the north end of the city was under consideration by the Commissioners January 15, 1889, and on the 22d plans were ordered, which were completed and submitted to the Secretary of War, May 7, and on the succeeding day the location was fixed at the north end of Monroe street. September 10 the bids were opened and September 14, 1889, the contract for the superstructure was awarded to T. B. Townsend, and September 26 for the superstructure to the Columbia Bridge Company, Dayton, at $38,619.66.

SIXTH STREET BRIDGE.

The age of the Third street bridge, the congestion which occurred on it by reason of the heavy traffic, the appreciation of the great loss and inconveniences which would result if an obstruction of this important avenue of communication occurred, and the circuitous route which was traversed between the business portion of the city and the populous section of Putnam, made an additional bridge as essential as to the northwestern section, and November 7, 1882, the Commissioners ordered one erected; March 20, 1883, application was made to the Board of Public Works for permission to erect it and having been granted the plans were approved April 10, 1883, but delays occurred and bids were not solicited until April 23, 1884, for the construction of a bridge at Sixth street to cross the river to the corner of Putnam and Muskingum avenues. July 10, 1884, the construction of the substructure was awarded to T. B. Townsend, and of the superstructure to the Columbia Bridge Company, of Dayton. December 7, 1885, the cost of the completed bridge was compiled and found to be $72,689.96.

VIADUCT.

The original bridge at north Fifth street was an expedient, and the railroad tracks at each end made the crossing exceedingly dangerous, particularly at noon and evening; the reconstruction of the bridge, in a more permanent manner, became necessary and the United States' government having acquired control of the river, provision was demanded for the passage of boats by means of a swing span, in case of a surface bridge or an elevated structure sufficiently high to permit vessels to pass beneath. The delays incident to railway and river obstruction indicated

NEW Y BRIDGE.

that a surface bridge would fall far short of proving satisfactory, and May 8, 1890, preliminary surveys were ordered for a new structure, and August 4 report was made that a grade bridge would cost $104,500.00 and an overhead $108,212.00 Plans were prepared for an elevated bridge, the east approach to pursue the course of Court alley from Center street and by a curve to cross the river at right angle at a height to clear railroad traffic and steamers plying the river, and returning to grade at Linden avenue, midway between McIntire avenue and the approach to the original bridge.

November 11, 1890, the bids were opened and on the 13th the Baltimore and Ohio, and Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad companies each offered a free right of way over their tracks and a combined donation of $6,000.00 if the overhead plan were adopted; the propositions were accepted and November 18th the contract for the substructure was awarded to T. B. Townsend, and for the superstructure to the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, at $89,000.00. The viaduct was opened for wagon traffic March 25, 1893, and sidewalks were soon after erected for pedestrians.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY COMPRISING ZANESVILLE LIGHT HORSE, ZANESVILL ARTILLERY, ZANESVILLE DRAGOONS, ZANESVILLE GUARDS, WARREN GREENS, PUTNAM GREYS, ZANESVILLE LANCERS, FANTASTIC MUSTER. IN THE MEXICAN WAR. IN THE CIVIL WAR. ZANESVILLE CITY GUARDS. BATTERY C, FIRST REGIMENT, OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY. COMPANY L, TENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A, SEVENTH SEPARATE BATTALION.

ZANESVILLE LIGHT HORSE COMPANY.

The earliest known cavalry company in southeastern Ohio was the Zanesville Light Horse Company, which was mustered in by Samuel Thompson in 1809, and officered by Benoni Pierce, captain; John Lee, first lieutenant; Samuel Chandler, second lieutenant, and composed of about eighty of the best men in Zanesville and vicinity. The company was called into service the last of June, 1812, and was paraded in front of Pierce's Hotel at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, so well known among the older residents as the site of the old Zane House.

The company marched down Fifth street to the ford which was crossed in double file, and the streets and both sides of the river were lined with people cheering the departing troops and wishing them success and safety. They were detailed to the expedition of the "gallant six-hundred" mounted men sent to destroy the Indian villages on the Wabash, and December 19, 1812, were in the disastrous surprise at Mississinewa. Pierce was killed in the act of mounting his horse and was buried on the field, and his last request to Lieutenant Lee, who also had the bone of one leg shattered, was "Lieutenant, don't let them scalp me."

ZANESVILLE ARTILLERY.

The first military organization after the war of 1812-14 was the Zanesville Artillery, which was formed by Captain Bliss, a silversmith, and participated, July 4, 1825, in the celebration of the breaking of the ground for the canal system of Ohio, at Licking Summit.

The Zanesville company arrived at Newark, in the early morning, and the Ross County Blues and Lancaster Artillery reached the Summit at 9 a. m. Governor DeWitt Clinton, the father of the canal system of New York, was en route from Cleveland, accompanied by Governor Morrow, of Ohio, and an escort of cavalry was sent from Newark to meet them a few miles east. Upon arrival at Newark a procession was formed at 10 a. m. with the Zanesville Artillery in the lead, followed by the coach containing the governors and other distinguished gentlemen, and it by infantry, citizens on horseback, carriages, wagons, etc. The cavalcade was under command of Gen. Johnson, Col. Gault and Maj. Putnam, and arrived at the Summit at 11 a. m., when thirteen rounds were fired in salute for the day; the troops were formed in a hollow square and speeches made by Clinton, Morrow and others, and at noon a wheelbarrow was placed in the center of the Summit and Governors Clinton and Morrow and Mr. Buckingham each placed a shovelful of earth in the barrow; one hundred rounds were then fired by the several military arms and intensified by the loud cheers of the assembled multitude.

An old fashioned Fourth of July dinner was then served at 2 p. m., at which thirteen regular and many volunteer toasts were drank, with the accompaniment of oratory. A competitive drill followed, in which the Zanesville company took the honors and elicited from Governor Clinton high compliments upon their skill as artillerymen, maintaining their reputation as one of the best drilled companies of the state. At 4 p. m. the procession reformed and returned to Newark, which was reached at 5 p. m., and was dismissed.

ZANESVILLE DRAGOONS.

A light horse company, called the Zanesville Dragoons, existed in 1824, as appears by a notice, signed by Ezekial T. Cox, orderly sergeant,

dated August 28, 1824, directing the company "to meet on the first Friday of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the house of William Morris, about one mile east of Zanesville, on the Wheeling road, completely uniformed according to law."

The records of this body are very meagre; Mr. Cox became captain and was succeeded by Elijah Ross, who continued in command until the company disbanded.

ZANESVILLE GUARDS.

The first infantry company formed in Zanesville after the war with Great Britain was organized in the spring of 1838, with forty-two young, finely developed, intelligent men who were proud of their organization and its officers. The first officers were: John Dulty, captain; Edward Ball, first lieutenant; Harvey Doster, second lieutenant; R. M. Hazlett, ensign; Nimrod Barr, orderly sergeant.

The first appearance in public was on July 4, 1838, when they marched from the armory, at southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, to the residence of Col. J. T. Fracker, in north Sixth street, where Miss Harriet Fracker, on behalf of the ladies of Zanesville, presented the company a handsome silk flag, made by Mrs. John D. Dare. Col. N. A. Guille received the flag on behalf of the company in one of those eloquent speeches, for which he was so noted. A parade was then made through the streets to Brock's Assembly Rooms, where a splendid dinner was served, and many toasts were drunk and speeches made. The toasts to the ladies were numerous and those offered were:

"The Ladies of Zanesville—By the presentation of a flag to the Zanesville Guards, show themselves the magnanimous daughters of the patriotic mothers, who strewed with flowers and garlands the path of a retiring and victorious Washington."

"The Ladies of Zanesville—Their modesty, virtue and intelligence are all sufficient Guards.

"The Ladies of Zanesville—Fair and Patriotic. May patriotism shield them in union and matrimony in peace."

"The Union of these States"—Let it be engraven on the heart of every true American.

"The American—Who always sees stars but never feels stripes."

"The Ladies of Zanesville and Putnam—Their beauty and worth only exceeded by the extent of its circulation."

"The Fourth of July, 1776—It has been celebrated with patriotic enthusiasm for upwards of a half century. For the perpetuity of a custom so glorious, I add 'keep time, old foot.'"

"The Army of the United States—May the spirit of the father ever animate the breast of the son."

"The Navy of the United States—Hearts of oak, few in number, strong in honor, great in fame."

Let the toast be: "Dear Women."

After this appearance the ranks of the company were largely increased, and the citizens took a lively interest in the organization, which never neglected to celebrate the Fourth of July by a parade, and a sumptuous dinner and the post prandial toasts and speeches.

The uniform consisted of a blue, swallow tailed, frock coat, with white trimmings and brass buttons; blue trousers with white stripe on the outer seam; white cross and waist belts, black leather cap and white plume tipped with black; enameled box knapsack, heavy cartridge box and United States' flint lock musket of Harper's Ferry manufacture.

WARREN GREENS.

During the summer of 1839 the Warren Greens were organized, and enrolled forty-five men; they were called the Old Gentlemen's Company, because the greater number were from thirty to fifty years of age, but were among the most influential and substantial citizens. Their armory was in the Blocksom building, northwest corner of Main street and Sewer alley, where the Bodega is located.

Their first appearance in public was in September, 1839, and the uniform consisted of a dark green frock coat with brass buttons, black waist belt and cartridge box, green cloth trousers with black stripe on the outside seam, black leather cap with green plume and pompon tipped with black. The arm was the Harper's Ferry make of Yeager.

PUTNAM GREYS.

The riots attending the Abolition meetings, the threats which were current, the incendiary fires which had occurred and the universal feeling of unrest and insecurity which prevailed in Putnam caused a meeting of the citizens to be called to consider the unsatisfactory conditions, at which it was determined to form an independent military company, and a committee was appointed to call upon the residents for money to equip it. The responses were so prompt and generous that the needed sum was subscribed within a few days, and volunteers were equally prompt in enrolling so that eighty-four men were quickly secured and the Putnam Greys became an organization.

The uniform, made by Mathew Ashmore, consisted of a dark grey, swallow tailed coat, trimmed with black braid and brass buttons; grey cloth trousers with black cord on the outside seam;

black waist belt and black leather cartridge box, with a large white metal waist plate with the letters "P. G.;" black leather cap with white fountain plume, tipped with blue; flint lock musket, of Harper's Ferry make, constituted the arm.

The officers were: R. N. Dunlap, captain, who was soon succeeded by Jesse P. Hatch, who was drill master; William Ely, first lieutenant; Lawson Wiles, second lieutenant; Waldo B. Guthrie, orderly sergeant.

The company was formed from the leading citizens of Putnam, all fine appearing men, filled with enthusiasm, able and intelligent, and soon became exceedingly proficient in the manual and tactics. Their first public appearance was on October 10, 1839, and the company continued to be one of the most prominent institutions of the town until about the time of the war with Mexico.

ZANESVILLE LANCIERS.

During the winter of 1839-40, E. H. Church recruited the Zanesville Lancers, an organization of boys, one hundred strong, who made their first public appearance May 30, 1840. Captain French, a United States army officer, was then a resident of the town and was the drill master and the company acquired such skill in the maneuvers of company drill that they became noted in the state. The officers were, Henry Clayton, captain; Jacob Sperry, first lieutenant; John D. Ford, second lieutenant; J. L. Fracker, orderly sergeant. Samuel S. Cox, the later well known "Sunset," was a member and rose to the rank of orderly sergeant.

The uniform was a Highland Scotch plaid frock coat, trimmed with yellow fringe and brass buttons, white trousers with yellow stripes on the outside seams and plaid cap with black ostrich plume. The arm was a staff, five feet long, one and one-half inches at the butt and half an inch at the top, tipped with a glittering spear.

The company occupied the post of honor in welcoming Gen. W. H. Harrison, whig candidate for the presidency, when he visited Zanesville in October, 1840, and where he made his last political speech of the campaign, under a large elm tree on north Sixth street, to an immense assembly of whigs who had gathered from all the surrounding neighborhood.

The Zanesville Guards, Putnam Greys, and Warren Greens attended the State Convention of the whigs, at Columbus, February 22, 1840, making the journey in wagons, and in July 1840, a military encampment was held three days, at the present Fair Grounds, attended by the Columbus Guards, Columbus Lancers, McConnelsville Guards, Zanesville Guards, Warren Greens, Putnam Greys and Zanesville Lancers.

FANTASTIC MUSTER.

The American soldier is a volunteer, and the experience after each of our wars is that when the fighter has completed his engagement, he has no desire to amuse himself with military maneuvers and devotes his attention strictly to business. Such was the condition of affairs when the soldiers, in the war of 1812-14, returned, and the military spirit languished. With the laudable and patriotic intention of having the militia prepared for war, the legislature enacted that every citizen between certain ages, should annually devote a few days to the acquisition of military tactics, and assembled by companies armed and equipped for such instruction.

Politicians soon discovered that military commissions were valuable media for acquiring prominence, and aspiring office seekers rushed into the militia that they might exhibit themselves; generals and colonels multiplied very rapidly and there were regimental and brigade officers where there were no companies. Occasionally there was a company properly officered, uniformed and armed, but "armed as the the law directs" was generally construed to mean that a lath, hoop-pole, broomstick, corn-stalk or sun-flower stalk would comply with the law, and it soon became a farce and served only to develop "the corn-stalk militia."

Keeping step was unknown; uniforms consisted of difference in dress; "arms" were carried at such inclinations as suited the bearer; officers were incompetent, and it is related that a captain, in a bell crowned hat, spiked tailed coat, sash and sabre, ordered his men to "Turn this corner, please," and another directed his men to go down to the river and fall in, which the boys obeyed by forming in line and not by dropping into the stream. Therefore, the musters degenerated into drinking, wrestling, racing, jumping and fighting contests, with little drilling and no military instruction.

Public sentiment was strongly against the system, and efforts were made to change it, but those holding commissions were too powerful a lobby, and the public adopted the expedient of laughing it out of existence, and when this had been effected, volunteer, independent companies took its place.

Rumors were current in Zanesville that measures were being perfected to cast ridicule upon the militia law, at an approaching muster. The regular officers had announced that the law must be respected and, if necessary, force would be used to compel obedience; on the morning of the muster an effigy of the boaster was found suspended across Main street.

The muster field was in West Zanesville, where the "regulars" assembled; the Fantasticals, as the opponents were called, rendezvoused in the McIn-

tire school building, then unoccupied; they were composed of the best young men of the neighborhood, were all of fighting stock and numbered about 200. One wore a coon skin mask, with the large mouth filled with goose quills which rattled loudly when the head was shaken; another carried a gun with a barrel made of tin spouting, ten feet long; a man of 300 pounds was dressed in a boy's roundabout and trousers entirely too small for him and a ridiculous inscription across his broad back; and all the members were disguised in every conceivable style of nondescript costume and hideous mask; the drummer pounded a mortar board and the fifer blew a tin trumpet; each dress and accoutrement were unlike the others and everything tended to render the "regular" militia man ridiculous.

The commander was Lemon Owens, who assumed the title of Col. Pluck; he wore a calico suit, with the coat cut spike tail and adorned with immense tin buttons, while on each shoulder was fastened a large sun-flower as epaulets; his necktie was lavendar in color and the ends reached the ground and on his head was an immense hat and plume of fox tail; his sword was of tin and measured ten feet in length and his spurs were of the same metal and extended beyond the rear of his horse, which was old, blind, spavined and was a mere shadow; its hip bones were sharp enough to hold his hat and the ribs are described as contending with each other as to which should stick out the furthest. With a proud air the Colonel proceeded to mount his steed, which appeared of doubtful accomplishment, first, as to whether the animal could sustain his weight, and second, whether he could endure riding upon such a corrugated surface. Orderlies stood on each side to receive his body should the horse collapse under his weight. The mount was successfully effected and the column proceeded to Main street and over the "Y" bridge to John Lee's tavern, in West Zanesville, where the "cornstalk" men were learning the art of war, the Colonel having succeeded in reaching the objective point by requiring the orderlies to whip the horse at each step.

The militia were in formation when the Fantasticals reached the muster field and the latter were marched past in silence and order, and countermarched in view of the regulars; the roll was called and to the most ridiculous names there was a responsive "here." Upon ordering a maneuver of the Fantasticals a regular, with a rifle, stepped from the line, with aim at the Colonel, declared with an oath he would shoot if he moved a step forward. Handing his tin sword to an orderly he opened his holster and, with an immense horse pistol in each hand aimed at the regular, cooly inquired, "Will you," He then ordered the orderlies to whip up the horse and looking into the muzzle of the rifle said: "Get out of the way or I'll kill you, whip up my horse!" and as it moved forward the regular stepped aside. Pluck marshalled his men in perfect order, rode to the commander of the militia, took off his enormous hat and bowing slightly said: "Captain, I now resign my commission and give into your charge these men." The captain replied, "I'll have nothing to do with them," and Pluck repeated his resignation; upon reflection the captain turned to the Fantasticals and called, "Attention!" Instantly all order was gone, the straight line became serpentine, each Fantastical sought a place in the regular line, cats, dogs, roosters, bulls, jacks, etc., were imitiated; order was destroyed and with it all discipline. The affair became so ridiculous the muster was dismissed.

The success of the Zanesville revolutionists became known throughout the state and inspired the opponents of the militia system elsewhere to action to defeat it.

Owens went west and joined the Rocky mountain scouts and trappers under Kit Carson, and became one of Fremont's guides and scouts in his several expeditions in pathfinding.

IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Upon the declaration of war with Mexico, the President issued a call for 43,000 men to compose the army of invasion and the quota of Ohio was three regiments or 2,400 men; the headquarters of the second brigade of the fifteenth division of Ohio militia was at Zanesville, and its commander, Gen. John T. Arthur, ordered a parade of the men in front of the court house, at 9 a. m., May 28, 1846, when a large and enthusiastic crowd assembled; the brigade marched to the field now enclosed by Maple and McIntire avenues, Ball street and the Muskingum river, where speeches were made and volunteers were called, and forty-six were enrolled the first day; the volunteers from Muskingum and Noble counties aggregated ninety-three men and elected officers June 11, and the next day left by steamer for Cincinnati, and were assigned to the Third regiment; they reached New Orleans July 9 and soon after sailed for the front and participated in some of the fiercest struggles of the campaign.

IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The President's call for 75,000 men, of April 17, 1861, had scarcely been published when John C. Hazlett, prosecuting attorney, began to recruit a company, and Wednesday, April 19, it was filled, taken to Columbus and assigned to the First regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Thursday, April 20th, the regiment started for the national capital and was in the engagement at Vienna, June 17, and Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Upon the ex-

TO THE FRONT, JUNE 11, 1861.

The corner building, at Fifth and Main, now occupied as a pharmacy, was a bank during the war period, and is the only structure of the block which is now standing. The company shown in the photograph is probably Co. B, 24th O. V. I., as the regiment was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, in June, 1861, one company being from Muskingum County. The regiments with earlier numbers and containing Muskingum County troops were all at this date in service at the front.

piration of the enlistment Captain Hazlett recruited another company and was assigned to the Second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and while commanding it was mortally wounded at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

The following companies were formed, wholly or in part, in Muskingum county, and other Muskingum county men were in regiments not classed as county organizations:

First regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B.

Second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E.

Third regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E.

Fifteenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A.

Sixteenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A.

Nineteenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies E and K.

Twenty-fourth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B.

Thirty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G.

Sixty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies A, C, F and I.

Sixty-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F.

Seventy-eighth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, I and K.

Ninety-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies C, E, F and K.

One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies A, B, F, G, H, I and K.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K.

One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies C, D, E, G and I.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies A and F.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Companies E and I.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B.

Ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Companies A, C and D.

Tenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Companies A, B and C.

Thirteenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company F.

Fifth Independent Battalion of Cavalry.

Crew of United States steamer Brilliant, Mississippi Squadron.

Muskingum county's soldiers were found in fifty-four companies of infantry distributed in nineteen regiments; eight companies of cavalry in four regiments of that arm, and one crew of a gun boat.

Stars were won by Greenbury F. Wiles, enrolled as First Lieutenant; Mortimer D. Leggett, enrolled as Lieutenant Colonel; John Q. Lane, enrolled as Colonel; William H. Ball, enrolled as Colonel; and William D. Hamilton, enrolled as Captain.

ZANESVILLE CITY GUARDS.

After the Civil war the usual lull in military spirit ensued and the formation of a military company was not agitated until the fall of 1874 when meetings were held in the second story of the city prison, then located at the southwest corner of Fountain and Potter alleys, and the Zanesville City Guards was organized with Fred. Geiger, captain; Harry Shrimpton, first lieutenant; John A. Morrow, second lieutenant. The company was mustered into the Ohio National Guard, February 1, 1875, and as there was no regimental organization at the time to which it could be attached, it remained unattached until the formation of the Seventeenth regiment, to which it was assigned as Company A, September 14, 1877. An election having been ordered for regimental officers, October 22, Captain Geiger was chosen colonel, and November 14, Gus. A. Wyneken became captain. September 16, 1878, John A. Morrow succeeded him and January 10, 1880, the company was disbanded, having been called into service in July, 1877, during the railroad strike at Newark.

August 29, 1881, the company was re-organized and re-assigned to the Seventeenth regiment as Company I, and Colonel Geiger, having resigned the colonelcy of the regiment, was again chosen captain, and September 22, 1882, the company was reassigned as Company B. October 23, 1883, Joseph Beckhardt became captain and while he was commander the company was called into service at the time of the Berner riots, at Cincinnati, in 1884, and the Boone turbulence, at Zanesville, in November 1887. The armories occupied, until the erection of Memorial Hall, were in the Stevens' building, southwest corner of Main and Seventh streets; the Nevitt and Dixon hall, northwest corner of Main and Seventh streets, and the Fillmore building, northeast corner of Main street and Sewer alley; the company was mustered out May 12, 1892.

BATTERY C, FIRST REGIMENT, OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

April 20, 1886, a battery of light artillery was mustered into the Ohio National Guard, at Zanesville, with E. C. Brush, M. D., captain; Andrew H. Herdman, first lieutenant; B. L. Taylor, sec-

ond lieutenant; it was designated as the Third battery, but January 14, 1886, was assigned to the First regiment, Ohio Light Artillery, as Battery C, and Captain Brush having been promoted to major upon the organization of the regiment, Benjamin C. Davis was chosen captain June 28, 1886; he was succeeded by H. A. Leslie, July 13, 1887, and succeeding commanders were: J. Wm. Koos, September 22, 1890; Charles W. Corbin, November 11, 1893. The battery was assembled at the armory in November, 1887, in anticipation of trouble attending the lawlessness accompanying the laying of tracks in Beach alley, and in 1894 was called into service during the miners' strike at Wheeling creek. Major Brush succeeded Colonel Smithnight as commander of the regiment and retired after five years' service, but upon the resignation of Colonel Darrow, in 1897, was again called to the colonency and continued as its commander until the regiment was mustered out April 14, 1899.

When the call was made upon Ohio, for troops for the Spanish-American war, the state possessed the only full regiment, or eight batteries, of light artillery, among the National Guard; the quota from Ohio, however, was for only a battalion, or four batteries, and they were selected by the rank of their commanders; Battery C was fortunate in having a captain with an old commission, and April 26, 1898, it was ordered into service, and April 30 started to Columbus, where, on May 11, the battalion was accepted and mustered into the United States' service, at Camp Bushnell; three of the batteries were in the battalion commanded by Major Charles T. Atwell, and the battalion adjutant was Second Lieutenant H. O. Fulkerson, both of Zanesville and formerly members of the battery. The command arrived at Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 17 and, as ranking officer, Major Atwell commanded the eleven batteries in the camp until the arrival of Brigadier General E. B. Williston, and upon the detachment of the latter, August 10, the command again devolved upon Major Atwell, and was maintained until the forces were returned to their respective states. September 6 the Ohio battalion arrived at Columbus and was mustered out of the United States' service October 21, 1898.

General orders were issued April 14, 1899, mustering out all regimental organizations and Battery C was unattached; April 28, 1899, it was transferred to the infantry, as unattached Company C, but November 6, 1899, it was assigned to the Seventh Separate Battalion as Company A. June 23, 1899, Major C. T. Atwell was elected captain of the infantry company and was succeeded, June 16, 1900, by O. V. Lewman, who was succeeded by Alexander Robertson, the present commander.

COMPANY L, TENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

When the Spanish-American war occurred Ohio was ready to furnish more men than were mobilized from all the states and the regular army. Among the organizations was the Foraker Guards, a volunteer company, formed especially to get into the service, but which was not mustered into the National Guard. The Ohio National Guard was not all called into service but Zanesville was not satisfied with furnishing a battery of artillery and desired to have an infantry company also, and it was thought that the influence of its military men would enable this body of minute men to be accepted over organizations already in the service of the state. June 4, 1898, it was mustered into the Ohio National Guard, and assigned as Company C, Seventeenth regiment, but the designation was changed, by general orders, June 23, to the Foraker Guards, unattached, as the organization of the Tenth regiment was then in contemplation.

This was a peculiar organization. As only four of the batteries of the First regiment of Light Artillery had been accepted by the government, the Cincinnati battery, B, went into the First Ohio Cavalry, which left Batteries D, E and F; four divisions of naval reserves desired to enter the service but showed an aversion to being distributed among various vessels and preferred to maintain their identity as Ohio troops; the Cleveland Greys, an independent organization, could not well be refused, and they were organized as a battalion of three companies of engineers, and there was one unattached infantry company at Cincinnati. Thus: the four divisions of naval reserves, three batteries of light artillery, three companies of engineers, the Cincinnati company and the Foraker Guards, made twelve companies, or a full regiment, and was mobilized at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, June 25, 1898, as the Tenth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and July 7 was mustered into the United States, service, the Foraker Guards becoming Company L, with Charles A. Reynolds, captain; Walter H. V. Black, first lieutenant; Wilbur H. Phillips, second lieutenant. Reynolds resigned in July, 1899, to accept a captaincy in the Thirty-first United States' Infantry and went to the Philippines; Lieutenant Black resigned October 7, 1898, and was succeeded October 17, by Lieutenant Phillips; and Sergeant H. A. Buerhaus was commissioned second lieutenant, October 17, 1898.

Colonel Brush, of the First regiment of Light Artillery, whose command had been destroyed by partial acceptance and assignment to infantry service, anticipated the command but Gen. H. A. Axline was equally ambitious and more successful, and was commissioned as colonel. August

SHERMAN'S ARMY WAGONS.

The photograph was taken in June, 1865, from the window of Starke's photograph gallery, southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. After the close of the war the wagons which accompanied Sherman in his march "from Atlanta to the sea," were ordered distributed among western posts and for several weeks they were familiar objects on their way from Washington, by way of the National Road, to destinations. The view is interesting as correctly representing the block between Fifth street and Court Alley, and the appearance of the "City Hall," as the building at Fourth and Main streets was then styled.

18 the regiment was ordered to Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, and in November was ordered into winter quarters, at Augusta, Georgia, where they were mustered out of the United States service, March 23, 1899. Upon reaching home Company L resumed its place in the National Guard, as an unattached company, but its members had enlisted to fight and August 16, 1899, the company was mustered out of the National Guard.

CHAPTER VI.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES, COMPRISING GRAVE ROBBING, MURDER IN 1816, BLUE ROCK MINE DISASTER, BUCKEYE BELLE, BELLE ZANE, LABOR RIOT IN 1877, BELT LINE TURBULENCE IN 1887.

GRAVE ROBBING.

A young man, named Thomas Payne, came to Zanesville, penniless and a stranger, during the latter part of 1800; in February, 1811, he died suddenly and was buried in the public burying ground at the head of Main street. The night after the burial Elijah Ross and a companion went coon hunting and on their return to town about midnight passed over the hill, near the graveyard. Ross heard a noise which did not disturb him at the time, but when he had reached home and retired, he recalled the circumstance and concluded to investigate; accordingly, early in the morning, with gun and dogs, fearing the noise might have been made by a wild animal, he went to the spot and found Payne's grave open, the coffin broken and the body missing.

Two Zanesville and one Wheeling man, students of Dr. Hamm, had just succeeded in getting the body from the coffin when Ross passed the preceding night and, fearing detection, hastily dragged it by the ankles the entire distance down the hill, leaving the grave open, and at Seventh and South streets dragged the body so roughly over a fence that some hair caught on the rail; they had taken Dr. Hamm's horse to carry the body but he scared and ran away, and they then secured a wheelbarrow, whose track enabled Ross to trail them to the cellar door of the tavern at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets.

About two inches of snow enabled Ross to trace the course of the robbers and he followed the wheelbarrow track through South street to Diamond alley and to the cellar door; the news spread rapidly and the excited and indignant citizens broke into the cellar and discovered the remains concealed behind some logs; the people were furious and proposed to tear down the hotel, and one excited man ran with a flaunting torch and shouted, "This will be the quicker way to get the building down." Cooler counsel prevailed and trouble was averted, the students remaining in seclusion, and the public took charge of the body and prepared it for reinterment. Eight pall-bearers, wearing white gloves, white sashes over the shoulders and white scarfs upon their hats, bore the bier with the remains covered with a white sheet; business was generally suspended and the entire town was in attendance; the legislature was in session at the time but its deliberations were permanently interrupted until the incident closed with the reinterment of the body.

During the winter of 1823-4 Dr. Calvin Conant, of Putnam, had four students, and as there was no medical colleges in the West, anatomical studies were pursued with difficulty. Grave robbing was extremely hazardous and operators did not acquire proficiency. Dr. Conant's stable adjoined a hotel and Jake, the colored hostler, attended to the doctor's horses. A Miss Arnold, a well-known and highly esteemed young lady, had died of an acute disease and been buried in the graveyard in Moxahala avenue. During the morning after the burial, Jake entered the doctor's haymow and observing something white made an examination and discovered a small human foot; with a yell he left the mow and was met by one of the students, who by persuasions, threats and appeals to the hostler's superstitions, kept him quiet during the day and got him to bed in the evening. During the night the body was removed and secreted and was never recovered. Jake could not keep his secret and informed his employer, who became excited and incensed, and when an examination of the grave had disclosed that it had been violated, the news spread and the community was in a whirl of excitement; warrants were issued and the suspects arrested, and the utmost tact of influential citizens was required to prevent violence. Dr. Conant made affidavit that he had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the matter and the magistrate postponed the investigation a few days to permit public sentiment to cool; the accused were admitted to bail, but remained in seclusion, and the startling discovery was made that there was no statute against grave robbing; the hearing was conducted in the stone academy, but not one-fourth of the crowd could enter; the absence of a statute under which they could be tried placed the magistrate in a dilemma; he was convinced the men would be mobbed if released and he bound them over to court on the charge of the larceny of grave clothes; the case was postponed from time to time and was finally nollied.

A few years later three of Dr. Conant's students attempted to rob a grave; a young German committed suicide and was buried on a high bluff overlooking Salt creek. The young men of the

neighborhood became aware of the intention to desecrate the grave and, armed with shot guns, placed themselves some distance from it, and with it between them and the bluff. The students took Dr. Conant's horse and gig, one in the gig and the others on horseback, and when the place was reached the horses were hitched in the bushes below the bluff. The grave was found and the watchers permitted the diggers to continue until they supposed the coffin was reached, when a volley was fired; the doctors jumped over the precipice in the darkness against trees, bushes and briars, their clothing was torn and soiled, their bodies scratched and bruised, and one so severely injured as to be in retirement for some time. The men with the horses found their mounts and rode hastily away, but the man with the gig was so frightened and confused by the darkness that he could not find it and walked home. The watchers found the horse and gig and took them to town the next day and delivered them to Dr. Conant, who again entered a disclaimer of any knowledge or consent to the attempted robbery.

About 3:30 a. m., November 14, 1878, the two veteran officers, "Dave" Launder and "Mike" Brown, were attracted by the sound of an approaching wagon while standing at the corner of West Main and Pine streets; when it came up the occupant inquired whether he was on the National pike, and in reply to an inquiry stated that he lived in the country but was a stranger in the city, and was on his way to Kerkersville with corn. Launder remarked something was wrong and when he approached the wagon saw some sacks upon which he laid his hand and remarked they were soft for corn. Brown, in the meantime, had moved to seize the bridle and the driver gave the horse a violent blow with his whip and dashed away, but Launder jumped into the wagon; not having a firm footing and the road being rough the officer was readily knocked from the wagon by a blow from the butt end of the whip, when Brown fired at the rapidly disappearing wagon without effect.

Surmising that a robbery had been committed, they reported at once to Lieutenant William Linton, who procured a team and with Officer Stitt gave vigorous pursuit, and those who knew Linton in his best days can conceive what it meant. About fifteen miles west of the city the wagon was sighted and fire opened on it, which was returned, and a running fire was maintained for half a mile, one shot taking effect in Stitt's wrist, when he took the lines and Linton conducted the firing; when the tollgate west of Brownsville was reached the quarry's horse struck and demolished it, but the driver, not knowing the nature of the obstruction, leaped from the wagon and took to the woods with Linton in pursuit. The fugitive was not found and Linton returned to discover four bodies, in coarse coffee sacks, in the wagon, and his comrade bleeding and suffering intensely from his wound. The toll-keeper aroused the neighbors and a posse was formed and the officers returned to the city. The bodies were recognized, two being men and one a girl of about twelve years, all of whom had been buried November 12 in Woodlawn cemetery, and the other a woman, who had been buried in Greenwood, the preceding day; their friends were notified and the remains reinterred, and examination of the cemeteries presented no indications that the graves had been desecrated, and evidenced that the robbery had been conducted by experts in the ghoulish occupation.

Linton went to Columbus and Marshal Fell to Newark, where the latter secured the services of the veteran "Doc" Brooks, but no clues were discovered and they decided to go to Columbus; at Kerkersville a man with soiled clothes and very jaded entered the coach, and the officers argued that a man who had walked from Brownsville to Kerkersville would be very much fatigued, and Brooks secured a seat behind him and found yellow clay on his clothing and hands; when the train slowed down for Columbus the man moved to leave the coach and was arrested and ironed, and brought to Zanesville at 8 p. m. and lodged in jail.

He confessed, but refused to name his confederates, but during the day both were discovered and arrested; one was a well-known young man, of respectable family, at Zanesville, the other a physician, of Columbus, and the prisoner was in the business for the money it produced. November 18 the trio was indicted for each desecration; on the 21st the operator plead guilty to two and was not asked about the others; the Zanesville man emphatically denied his guilt, and the physician would not plead until he had consulted attorneys; November 26 he plead not guilty, but on the 29th changed his plea to guilty. The case of the Zanesville man was continued to the ensuing term, on the averment that in the feverish condition of public sentiment he could not hope for a fair trial, but he later withdrew his plea and acknowledged his guilt. The physician and the Zanesville man were each sentenced to pay a fine of $250.00 and be imprisoned three months, and their tool was fined $25.00 and imprisoned one month.

MURDER IN 1816.

During the fall of 1816 Jacob Lewis murdered Samuel Jones, near the mouth of Symmes creek, and at the fall term, 1817, was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged Wednesday, December 31, 1817. He was confined in the small,

brick jail in Fourth street, in the rear of the court house, and preparations were made for the execution; the gallows were erected and on the appointed day a great crowd gathered from the surrounding country to witness the interesting (?) sight; Governor Worthington suspended the sentence six weeks and the indignation at the gubernatorial interference was very intense, and threats were made to take the prisoner and conclude the anticipated entertainment; the crowd was very rough and lawless, and finally captured and hanged a dog to glut its thirst for a sight of physical suffering. When the period of the respite expired the time was again extended and the prisoner was transferred to the penitentiary, for safe keeping, and by special act of the General Assembly the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

BLUE ROCK MINE DISASTER.

Near where Blue Rock run empties into the Muskingum river, in Harrison township, a four-foot vein of coal was owned and mined by Stephen H. Guthrie and James Owens, in 1856; former owners had worked it in a reckless manner, some rooms being forty feet square, with only small pillars to support the immense weight of 220 feet of hill above the mine.

In the morning of Friday, April 25, 1856, twenty men entered the mine, and 11 a. m. a fall occurred, commencing 700 feet from the entrance and extending a distance of 400 feet, through which the rescuers were compelled to burrow to release the imprisoned men; when the fall occurred sixteen persons, mostly boys, near the entrance, made their escape by precipitate flight, but James Pearson, aged 31; James Gatwood, 22; Wm. Edgell, Jr., 20; and Edward Savage, 16, were imprisoned. When they realized they were entombed they went to a small room in the mine, shoveled together some loose earth and prepared beds upon which to die and surrendered to what appeared the inevitable. Two dinner pails, left by men who had escaped, three jugs containing five quarts of water, and some oil for the lamps were their only supplies, and as there was no method of measuring time they were entirely at loss to know how it passed; the confined air was cold and they suffered severely from cold and dampness, and when the food and water were exhausted drank water impregnated with copperas, which seemed to assuage the hunger, and as they became weak from lack of food they were delirious and dreamed of sumptuous repasts.

The work of rescue was begun at once, and while speed was so essential the greatest caution was equally necessary; a single false move meant destruction to the working force, as the hill was crumbling over their heads and the weight and pressure of tens of thousands of tons of loose material had to be resisted. Only three men could work in the narrow entry at one time, and the space at the breast permitted only one man, the others removing the debris thrown back by the man ahead; posts and caps were used to support the falling roof, and as the debris consisted of large rocks as well as loose material, the labor was more than ordinarily severe; once a large rock blocked progress, and as it was hazardous to blast it, the obstruction was blocked up and excavation made under it. Foul air was troublesome and lamps would not burn, and it became necessary to weatherboard the sides and roof and plaster them with mud to exclude the deadly gas.

Immense crowds were in constant attendance and intelligence from inside was eagerly sought; miners came from miles around, and merchants and farmers readily joined in the common labor, experienced volunteers for the inside work being abundant. The opening was completed about midnight Friday, April 29, and the imprisoned miners were brought to the surface at 1 a. m., Saturday, April 30, having been imprisoned fourteen days and thirteen hours, with scarcely any food; they were black as the coal dust in which they had slept; their features were pinched and shrunken, their cheeks furrowed by white streaks washed by the tears shed during their agony, and their great white eyes stared wildly from amid the grime on their faces. Physicians were in attendance and their nourishment carefully guarded. When they entered the mine the trees were bare of leaf, and when the morning dawned the men looked upon the same trees clothed in bright green.

That the rescue was timely was attested by the fall of more than fifty feet of the entry within six hours after the delivery; if the work had been delayed the rescuers would have been buried in the avalanche and the imprisoned men would have suffered the terrible death which was so fully anticipated. The heroism of the rescuers is deserving of preservation among the records of the county; they were in constant, imminent danger, and no ties bound them to the imprisoned men but those of common humanity; while the heroism of Muskingum soldierly is a glorious one, the courageous action of the coal miners of the county is equally meritorious.

LABOR RIOT, 1877.

The wide spread labor troubles which occurred in July, 1877, gave Zanesville a shock which paralyzed for several days. The destruction of railroad property at Pittsburg, Sunday, July 22, created considerable apprehension throughout the country of similar outbreaks at commercial centers, but no fears were entertained at home as no

known cause existed for it. The Clarendon Hotel was in course of erection and the contractor, T. B. Townsend, was paying the prevailing rate and no dissatisfaction was expressed with either the rates or hours of labor. Rumors were current on Sunday that the strike would reach Zanesville solely by imitation and perhaps sympathy.

Monday morning, July 23, work was resumed on the Clarendon and about 8 a. m. crowds of idle men assembled upon the Court House esplanade, and the only unusual appearance was a small knot of men near the Fourth street corner, who soon drew a crowd about them by their animated conversation and gestures; about 8:30 there were perhaps three hundred men assembled when one of the small group drew a paper from his pocket and announced he would record the names of all men who desired to strike. As the leaders were chronic idlers their names were at once given and other men in the crowd, temporarily idle, gave theirs until quite a number were on the list. The crowd then moved across the street, occupied the sidewalk and stood upon the brick piles so as to prevent Townsend's men from working; the man with the paper informed the contractor that unless he raised the men's wages they must quit; a short parley occurred, the rioters withdrew and Townsend suspended work, his men being desirous of continuing, but it was deemed prudent, under the circumstances, to not aggravate the ruffians. The news spread rapidly and the crowds increased; Henry Blandy, as an employer, and John Mack and George M. Kerner, as representative workmen, spoke to the crowds from the court house steps counselling the maintenance of law and order, and two or three agitators were called out and pictured the wrongs of capital upon labor. A proposition to form a procession was promptly acted upon and the workmen at the Third street foundry were compelled to quit; thence to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops in the west side, where the men were required to stop work; the mob then divided and visited the various manufacturing plants, all of which were compelled to shut down, and the drivers of the street cars were ordered to run their cars to the barns. On the following day the attempt to resume traffic was resisted and one car was derailed at the corner of Main and Seventh streets.

Citizens were very much alarmed; the leaders of the mob were recognized as "bums" and idlers but it was not known how far the dissatisfaction extended to the people at large; the police force was entirely inadequate for such an emergency, and bands of private citizens, with arms, patrolled the streets during Monday and Tuesday nights. Wednesday morning an immense attendance of citizens answered a private call for consultation at the Mayor's office, and before noon hundreds of men with a white ribbon in the lapel and a gun in pocket appeared upon the streets. Ben. F. Fell was city marshal, Joseph Howland, deputy marshal, and the veteran, "Bill" Linton, lieutenant of police; with these officers at the head of the police force, backed by the presence of the white ribbon men, fifteen of the ringleaders were arrested and confined in the city prison, at the corner of Fountain and Potter alleys; the rioters were tried, convicted and punished; many left the city and those who remained never again repeated their efforts to reform things.

During the excitement threats were made to burn the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops and the residences of a few prominent employers, all of which were guarded by armed men; the local military were on duty at Newark and two of the guardsmen who came home on furlough were chased by the mob and sheltered in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot; the mob threatened to burn the freight house and Lieutenant Linton secreted some men with Winchesters among the cars and instructed them to train their guns on the leaders, and upon the first overt act to shoot to disable, but no occasion was given to execute the order.

THE BUCKEYE BELLE

was a Zanesville packet in the trade between the home city and Marietta, and about 5 p. m., November 12, 1852, after her landing at Beverly, was proceeding up the canal and when about twenty feet from the guard gates the boilers exploded, tearing everything to fragments as far back as the wheel house, the hull immediately sinking to the bottom of the canal. The noise of the explosion brought people not only from the nearby villages but from the surrounding country; the villagers were early on hand and assistance was soon rendered; of about forty-five persons aboard not to exceed ten escaped injury, and the bank was covered with dead and mutilated bodies, and fragments of the boat and cargo. Twenty persons were instantly killed and six died within a few days; the bodies of thirteen unknown persons were buried in the Beverly cemetery and a large box, containing fragments of human flesh, was interred at the same time.

THE BELLE ZANE

was a steamer which was regarded as a model in appearance and speed, and had a capacity of three hundred tons; she was built on the Monongahala river but was owned at Zanesville, and was in the regular packet trade between the latter city and Pittsburg. All her officers, except the captain, were Zanesville men, and in December, 1845, she was loaded, for Louisiana points, with a miscellaneous cargo and en-route took on large

quantities of produce and cattle, so that her freight capacity was fully occupied and her cabin was profitably filled. The rivers were low and progress was much delayed; sunken boats were sighted that had been snagged and unusual caution was exercised to escape disaster from such concealed sources. The weather was extremely cold and at 2 a. m., December 19, with a crash and severe shock the vessel suddenly turned on her side and the boilers rolled into the river; the cabin was torn from the hull and floated several miles down stream with many persons clinging to the wreckage; the crew acted heroically, but about twenty persons were drowned and the vessel and cargo was a total loss.

BELT LINE TURBULENCE.

The most spectacular character in the Muskingum valley, during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, was Col. Albert E. Boone, who became acquainted with its topography and commerce through connection with United States mail star route contracts, and he essayed the role of what he termed a railroad promoter, although the term agitator would more appropriately indicate his occupation. He platted lines from the Lakes to the Atlantic coast, with Zanesville as the pivotal point, and aroused the people as they had never been before; his sincerity and integrity were never impeached, but it required some time for the Colonel to demonstrate to the public the impracticable character of his schemes; what he actually accomplished is here recited.

Among his numerous projections were the Zanesville, Mount Vernon & Marion, and Painesville, Wooster & Ohio railways, the former of which is the original, official name of the present Zanesville Belt Line. Zanesville capitalists had not subscribed to Boone's vagaries and he had declared that a dozen first-class funerals would do the city an immense benefit; he secured some private rights of way and privileges from the city but found his plans thwarted by certain real estate holdings of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Zanesville, Newcomerstown & Cleveland railroad companies; the former owned all the property west of Third street as far south as the first large warehouse at the southwest corner of Third and North streets, together with all the land south to Market and west of Beech alley; Boone desired a connection between the north end of Third street and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley track at Second and Main, and the Baltimore & Ohio property was in his way.

About 3 a. m., Sunday, November 6, 1887, a force of laborers, teamsters and trackmen assembled along Beach alley, and by moving houses bodily from their foundations, ordering the occupants to vacate, tunneling through houses where the debris from razing would obstruct track laying, and by similar lawless acts, a track was laid commencing at Second street, passing diagonally across private property to Beach alley, along it to North street, and thence diagonally across Baltimore & Ohio railroad ground, upon which some small tenements were standing, and demolished, to the Boone right-of-way at North Third street. The news of the turbulence spread rapidly and immense crowds assembled and, as Boone was then at the height of his notoriety, the sentiment was in his favor. The Judge of the Common Pleas Court was out of the city and F. A. Durban took a special engine to Cambridge and secured an injunction from the court in Guernsey county, which was served at 1 p. m. A rumor having gained currency that the Baltimore & Ohio was bringing a large force of men to expel the trespassers and remove the tracks which had been laid, the sheriff called out the local infantry company and placed them to guard the violaters of the law, and the local battery of artillery was assembled but remained at the armory. The infantry were deployed along the line of the workers and when a Baltimore & Ohio official inquired of Captain Beckhardt what his men were called out for he replied, "To brevent de beace."

About 6 p. m. Willis Bailey, president of the Z., N. & C. secured an injunction against Boone, but no attention was paid to it, and throughout the entire proceedings he displayed a contempt for law and the rights of others. Next day he issued a card justifying his action "in desecrating the Sabbath," in which he alleged that the actions of David Lee and Willis Bailey rendered it necessary, and presumed to declare what rights each of the contestants had in the matter; he closed his card with the unfulfilled prophecy that "if Boone lives the next two years the idle property, some thirty acres in the Eighth ward, may be put to better use than holding condemned cars and raising grass for sodding graves."

The tracks, laid with so much bombast, were soon after removed and the first of Boone's bubbles was punctured, but it is due him to assert that his agitation caused others to investigate his projects, and by separating the practical from the impracticable, the city was benefited by the construction of the Zanesville & Ohio River railroad and the Belt Line.

CHAPTER VII.

TRANSPORTATION, COMPRISING PRIMITIVE RIVER NAVIGATION. FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE MUSKINGUM. MUSKINGUM RIVER IMPROVEMENT, AND DAMS. NATIONAL ROAD. UNITED STATES' MAIL. CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD. CINCINNATI & MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. OHIO & LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAL. ZANESVILLE & WESTERN RAILROAD. OHIO RIVER & WESTERN RAILROAD. WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD. ZANESVILLE BELT LINE ZANESVILLE TERMINAL RAILROAD. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY. CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY. ZANESVILLE TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY. ZANESVILLE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY. ZANESVILLE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY. COLUMBUS, NEWARK & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRIMITIVE RIVER NAVIGATION.

Long before the white man appeared in the country the Indian navigated the Muskingum in canoes, made of bark, or a hollow tree with each end closed, while others hewed them out of solid wood with modeled bow and stern. Poplar, black walnut and button trees were preferred and the vessels were from 15 to 30 feet long, 2 to 2½ feet deep, and from 18 to 30 inches wide, the smaller ones being light and portable by one man.

The white man introduced the pirogue, a style of boat unknown to the Indian, which consisted of two or more canoes lashed together and employed to transport commodities, and were as much of a curiosity to the Indian as the steamer was to the white man. They ranged from 20 to 40 feet in length, 4 to 6 feet in width and from 2 to 3 feet in depth, and were propelled by sail, paddles and poles.

The keel boat was introduced about 1810 for more extensive facilities, and were from 40 to 100 feet long, 14 to 20 feet wide and from 2 to 3 feet depth of hold. The cargo box was built on them with a running board or guard on each side, on which from three to five men, with poles, would walk from stem to stern to propel them; some of the larger boats had as many as three masts, with jib booms and sails for use in time of favorable winds; their capacity ranged from 40 to 100 tons and their arrival at a port was heralded by blowing a long tin horn or the firing of a small cannon, and regular trips were made with these boats on the Muskingum, Ohio, Cumberland, Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

The broadhorn, or New Orleans boat, carried large quantities of merchandise and several Zanesville and Putnam men were engaged in this trade; these boatmen were compelled to walk home from New Orleans a distance of 2,000 miles through swamp and cane brake, with the attendant danger from beasts and highwaymen, as they were obliged to carry their money on their persons.

The hull was completely covered over except a small platform at each end where a sort of cabin was erected in which the crew lived, the floor being the bottom of the boat; the roof of the entire boat was water tight and the cargo was always under cover. The crew consisted of from 8 to 12 men and to propel the boat against the current two or more men took positions on each side, amidships or the middle of the running board which ran the length of the boat, on each side. Each man was furnished a long ash pole with an iron point on one end and a knob or button on the other. Men were then placed at the bow who set their poles firmly on the river bottom and with their shoulders against the button pushed the boat forward and walked towards the stern by means of the cleats fastened to the surface of the running board; when the men from the bow reached the men amidship, the latter set their poles in the same manner, the bowsmen holding the boat until the others had control. The pilot, from an elevated position, controlled the men and when he saw that the middlemen had control he sang out "Head two," when the bowmen would release and return to the bow; meantime the second men would push the boat forward in ignorance of the movements of the actions of the bowmen. The bow was reached by the time the others had reached the stern and when the bowsmen had control again the pilot would sing out, "Up from behind," when they would resume their places amidships. Unless one party had control the boat would be swept back by the current, and one of only four miles per hour would send them miles down stream, if control were lost for but a moment, and require several hours to regain the lost distance. The vocabulary, under such circumstances, was vigorous and voluminous.

FIRST STEAMBOAT ON THE MUSKINGUM.

Steamboats were plying the Ohio river before an attempt was made to use them on the Muskingum, whose tortuous course was regarded as preventing their employment, but certain residents of Marietta held that in suitable stages of water the steamer could be navigated. Caleb Bastow built the *Rufus Putnam* at Marietta, in 1823, for John Green and Oliver Dodge, at a cost of from $10,000 to $12,000; the engine was constructed at Steubenville and the other iron work at Marietta; she was a low pressure, side wheel boat, 75 feet long, 18 feet wide and had a capacity of

75 tons. The cabin was built on the deck, and the bunks were narrow beds, fastened to the sides and concealed by curtains, after the fashion of canal boats and now familiar in sleeping cars; the freight was carried in the hold.

Friday, January 9, 1824, an animated crowd assembled on the banks of the Muskingum, in Marietta, to witness the departure of about twenty-five guests who were to accompany the initial trip of a steamer on the beautiful river. The approach to Zanesville was announced by booming cannon from the boat and immense crowds were attracted to the river banks on each side, and when the lights of the steamer came into view, about 10 p. m., Saturday, January 10, the expectant crowds scarcely knew what to anticipate. The boat tied up on the Putnam side below the Third street bridge and the doors of both towns were opened wide in hospitality to the visitors.

Sunday the visitors attended church and the residents of the towns visited the curiosity; Monday, two trips were made to Duncan's Falls to carry Zanesville people and every one went who could be accommodated; tradition says the cannon was so frequently and loudly fired that nearly every pane of glass on the river front was broken. Monday evening an entertainment was tendered the captain at Hughes' hotel, in Zanesville, and Judge Buckingham, unwilling that Putnam should suffer by comparison, gave a large and elegant reception at his residence. At the Zanesville soiree toasts were drunk and speeches made, and the press said the evening was spent "in hilarity and good feeling."

Tuesday, the towns turned out en masse to see the vessel start on the return trip, which was begun at 10:30 a. m.; the day was fine and as the cannon boomed a farewell and the flags were thrown to the breeze, cheer after cheer was given until the boat was lost to sight around the bend; the current was rapid and the vessel seemed to fly and the return trip was made in eight hours.

FIRST COAL BARGE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Timothy Gaylord and Jacob Adams built the first flat boat at the boat yard, in Putnam, and in the fall of 1816 it was launched and taken to "Dead Man's Riffle," at Taylorsville, where it was loaded with coal dug from the bed of the river and in February, 1817, floated to Cincinnati and sold for twenty-five cents per bushel; it is said to have been the first shipment of coal to the city and certainly the first shipment by river.

MUSKINGUM RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The citizens of Muskingum county have an unusual interest in water transportation, as the media within its boundaries are both natural and artificial. Before the days of railroads communication with interior points was difficult and expensive, and the handicap to progress, which was laid upon inland settlements three quarters of a century ago can be only imperfectly understood. This lack of commercial intercourse with even neighboring communities attracted the attention of the General Assembly and the subject of building a canal system was presented at the first session held at Columbus, commencing December 2, 1816, by a special message from Governor Worthington, accompanying a communication from Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, setting forth the advantages of interior water lines of transportation. In 1820 three Commissioners were named to locate a route for a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, with the provision that if possible the Capital city should be on the line. At the session commencing December 2, 1822, the Commissioners reported upon the practicability of a canal system, and January 27, 1823, an act was passed authorizing the Commissioners to make application for grants and donations in aid of the canal, and at the session commencing December 6, 1824, estimates were presented for

The Muskingum-Scioto route, by way of Killbuck and Black rivers, including Cleveland, Columbus and Raccoon feeders, with an ascending lockage from the mouth of the Scioto to summit level of 580.36 feet, and descending lockage to Lake Erie of 488.97 feet; an aggregate length of 339 miles and costing $3,061,368.47.

Route by way of Killbuck, Chippewa and Cuyahoga rivers, including feeders and additional lines; ascending lockage from the Scioto 638.42 feet, descending to Lake Erie, 547.03 feet; aggregate length 338.57 miles and cost $3,131,429.02.

Route by way of Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga rivers, with the same lockage a length of 322.13 miles and cost of $2,801,709.85.

These routes were combined and modified, by which the cost of the work was materially reduced and the facilities increased.

The Miami-Maumee route; ascending lockage from the Ohio river, at Cincinnati to Loramies, 511.4 feet, and descending to the foot of the Maumee rapids, 378 feet; total length 290.62 miles and cost, including feeders, $2,929,957.00.

February 4, 1825, the General Assembly passed an act "to provide for the internal improvement of the state of Ohio by navigable canals," and the Commissioners were authorized to make a navigable canal on the Muskingum-Scioto route, so-called, by way of Licking Summit and the Muskingum river, and on July 4, 1825, the ceremony of breaking ground was observed at Licking Summit, to which reference is made in the history of the Zanesville Artillery.

Work was begun at once under the general direction and supervision of Hon. Alfred Kelley, a member of the Commission, and progressed under many difficulties, but was completed within the specified time and within the limits of the original estimates. The total cost was $14,340,572.59 in excess of the donations of land, right of way and money from individuals and corporations. Congress donated land by grant of March 2, 1827, 292,223.51 acres, and May 24, 1828, 938,298.44 acres, an aggregate of 1,230,521.95 acres. Seventy-five miles of the original canal system have been abandoned but there remains in charge of the Board of Public Works 582 miles of navigable canals and 30,000 acres of reservoirs, besides the feeders; the St. Mary's reservoir covers 17,603 acres.

May 8, 1861, the General Assembly passed an act to lease the public works of the state for a term of ten years, and June 2 a contract was signed and they were transferred to Kent Jarvis, Wm. J. Jackson, Thomas Brown, Arnold Medbery and Thomas Moore at an annual rental of $20,075.00, and April 6, 1867, the lease was extended, by act of the General Assembly, to June 1, 1881, but June 23, 1877, the lessees notified the Board of Public Works that they would surrender their contract December 1. No attention was paid to the notice and on the designated date the "general agent of the lessees" formally surrendered and abandoned the works; the board declined to accept the vacation and after conference it was agreed, December 8, to have receivers appointed to take charge of and manage the public works until the questions at issue could be decided, and December 11 receivers were appointed and remained in possession until May 15, 1878. On May 11, 1878, the General Assembly resolved that the Board of Public Works be authorized and required to take immediate possession of the public works but it was specifically declared that the passage of the resolution should not be construed to mean that the lessees were released from any damage claimed by the state for non-performance of contract, nor as admitting their right to abandon the lease, and on the 15th the board took possession.

THE MUSKINGUM RIVER

is not naturally a navigable stream, except at irregular periods during the year, and the opportunities to use it for commercial purposes were limited to its navigable stages. It was customary to prepare for these periods and float out the products, but as these conditions produced a glut in the markets visited a method of securing a navigable stage of water at all times became very desirable. Therefore, when the system of canals for the state was adopted the residents of the Muskingum valley naturally reasoned that they had a canal but no locks, and that some of the internal improvements should be placed upon the Muskingum; they were successful in their representations and until the introduction of the railroads the improvement of the Muskingum proved to be all its advocates had claimed for it. The slogan now echoed along the Ohio, "On to Cairo," and the vigorous efforts to secure the opening of the ship canal to Cleveland from Zanesville, are renascences of the sentiments which prevailed in the Muskingum valley before its waters were husbanded by dams.

January 17, 1827, the General Assembly authorized a survey of the Muskingum river and the Commissioners ascertained the best plan and probable cost of improving the stream; it was found that eleven dams were necessary to maintain a minimum depth of four feet of slack water from Zanesville to Marietta, and between Zanesville and Dresden one dam and lock and a branch canal two and one-half miles in length from the river to the main canal, and that the descent of twenty-eight feet in this short distance would require three boat locks.

June, 1834, the dam at Symmes' creek was contracted to be completed by November 1, 1835, but the dam and canal constructed by the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company were not adapted to the proposed improvement, and the company was unable to modify them or continue the work. February 19, 1835, the General Assembly authorized the Canal Commissioners to take possession of the property of the Z. C. & M. Co. for the uses of the state and May 1, 1835, the Commissioners met at Zanesville and were confronted with the actual condition of affairs; doubts existed as to the legal status of the company and it was questioned whether it could make a valid contract, and the commission decided that a *purchase* could not be safely made by the state. May 5 appraisers awarded damages and the Commissioners took possession of so much as was sufficient to complete the locks and dam to connect the navigation of the Muskingum below Zanesville with the canal at Dresden. The appraisers placed values on the improvements made by the company and a strip of ground from the upper end of the race to a point 113 feet below Main street in an aggregate sum of $41,680.15, of which $9,868.07 was due individuals and $31,812.08 due the company; and in consequence of the enlargement and extension of the canal from the lower or Third street bridge to Slago Run, the additional award of damages was made, October 29, 1838, of $11,754.00, of which $2,807.87 was due individuals.

March 9, 1836, the General Assembly authorized the improvement of the Muskingum river by dams and locks, and when the information reached

the valley there was general rejoicing; at Zanesville the citizens were elated, houses were illuminated throughout the town and on Main street everywindow contained a candle, in many of them there being a candle at every pane, and the panes were small in those days; evidences of gratificatoin were exhibited on every hand, crowds thronged the streets, various ceremonies were observed and sixteen yoke of oxen, hauling a couple of sleds, loaded with people, with drums and violins, came from Oxbury or West Zanesville.

In June, 1836, the state corps of engineers, of nine men, assembled at Zanesville to begin the survey; a flat boat was fitted for office, sleeping and dining rooms and kitchen; there were no stoves in those days and a chimney was built in the stern of the boat of hugh dimension and weight as to materially increase the draft of the craft. June 20, the survey began, the starting point for the levels being the lower sill of the Symmes' creek lock; as the survey progressed the boat floated down stream and landed where hailed by the men ashore, an arrangement which relieved them of the labor of traveling to meals. Marietta was reached about August 1 and the corps was entertained by the people several days; they returned to McConnelsville, where the grand jury room, in the old court house, had been tendered as an office, and where the computations of the estimates were made, and the location of the dams fixed.

October 18, 1836, contracts were left and the work of improvement was commenced by felling and preparing timber, and quarrying stone; local contractors were ignorant of such work and bid too high and the entire contract went to professional contractors, as follows: George W. Manypenny, dam at Zanesville; Josiah Spaulding, lock at Zanesville; Hosmer, Chapin and Sharp, dams at Taylorsville, McConnelsville and Marietta and the locks at McConnelsville and Marietta; Lyon, Buck and Wolf, the dams at Luke Chute and Lowell and the locks at Taylorsville and Lowell; Arthur Taggart, the dams at Eagleport, Stockport and Devol and the locks at Eagleport, Stockport, Beverly and Devol; John McCune, the canal and dam at Beverly. Early in 1837 John Sherman began his eventful life in the public service by engaging as a rodman on the Muskingum improvement. Locks were constructed at Dresden, Symmes' Creek, Zanesville, Duncan's Falls, Eagleport, McConnelsville, Stockport, Luke Chute, Beverly, Lowell, Devol and Marietta, with a dam at each except Dresden, the aggregate cost of the twelve locks and eleven dams being $1.627.018.20.

Before the improvement was completed the construction of steamboats for traffic on the river was begun at Zanesville, and before the river was open for navigation below, boats were plying the upper levels, the canal boats for Cleveland being towed by the smaller craft. The first steamer built at Zanesville was a flat bottomed, stern wheeler, designed and constructed by Richard Reeve, and named the HOPE; the engine was built at the Richmond and Bostwick foundry, by a machinist from Pittsburg, and the first steamer to cut the waters of the upper level was so diminutive as to be scarcely larger than some of the pleasure launches now plying in the same portion of the stream.

The dam at Zanesville was completed during the fall of 1839, and traffic was opened September 15 to Dresden, and boats were loaded at Zanesville for Cleveland. All the dams were finished in 1840, in which year the Zanesville dam was very much injured by high water; the entire improvement was completed and boats passed from Marietta to the pool above Zanesville in the early fall of 1841, tolls being collected from October 1, 1841, but the Symmes' Creek dam did not permit the passage of the larger sized boats.

In 1860 the Muskingum river sustained a flood about three feet higher than was ever known before; the east end of the dam was injured for a distance of 180 feet, and was rebuilt; the west end was threatened but saved by the exertions of citizens. The flood caused the construction of a levee along the west bank at a cost of $3.500.00, of which the citizens contributed $1.000.00, the Central Ohio railroad $500.00 and the state $2.000.00. In 1870 the General Assembly appropriated $3.000.00 and in 1871 another $1.000.00 for a levee along the west bank, and the embankment was raised sixteen feet above the surface of the slack water. March 13, 1884, the General Assembly appropriated $25.000.00 for a permanent and substantial levee in West Zanesville.

May 14, 1886, the General Assembly presented the Muskingum improvement to the general government, and August 5 Congress accepted the gift, and Lieutenant Lansing H. Beach was detailed to take charge of the property and conduct the extensive repairs which were made to the locks and dams.

DAMS.

The first permanent dam was across the Licking and was erected about 1810 by Isaac Zane; his father, Jonathan, had advised the project and proposed to give Isaac a half interest, and the son mortgaged thirty acres of land for $2.000.00 to secure funds to conduct the work; when the dam was completed the father came from Wheeling, sold the improvement to Moses Dillon, retained the money and returned to Wheeling, leaving the son overwhelmed in debt. The present dam was built in 1868, by William Beaumont, and in 1903 was partially destroyed by high water, and rebuilt in 1904; during a heavy freshet, later in the year, the

north bank was washed out and a large area of the surrounding ground was destroyed.

February 21, 1812, during the last session of the legislature held at Zanesville, an act was passed to "enable John McIntire and his associates to build a dam across the Muskingum river at Zanesville," opposite Market street, not to exceed five feet in height, with a slope of thirty feet, and keep the slope in repair for the passage of rafts; a wing dam was required on the east side extending to Fountain alley, and a lock not less than twenty-five feet wide and ninety feet long, for the passage of boats between the levels, the improvement to be operated without cost to navigation. Permission was given to cut a canal below the Third street bridge and charge tolls for its use.

January 25, 1814, a meeting of citizens was held at Robert Taylor's residence when a committee was appointed to draft articles of association; report was made to an adjourned meeting on January 27, when the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company was formed under the provisions of the act of February 21, 1812; subscriptions to the stock were made and February 14, 1814, a board of directors was elected and the following day John McIntire was chosen president. June 7 the County Commissioners visited the designated site and determined the most desirable location for the slope of the dam, and June 9th it was decided that the east side of the slope should begin one-third the length of the dam from the abutment on the east side of the river. The dam was at once erected and work was begun on the canal in 1816, the stockholders of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company being incorporated by act of the General Assembly, February 24, 1816; by 1820 the canal had been extended below Main street.

The present dam was built by the State of Ohio and was completed in the fall of 1839; as originally constructed it was only 350 feet long, and much too short and in 1838 one abutment was undermined and partially fell, and in the following year a new channel scoured around it and it was overthrown; the error was corrected by increasing the length two hundred feet, and when the structure was completed the contractor furnished an entertainment on the dam to the men who had been employed on the work, the Board of Public Works and other distinguished gentlemen being present.

NATIONAL ROAD.

While enjoying such public utilities as the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, which have served to eliminate both time and space in our daily affairs, little or no consideration is given to the condition of our predecessors who lacked even the convenience of a wagon road of practicable grades and surface. With hundreds of miles of mountain and forest separating them from their only source of supplies, the "National," "United States," or "Cumberland" road, by each of which names it was called, became not only a positive necessity to the early settlers but was one of the most powerful influences in the upbuilding of the west and in holding the territory to the newly formed Federal government. Such early records as private letters, mercantile entries and published reminescences of travelers and settlers, describe the tedium, delays, expense and privations attending a journey between the older settlements on the Atlantic coast and the newer ones in west, and perhaps the most convincing argument which designing men employed to cultivate a sentiment in the west for the creation of an inland empire, independent of the newly established republic on the east, was the lack of means of communication between the sections, and the facility with which intercourse with each other and other nations could be had by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

If the idea of such a national highway did not originate with George Washington, it certainly had in him a staunch supporter and advocate; as early as 1770 he examined the headwaters of the Potomac and the streams flowing into the Ohio, with a view to constructing a canal between them, and in 1784 made a second trip into the western country on the same mission, during which he met Albert Gallatin, later Secretary of the Treasury, and accredited father of the enterprise, and the two went over the ground and soon discovered that a road was more practicable than a canal. Therefore, when Gallatin advocated the road he was familiar with the subject, and was able to convince broad minded statesmen that the proposition was not merely a commercial convenience, but a patriotic measure, essential to national unity and existence, and no doubt can now be entertained, from the information in our possession, that without it the Alleghany mountains would, probably, have been the western boundary of the United States.

It was stipulated, in the act approved April 30, 1802, empowering the people of Ohio to form a state government, that five per cent. of the net proceeds from the sale of all lands lying within the state and sold by the general government, should be applied to surveying and constructing public roads from the navigable streams emptying into the Atlantic, into and through Ohio, and an act was approved March 3, 1803, designating three of the five per cent. for the construction of roads within Ohio and the remainder for similar purposes east of the river.

December 19, 1805, a Senate committee reported that nearly $13,000.00 was available for a road to the Ohio, and suggested five courses for

consideration, commencing respectively at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, and varying in length from 218 miles from Baltimore to 314 from Richmond and 317 from Philadelphia. It was recommended that the road commence at Cumberland, Maryland, and end at a point on the Ohio river, between Steubenville and Wheeling. Action was taken and March 29, 1806, President Jefferson approved an act empowering him to appoint three commissioners to lay out a road four rods wide, from Cumberland, as recommended; $30,000.00 was appropriated and the commisioners were directed to report an accurate plan of the survey, which the President was authorized to accept or reject.

The President acted at once by appointing Thomas Moore and Eli Williams, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, who made report at considerable length, December 30, 1806, and which was submitted to Congress, January 31, 1807, with the information from the President that he had asked consent from the states through which the road would pass, for its construction; that Maryland and Virginia had given such consent, and an early reply was anticipated from Pennsylvania, which was given April 9, 1807, with the provision that the road should pass through Uniontown and Washington.

The old Braddock road served "as a basis whereon to proceed in the examination of the grounds and the face of the country" and it became "necessary to view the whole to be able to judge of a preference, due to any part of the grounds, which imposed a task of examining a space comprehending upwards of 2,000 square miles; a task rendered still more incumbent by the solicitude and importunities of the inhabitants of every part of the district, who severally conceived their grounds entitled to a preference."

Albert Gallatin was owner of large tracts of lands in western Pennsylvania, near the route of the proposed road, and at the time was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; accusations were made that he was using his influence to secure the course of the road for personal gain, and when the direction, from Brownsville west, was so difficult of determination, he wrote the superintendent to employ a surveyor to select the most proper road and report distances and topography, and requested the President to decide the matter.

January 15, 1808, the commissioners filed their second report, and February 19, 1808, President Jefferson reported to Congress the approval of the route as far as Brownsville, and that one half the width of the trace had been cleared to preserve it from obliteration; that west of that point a decision would be reached which would pay attention to the interests and wishes of the populous parts of Ohio, and to a future and convenient connection with the road to St. Louis.

The route selected was the general alignment of the Braddock road, but its bed was seldom used, as the two roads crossed each other frequently and are by no means identical. From the summit of Laurel Hill the roads diverged, the National being directed straight to Brownsville (Old Redstone), and the Braddock to Pittsburg. From Cumberland to Brownsville, the two highest elevations above Cumberland, were 2,022 and 2,328 feet, and the commissioners said that "from the crooked and hilly course of the road now traveled, the new road could not be made to occupy any portion of it except for about one mile in the entire distance, without unnecessary sacrifice of distances and expense." Estimates were therefore prepared wholly over new ground.

From Brownsville west to Washington, an old road, probably an original Indiana trail, was followed, and an intense rivalry arose between Steubenville and Wheeling for the terminus; the latter won through the influence of Henry Clay, to whom the city later erected a monument in commemoration of his great services.

Contracts for the construction of the first ten miles from Cumberland were let April 16, and May 11, 1811, and the work was completed in September, 1812; the next section of eleven miles was let in August, 1812, and completed early in 1815; the next section of thirteen miles was begun in August, 1813, and completed in 1817; an additional six and one-half miles were begun in September, 1813, and completed in 1817, and in that year the remaining twenty-two and one half miles to Uniontown were let and in 1818 the road from Cumberland to Uniontown was completed, a distance of sixty-three miles. Soon after the sections to Brownsville and Washington were completed, and in 1818 mail coaches were running between the national capital and Wheeling.

The cost from Cumberland to Uniontown was $9,745.00 per mile, and from the latter point to the Ohio river $13,000.00 per mile, due to too liberal contracts.

Western travel increased with the several openings of the road to traffic, and upon its completion to Wheeling the passenger and freight business was immense for the period. One commission house at Wheeling paid $90,000.00 in freight charges in 1822, and unloaded 1,081 wagons. The tide of immigration was constantly at the flood; wagons of all sizes and descriptions rolled along the road, fast expresses called "shakeguts" rushed past the less rapid wagons and plodding freighters and ox teams, which wearily dragged their loads toward the setting sun. Hospitable taverns sprung up, towns were laid out and the wilderness began to blossom as the rose.

The opening of the road to Wheeling served two purposes; to give an impetus to travel on the Ohio river, as those to Kentucky and river points could secure more comfortable service, and to di-

vert the road from the originally contemplated course through Chillicothe to Cincinnati, to the more northern one through Zanesville and Columbus.

With the completion of the road to Wheeling and the heavy traffic which followed, a new question arose respecting its maintenance. May 4, 1822, President Monroe vetoed an "act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," which established toll gates and tolls, and imposed penalties for violation. Two fundamental principles of the Democratic party were violated by the act: the doctrine of states' rights and the unconstitutionality of internal improvements by the general government, and the President returned the bill "under the conviction that Congress does not possess the power under the constitution to pass such a law." Upon the same day he transmitted a very lengthy paper entitled "Views of the President of the United States on the subject of internal improvements," in which the subject was exhaustively treated. As it was held to be unconstitutional to maintain internal improvements, the presidential and congressional consciences compromised on the principle of building the road and conveying it to the states for operation, upon condition that they would maintain and operate it, the opinion being held that the states alone had authority to impose tolls. Accordingly, as rapidly as the road was completed, by a practical rebuilding, the states accepted it, action to this end being taken by Pennsylvania, April 4, 1831; Maryland, January 23, 1832, and Virginia, February 7, 1832. Pending this determination of the question the national government appropriated large sums for the "completion" of the road, and it was practically rebuilt on the Macadam plan, the masonry repaired and reconstructed in the most substantial manner and every part of it placed in first class condition.

When the question was raised, respecting the constitutionality of the work, the people west of the Ohio were very much in doubt about securing the desired road, but May 15, 1820, an appropriation of $10,000.00 was made for laying out a road from Wheeling to the Mississippi river, eighty feet wide, and the people's hopes revived and there was much rejoicing.

March 3, 1825, an appropriation of $150,000.00 was made for building the road from Canton, as the point opposite Wheeling was then called, to Zanesville, to pass through the capitals of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. As surveyed through Ohio the road was practically a straight line, 300 miles long, and ground was broken opposite the court house, at St. Clairsville, July 4, 1825, with impressive ceremonies and an address by W. B. Hubbard, a once familiar person in Zanesville. Twenty-one miles east of Zanesville were let on contract July 21, 1826, and the average cost between the Ohio river and Zanesville was $3,400 per mile.

The commissioners to locate the road to Columbus reached the latter city October 5, 1825, and the road was begun in 1829 and completed in 1833. In Columbus rivalry arose between the residents of the north and south ends for the location of the road through the town, and resulted in the eastern entrance being on Main street to High street, thence to Broad and the exit by that street to the west.

When the road reach Illinois the railways were being talked about and in 1832 the House Committee on Roads and Canals reported the relative cost of wagon and railroads, and in 1836 a senate committee seriously considered the expediency of constructing a railroad for the uncompleted distance to the Mississippi river.

The construction of railroads by private capital caused Congress to suspend appropriations for the National road, the expenditure on which had been:

East of the Ohio river	$2,000,881.23	
Repairs	960,503.08	
West of the Ohio river	3,863,535.02	$6,824,919.33

The first passenger coaches were long, awkward and uncomfortable, without springs; seats were crosswise, with a door in front, and rear passengers were obliged to climb over the front seats. Later, handsomely painted, decorated and upholstered coaches were introduced, with bodies suspended on wide, heavy leather straps instead of springs; they contained three seats each holding three persons and a seat alongside the driver and bore fanciful names, or those of states, cities and persons.

The freighters had long, deep beds bending upwards at each end, and were covered with heavy sail cloth stretched over broad, wooden bows, and were hauled by teams of from four to six horses.

Passenger fares were about four cents per mile and the time between Columbus and Zanesville was seven hours, and from Zanesville to Wheeling, seventeen hours, with a rest at St. Clairsville of five hours. Before the road was built the cost of carriage for goods, from Baltimore to the Ohio, was $8.00 per hundred pounds and the rate was reduced to $3.00 by the road.

The United States' mail schedule, with a limited passenger service, was from Washington, D. C., to Wheeling, 30 hours; Columbus, 15½ hours; Indianapolis, 20 hours; Vandalia, 20 hours; St. Louis 8½ hours; ninety-four hours or three days and twenty-two hours.

The regular passenger service was not so rapid, the schedule being: Washington, D. C., to Wheeling, 59 hours; Columbus, 29 hours; Indianapolis, 76 hours; Vandalia, 62 hours; St. Louis,

18 hours; 244 hours, or ten days and four hours.

The influence of the road upon the growth of the states it traversed is manifested by the census returns of the population at the times stated:

	1810	1820	1830	1840
Ohio	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467
Indiana ..	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866
Illinois ..	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183
Kentucky	406,511	564,135	687,917	779,828

showing that while in thirty years Ohio increased 558 per cent., Indiana 2,793 per cent. and Illinois 3,777 per cent., Kentucky had increased only about 92 per cent.

February 4, 1831, the General Assembly of Ohio, in view of the rapidly approaching completion of the National road, authorized the Governor to take under his care, in behalf of the state, so much of the National road as was finished, whenever the consent of Congress was obtained.

The difficulty experienced in collecting tolls and maintaining the road persuaded the General Assembly to transfer the operation of the road to private control and May 1, 1854, the Board of Public Works was authorized to lease the road to the highest bidder, and May 29 it was awarded to Joseph Cooper & Company at $6,105.00 per annum, and June 1 it passed to their hands. April 4, 1859, an act was passed for the relief of the surveying lessees and after examination the Board of Public Works discharged the lessees from further management, and June 8, appointed a resident engineer. May 15, 1876, the state turned the road over to the counties, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, and this great highway is now only a neglected county road.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

May 24, 1794, Postmaster General Pickering wrote Gen. Rufus Putnam, at Marietta, that a mail service would be established between Pittsburg and Wheeling, by land, and thence to Limestone, Kentucky, by water, and from the last named point the mails would be sent, by a new road, to interior Kentucky offices, and the former post road through the wilderness would be discontinued. As the boats for this service were in course of construction, it was anticipated they would be completed and in operation during the ensuing July, and as Marietta would be on the line, a blank commission for a postmaster was enclosed, to be given by General Putnam to some suitable person, and to this General Putnam replied that he had engaged R. J. Meigs, jr.

The Zane trace having been opened, on October 27, 1798, a contract was concluded with Daniel Convers "to carry the mail of the United States, or cause it to be carried, from Marietta, in the Northwest Territory, to Zanetown, on the Muskingum river, and from Zanetown to Marietta, once a week, at the rate of ninety dollars for every quarter of a year during the continuance of the contract." A penalty was imposed of $1.00 for each hour's failure to make the schedule thereto attached, to be deducted from Convers' pay unless he could make it appear to the satisfaction of the postmaster general that it was unavoidable. The Postmaster General was to furnish portmanteau and bags, and Convers was required to carry the mail under cover, if by stage, and when a stop was made at night, it was to be locked in a secure place, and a pledge of a faithful performance of duty Convers gave bond in the sum of one thousand dollars. The contract began November 1, 1798, and continued until September 30, 1800.

This was the first regular mail between Zanesville and Marietta, and in compliment to Zane the northern end of the route was named Zanetown; as there was no postoffice the mail was carried to McCulloch's cabin, where, by arrangement, it met the mail between Wheeling and Maysville, the distribution being made by McCulloch and Convers. January 1, 1801, a regular postoffice was established and William McCulloch appointed postmaster, and private local records allege that a postoffice was opened at Putnam, in 1803, with Dr. Increase Mathews as postmaster, but no such record exists in the postal department at Washington, but it does assert that an office was first established in that village, January 30, 1817, with Henry Safford as first postmaster; an office was also opened at West Zanesville, January 14, 1852, with J. S. Parke as postmaster; both of these offices were closed when free delivery was inaugurated at Zanesville.

August 17, 1817, the Zanesville Express stated that the mails were carried in stage coaches; the eastern mail arrived Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a. m., and the western mail on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p. m. In the spring of 1821, W. H. Beard secured a contract to carry the mail between Zanesville and Lancaster, and established a four horse stage line with three trips per week, which consumed nine hours, and the latter service was extended to Maysville, Kentucky.

October 1, 1880, free delivery, by carriers, was established at Zanesville, with two regular and two auxiliary men, but the force was inadequate and one additional regular was appointed; at the time of this improvement in the service the postoffice was in the Maginnis block, southwest corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley, to which point it had been moved August 26, 1872, from the first building on the east side of Fifth street, south of Main, where it had been located for many years before. May 1, 1894, the office was moved to the Memorial Building, where more room was secured and where it will doubtless remain until the com-

pletion of the Government Building, at Fifth and South streets, for which Congress has made appropriations.

The postmasters at the several Zanesville offices have been:

Putnam:
Harry Safford, January 30, 1817.
John Herron, June 19, 1829.
D. M. Sellers, November 24, 1831.
Samuel Glass, March 26, 1833.
James T. Cherry, March 25, 1843.
Jeremiah Elder, July 25, 1846.
John Goshen, February 8, 1849.
William H. Moore, May 29, 1849.
John Goshen, April 26, 1853.
Jeremiah Elder, August 8, 1853.
W. Stonesipher, March 31, 1860.
James Finlayson, May 4, 1861.
Francis R. Potts, September 23, 1863.
Daniel Dugan, August 30, 1866.
John Dixon, October 20, 1866.
Francis R. Potts, November 27, 1866.
Samuel Large, July 8, 1872.
Eliza R. Large, July 27, 1875.
Charles Parsons, March 5, 1879.
West Zanesville.
Joseph S. Parke, January 14, 1852.
W. Wimmer, March 7, 1854.
James Miller, January 29, 1857.
W. W. Wimmer, September 23, 1861.
D. Dugan, October 20, 1866.
L. M. Reamy, March 19, 1869.
Adam C. Brown, November 4, 1872.
Zanesville:
William McCulloch, January 1, 1801.
David Harvey, July 1, 1802.
Chris. Spangler, April 1, 1804.
Abel Lewis, April 1, 1805.
Jeffrey Price, January 1, 1806.
William Pelham, July 1, 1818.
S. Sullivan, October 13, 1825.
Samuel J. Cox, July 24, 1828.
William Blocksom, May 6, 1834.
A. R. Cassady, April 1, 1840.
Israel Hoge, February 3, 1841.

The incumbents, as presidential appointees have been:

Isaac Dillon, May 2, 1849.
John B. Roberts, April 29, 1853.
P. Bateman, March 28, 1861.
W. C. Moorehead, January 9, 1863.
J. J. Douglas, November 9, 1866, withdrawn by President Johnson.
W. C. Moorehead, November 17, 1866.
J. J. Douglas, March 28, 1867.
J. C. Douglas, March 30, 1871.
W. S. Harlan, March 3, 1879.
Thomas S. Murphy, March 22, 1887.
David J. Richards, January 31, 1891.
Daniel H. Gaumer, January 10, 1895.
Fenton Bagley, April 1, 1898.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.

The pioneer railroad of the county is the Central Ohio, which was incorporated, by special act of the General Assembly, February 8, 1847; amendatory acts were passed March 8, 1849, and March 20, 1851, which granted additional rights. The incorporators were: Robert Neil, Samuel Medary, Joel Ruttles, Joseph Ridgway and Bela Latham, of Franklin county; David Smith, Daniel Duncan, Adam Seymour, Israel Dille, Albert Sherwood, Nathaniel B. Hogg, Levi J. Haughey, Jacob Glessner, George W. Penney, Jonathan Taylor, A. P. Pritchard and Wickliff Condit, of Licking; James Raguet, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Brush, John Hamm, Solomon Sturges, Richard Stillwell, Daniel Convers, Levi Claypool and Solomon Woods, of Muskingum.

The franchise authorized the construction of a railroad, with single or double track, from Columbus, through Newark and Zanesville, to the Ohio river, with the right, if desired, of extension westward to the Indiana line. The order for the rails was placed in England, but the last consignment was not received until March, 1852. Construction was begun at Newark and January 26, 1852, the line was opened between that city and Zanesville; January 8, 1853, marked the opening of the road to Columbus, and April 27, 1854, the opening of the line to Cambridge was made the occasion of special celebrations. At an early hour the depot grounds, at Zanesville, were filled with people and the Zanesville Guards and Warren Greens, attended with a martial band, marched to the train which was to carry them to the Guernsey capital; at 8:30 the train, in charge of Frank J. Terry, still a resident of the city, pulled out and arrived at Cambridge at the appointed time, and was met by such a crowd that the military had difficulty in forming. A procession was finally formed, with the military, in their showy uniforms, in the lead, and citizens following and marched through the town to the court house, where speeches were made upon the significance and importance of the event they were celebrating, after which an old time public dinner was served the visitors. The return train was scheduled to leave at 4:30 p. m. and the military presuming that their appearance was as essential for the return as the initial trip, were indifferent about the fleeting hours and when they arrived at the brow of the hill overlooking the station observed the train speeding towards Zanesville; they remained as guests of the citizens until morning when a special train was sent for them. June 7, 1854, the road to Cambridge was opened for business, and November 1, following, the first train was run through from Columbus to Bellaire.

June 19, 1857, a contract was entered into with the Steubenville and Indiana railroad to carry its traffic between Columbus and Newark with the

same dispatch and care as was given the Central Ohio business, and during 1858 a telegraph line was built.

The company became financially embarrassed and May 1, 1858, Hugh J. Jewett was named as receiver, and March 14, 1864, an undivided one-half interest in the thirty-three miles between Newark and Columbus was purchased by the Steubenville and Indiana Company, and the deed executed August 31, 1864. A plan of reorganization and capitalization of stock and debt having been agreed upon, a sale of the road was made March 28, 1865, and November 1, 1865, the Central Ohio Railroad Company, as reorganized, was formed, to which all the rights and franchises of the old company were conveyed November 8, and January 29, 1866, the new company took possession. November 21, 1866, 43,213 shares of stock unanimously voted in favor of the lease of the property to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and after December 1, 1866, it was operated by the latter company as its Central Ohio division, the lease being modified in some particulars February 13, 1869.

When receivers were appointed for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maryland, February 29, 1896, the same receivers were appointed for the leased lines in Ohio, by the United States' Courts in Ohio, and they immediately notified the directors of the Central Ohio company that they would not operate the road under the terms of the lease. When the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio was perfected it embraced a proposition which was made to the stockholders of the Central Ohio, to pay them $7.50 per share, in cash, for the stock and the remainder of the face value of the stock in preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This was accepted and the property is now operated by the B. & O. as owner of the stock of the Central Ohio company.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company was chartered February 4, 1851, to construct a railroad from Cincinnati, by way of Wilmington, Washington Court House, Circleville and Lancaster to Zanesville, and several supplementary acts were passed authorizing counties and towns to subscribe to the stock; the railroad was built from Zanesville, where it connected with the Central Ohio, to Morrow, where connection was made with the Little Miami, a distance of 132 miles.

The stock subscriptions and proceeds of the sale of first, second and third mortgage bonds were expended in construction, and the fixed charges were so onerous that a receiver was appointed March 3, 1857; a plan of reorganization having been agreed upon a sale was made August 27, 1863, to Charles Moran, as trustee; March 10, 1864, the parties interested with Moran met at Cincinnati and organized the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, and to it, March 12, 1864, Moran transferred his purchase. New bonds were issued, and the company having again failed to meet its obligations, foreclosure of the mortgage was instituted and the road sold December 1, 1869, to Thomas L. Jewett, for $1,400,000.00 and he operated it as an individual until May 1, 1870, when the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway Company, which had been organized January 25, 1870, took possession and operated it until May 1, 1873, when it was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, for ninety-nine years, commencing January 1, 1870. This lease to the "Panhandle" was practicable by reason of the construction of the Dresden Extension, which was completed in 1870, but the lease was set aside and the road sold at public auction and purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on account of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

June 29, 1898, the road was sold under foreclosure of the mortgage of September, 1870, and reorganized August 1, 1898, by the purchasers, as the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company, and is operated in harmony with the Pennsylvania Company.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company was chartered February 24, 1848, by the General Assembly of Ohio to construct a railroad from Steubenville, by way of Mount Vernon, to the Indiana state line, and March 12, 1849, the charter was amended to permit the construction of a branch line by way of Newark to Columbus, provided that any company thereafter constructing a road from the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling, by specified routes, should have the right to connect such road with the Steubenville and Indiana company's tracks at any point in the valley of the Tuscarawas river. Permission and authority were also given, with the consent of the legislature of Virginia and the Congress of the United States, to construct a bridge across the Ohio river at Steubenville, provided the navigation of the stream was not obstructed.

Under these and other amendments to the act, the road was constructed from Steubenville to Newark, where connection was made with the Central Ohio and trackage rights secured to Columbus, but the obligations incurred were too heavy and September 2, 1859, suit was brought in

the Court of Common Pleas, of Harrison county, for foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the road, and Thomas L. Jewett, president of the road, was appointed receiver. A plan for reorganization having been perfected, on January 6, 1864, the court directed a sale of the entire property between Newark and Steubenville, and February 27, 1864, J. Edgar Thompson, H. M. Alexander and George W. McCook purchased it, for certain mortgage creditors, for $1,908,889.00, but the court refused to confirm the sale and the receiver continued to operate the property.

March 24, 1849, the legislature of Pennsylvania chartered the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Pittsburg to the line between the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and December 30, 1857, the Western Transportation Company, of Pennsylvania, agreed to construct a single track railroad between Pittsburg and Steubenville, and equip and operate it for a period of twenty years. March 6, 1867, this road was sold under foreclosure of the mortgage and the Panhandle Railway Company was incorporated to operate it.

March 30, 1860, the legislature of Virginia incorporated the Halliday's Cove Railroad Company across the Virginia panhandle to connect the S. & I. and P. & S. roads, with valuable franchises between Pittsburg and Wheeling, and October 1, 1865, an agreement was made between the Steubenville and Indiana, Halliday's Cove, and Pittsburg and Steubenville companies to operate the three lines from Pittsburg to Columbus under the name of the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, a bridge across the Ohio at Steubenville having been erected by authority of an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862.

March 17, 1868, the Panhandle, Halliday's Cove and Steubenville and Indiana companies made another agreement for consolidation, which was ratified by the stockholders of the several lines, and the proper legal formalities having been observed, the consolidation was effected as the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

Under an agreement made June 10, 1890, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg; Cincinnati and Richmond; and Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis companies were consolidated October 1, 1890, into the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

THE OHIO AND LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Zanesville, McConnelsville and Pomeroy Railway Company was incorporated under the Ohio statutes, June 16, 1883, to construct a railway from Zanesville to Marietta; May 11, 1885, the name was changed to The Chicago, Zanesville and Atlantic Railway Company, by decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Muskingum county, and January 23, 1886, the name was again changed, by the same authority to The Zanesville and Ohio River Railway Company.

The first rail was laid in September, 1886, and January 1, 1887, regular service was opened to Malta; as the tracklaying proceeded the road was opened for traffic as follows: to Stockport, August, 1887; to Swift, September 5, 1887; to Waterford, December 24, 1887; and to Harmar, or West Marietta, July 2, 1888, and the line was accepted from the contractor September 15, 1888. From Fair Oaks junction to Zanesville the tracks of the C. & M. V. were used and the latter company's terminals were used in the city.

August 16, 1889, the bondholders took possession of the property, and September 1, 1889, the executive officers of the company retired and the bondholders' officers took charge in the persons of C. M. Wicker, president, and J. Hope Sutor, general manager and treasurer.

The financial difficulties which had caused the bondholders to take charge of the property were so great that J. Hope Sutor was appointed receiver July 20, 1892, and continued as such until March 1, 1900, when the property passed to the Ohio and Little Kanawha Railroad Company, a West Virginia corporation, which had been organized by the bondholders to operate the road in conformity with the plan of reorganization. January 1, 1902, the B. & O. began the operation of the road, in which it had acquired a stock interest, and the general offices in Zanesville were closed.

ZANESVILLE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Columbus and Eastern Railroad was chartered February 20, 1882, and construction was begun about June 1, 1883. The road was completed from Columbus to Alum Creek, and from Thurston to Cannelville, January 1, 1887, trackage rights between Alum Creek and Thurston having been secured from the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway, and from Darlington to Zanesville similar privileges were obtained from the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway; the latter company's terminals in Zanesville were occupied and trains first entered the city January 10, 1887.

September 30, 1889, the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railway Company was incorporated, and organized October 24, 1889, and November 25, 1889, took charge of the Columbus & Eastern Railroad and the Shawnee and Muskingum River Railway, the latter a road in Morgan county running from Muskingum river to Shawnee, which was incorporated March 23, 1887, and opened in June, 1889; and a connection, fourteen miles in

length, was constructed to unite the properties, which was completed June 1, 1890.

December 23, 1893, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway Company was organized, as a consolidation of the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railway and the Sandusky and Columbus Short Line Railway, and June 28, 1895, a receiver was appointed, and the property sold October 19, 1895, under foreclosure of the mortgage. October 22, 1895, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking *Railroad* was chartered as the successor of the *railway* of the same name, and possession was taken of the property, November 14, 1895.

January 15, 1897, a receiver was appointed and on the 26th was discharged, the appointment having been made upon a technicality, but the road soon became in default for interest and in a suit brought to set aside the sale of October 19, 1895, the Court of Common Pleas, of Crawford county, on May 25, 1899, appointed N. Monsarratt, receiver; upon appeal to the United States Circuit Court the Common Pleas Court was reversed, and S. M. Felton was affirmed as receiver, who was later succeeded by Joseph Robinson.

October 16, 1902, the Zanesville and Western Railway was organized, and November 1, 1902, took over the lines of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking lying east and south of Thurston, the remainder being acquired by other interests.

OHIO RIVER AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Bellaire and Southwestern Railway Company was chartered March 26, 1875, to construct a railroad from Bellaire to Athens, and was completed as a narrow guage, from Bellaire to Woodsfield, November 27, 1879; October 26, 1881, the charter was amended extending the franchise to Cincinnati.

The commercial interests of Zanesville did not view with complacency the prospect of a railroad which would divert to other points the legitimate trade of the city and county, and sought to secure a change of the route which would insure the benefit of Muskingum county. The county was owner of a large interest in the Central Ohio Railroad, whose stock was then valuable and it was suggested that as the county had nothing more to anticipate from it than the value of the investment, it should be sold and the proceeds devoted to securing another railroad. The question was submitted to the voters and the sale was endorsed, and April 1, 1881, the General Assembly passed an act to create the Muskingum County Railway, and May 16, 1881, it was organized, the Court of Common Pleas having appointed F. H. Southard, James Herdman, R. D. Schultz, M. Churchill and A. P. Stults as trustees. The citizens were conscious that the Muskingum County Railway could not construct a line to Woodsfield, and May 24, 1881, the Zanesville and Southeastern Railway was incorporated to continue the construction beyond the terminus of the Muskingum County Railway, and October 24, 1881, the company was formally organized.

Meantime the Bellaire and South Western Railway was persuaded to abandon its purpose to build to Athens and to connect with the Zanesville and Southeastern and terminate at Zanesville, and January 31, 1882, an agreement was made between the two companies to consolidate, and February 28, 1882, the consolidation was effected, and the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company succeeded to the franchises of its predecessors.

The first rail was laid on the Muskingum County Railway in February, 1883, and July 1, 1883, it was completed a distance of nine miles; it was never operated by the trustees and was leased to the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company upon the completion of that line from Woodsville to Zanesville in December, 1883. As the terminus was at Mill Run, trackage rights were secured from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and by means of a third rail the Baltimore and Ohio terminals were reached, and have since been occupied, the first train reaching the city August 27, 1884, and ten miles of the narrow guage have been third railed for the passage of standard equipment.

July 1, 1886, I. H. Burgoon was appointed receiver, and December 1, 1889, the company was reorganized as the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati *Railway* Company and May 15, 1893, it purchased the Muskingum County Railway. July 1, 1895, the anniversary of the former receivership, James K. Geddes was appointed receiver and another reorganization was effected January 2, 1903, on which date the Ohio River and Western Railway Company took charge of the property.

Dominating interests in the property, having become embarrassed in other properties, as a precaution for the protection of the O. R. & W., application was made to the Court of Common Pleas, of Belmont county, for a receiver, and January 24, 1905, James K. Geddes was again placed in possession as the representative of the court.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Youngstown and Connotton Valley Railroad Company was organized to build a railroad from Bowerton to Youngstown, and when the Ohio and Toledo Railroad was sold at judicial sale it was purchased by the Youngstown and Connotton Valley, and the route changed, and by decree of the court the name was changed to the Connotton Valley Railroad.

The Connotton Northern Railway was incorporated to build from Canton to Fairport Harbor, but the northern terminus was changed to Cleveland.

These two properties were consolidated into the Connotton Valley Railway Company, by agreement of the directors of each, on October 25, 1880; approval of the stockholders of each, November 8, 1880, and by the ratification of the directors of the consolidated company, December 1, 1880.

May, 1882, the Connotton Valley Railway Company purchased the C. V. & S. R. R., and June 10, 1883, the line was completed and operated between Cleveland and Coshocton.

A plan of reorganization was agreed on by the stockholders and bondholders, and the Cleveland and Canton Railroad was organized June 24, 1885, and to it the Connotton Valley property was transferred July 1, 1885. July 25, 1885, the Coshocton and Southern Railroad was incorporated and the first rail was laid in November, 1887, and June 17, 1889, the line was opened to Zanesville.

May 17, 1890, the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad was organized to operate all the properties, and September 15, 1893, John W. Wardwell and Frederic Swift were appointed receivers, but Swift soon after retired and Wardwell remained as sole receiver, and July 16, 1898, by order of the court, the line between Coshocton and Zanesville was closed for lack of money to make the needed repairs.

February 4, 1899, the entire property was sold under foreclosure, and August 14, 1899, the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company came into possession.

THE ZANESVILLE BELT LINE

was not an original corporation but the joint enterprise of the Zanesville, Mt. Vernon and Marion, and the Painesville, Wooster and Ohio Railway companies, two of the lines of the Black Diamond system of railways projected by Col. Albert E. Boone. February 12, 1887, the city council granted the franchise for the line to cross and occupy certain streets and alleys, beginning at the north side of Main street in Second street, running diagonally across Beach and Fountain alleys to Third street and by way of Water street and others to the east side of the Greenwood cemetery and south of the city by way of Canal and Third streets to the place of beginning, with certain other routes for switches to industrial plants. February 13 ground was broken on the lands of the Townsend Brick Company, Gideon E. Meigs, president of the two companies, throwing the first shovelful of earth, and work was pushed as rapidly as possible. Bonds of the Z., M. V. & M., to the aggregate of $250,000.00 were issued, and to hold the franchise cross ties and rails were laid at points without regard to guage, surface or alignment, in no sense serving as or constituting a railway track and becoming only an obstruction to the use of the street by the public, and the effort to connect the Belt Line with the C. & M. V. tracks was the cause of the shameless disturbance related under the caption of Belt Line Turbulence.

The enterprise soon passed into a receivership and was eventually reorganized under a charter issued May 16, 1890, to the Zanesville Belt Line, Junction and Terminal Railway Company, which took over the Belt Line, Terminal Railway and the city terminals at Third and Market streets. This company passed to the control of the C. S. & H. R. R. and when it went into bankruptcy the constituent properties were divided, the Belt Line passing to the Wheeling and Lake Erie for the Wabash Railway Company, the Terminal Railway becoming the property of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company for the Pennsylvania Company, and the city depots and yards being attached to the Zanesville and Western Railroad. The Zanesville Terminal Railway was chartered to construct a line from the northeast corner of Newton township through Springfield and Falls townships into Zanesville to connect the C. S. & H. with the C. C. & S. at Lee street, and was constructed and used as a connecting railway upon which $500,000.00 in bonds were issued; it never possessed equipment and did not have to exceed five miles of track of all kinds.

THE TELEGRAPH

was introduced into Zanesville by the O'Reilly Telegraph Company in the spring of 1847, A. C. Ross being the first operator; the sending apparatus was similar in form and operation to those in use at present but the latter are more graceful in appearance and delicate in action; the receiving device was a register, not dissimilar to the "ticker" seen in stock brokers' offices in the present day, through which a narrow strip of white paper passed and upon which the dots and dashes of the code were raised or embossed, and from which record the operator translated the message. The office call was distinguished by ear and operators soon discovered that the click of the register could be read in the same manner, and reading "by sound" came into use, but it was many years before some managers would permit the ear to be used and required the register to be operated and used to verify the message taken by sound. Mr. James D. Hoge became manager in 1855, and when the Western Union acquired the lines, in 1860, he remained in the same relation for many years. In 1862 the United States Telegraph Company opened an office which was discontinued in 1866, and in 1877 the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company opened an office

which was closed February 1, 1881, both by the absorption of the lines by the Western Union. In April, 1905, the office was moved to the new Masonic Temple.

The only permanent competition has been given the Western Union by the Postal Telegraph Company, whose office was opened October 27, 1891, in the rotunda of the Clarendon Hotel, with George B. Sidenor, manager, and is now located in Main street, west of Fifth.

CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The first telephone line was erected in 1879 by M. W. Mansfield and R. A. Cunningham, and was opened for business June 16, 1879, with forty subscribers, and a central office in Maginnis block, over the postoffice, at southwest corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley, where the United States Telephone Company is now located.

November 11, 1880, the Zanesville Telephone Company was incorporated, and having increased the facilities, became owner of the initial plant, January 1, 1881, with the following officers: M. Churchill, president; Thomas Griffith, vice president; M. W. Mansfield, secretary; T. W. Gattrell, treasurer; R. A. Cunningham, superintendent. In June, 1881, Chicago parties purchased the stock of the Zanesville Company, with the view of controlling and connecting the telephone lines of the country, and this combination developed into the Central Union Telephone Company. Central offices were maintained in Main street near Potter alley, in the Star block, northeast corner of Main and Third streets, over the Citizens' National Bank, and in the Opera block, southeast corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley, where it is now located, and has connection with 2,278 'phones in the city and neighboring rural district; thirty-one toll stations are subsidiary to the central office.

The Central Union Telephone Company is one of twenty-four operating companies holding franchises from the Bell Telephone Company for local service; the American Telephone and Telegraph Company owning and operating the long distance lines in connection with the operating companies just referred to.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The Zanesville Electric Light Company was incorporated August 23, 1886, by John Hoge, A. W. Train, George R. Fox, Noah Shrigley and James D. Hoge, with a capital of $25,000.00, and the company formally organized, September 14, 1886, at Train and Durban's office; the directors organized February 21, 1887, with John Young, president; Francis Wedge, vice president; Frank A. Durban, secretary and treasurer; George L. Beetle and James D. Hoge. A plant was fitted up opposite the works of Griffith & Wedge, in South Fifth street, and in 1889 a brick plant was constructed in Sixth street, near Howard; May 1, 1890, an agreement was made with the street railway company to supply electric power, when the change was made from animal to electric power.

September 6, 1900, the plant was transferred to a syndicate of Bostonians and in 1903 a modern power house was erected on the north side of Main street, at the east end of the Y bridge, and water power utilized in the production of electricity, but a steam auxiliary was also provided for periods of extreme high or low water. The new station assisted in operating the city cars during the Christmas season of 1903 and in the spring of 1904 the propulsion of cars was conducted exclusively from the new plant and the Sixth street plant limited to illuminating. August 1, 1902, the Zanesville Railway, Light and Power Company took possession of the plant.

THE ZANESVILLE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Application for a franchise, in Zanesville, for the Western Telephone Construction Company was made by J. B. Rhodes and A. T. Brennan, in July, 1898, but was not secured. March 9, 1899, the Zanesville Telephone Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 and an organization effected March 11, 1899, by electing S. M. Winn, president; J. G. England, vice president; A. T. Brennan, treasurer; J. B. Rhodes, secretary and general manager.

A telephone line was built from the Mill Run depot to Adamsville and Otsego in September, 1899, and several applications were made to the city council for a franchise to enter the city, all of which were refused; finally, one was granted with such onerous and unsatisfactory conditions that it was refused by the telephone company. The line was then extended, over a private right-of-way, to the England Brothers' office, in the Opera block, after a series of injunctions designed to embarrass or prevent the enterprise. After a year or more spent in unsuccessful efforts to obtain a right-of-way from the city council, application was made to the Probate Court, which ruled in favor of the petitioner, when opposing interests assumed the city's contention and on a rehearing the Probate Court reversed its original decision; appeal was then taken to the Court of Common Pleas, which affirmed the several decisions of the Probate Court, and the case was carried to the Circuit Court; the petitioners' contention was sustained and the opposition appealed to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, but upon a re-

hearing the Supreme Court reversed itself and left the way open to the petitioners.

After this protracted struggle the company was re-organized and the capital increased to $200,000; construction of the Zanesville, Roseville and Dresden exchanges was begun early in the spring of 1901, the first subscribers being connected November 27, 1901, since when the growth of the business has been phenomenal; connection is at present made with more than eight hundred farmers in their homes, in Muskingum county, and in the Zanesville and other exchanges in the county there are more than twenty-eight hundred subscribers. Connection is also made with the lines of the United States' Long Distance Company, which furnishes service with all the Independent exchanges of the state of Ohio and adjoining states.

STREET RAILWAYS.

About 1874 W. W. Miner established an omnibus line in Zanesville, the barn being in Fourth street, between Center street and the river and still standing under the viaduct. The unpaved condition of the streets made a bus ride extremely uncomfortable and to be remembered, and although the enterprise was not a financial success it demonstrated the practicability of establishing a smoother system of local public transportation.

The pioneer street railway was opened in 1875 and extended from the north end of Seventh street, where the barn was located, by way of Seventh, Main and Third streets, Third street bridge, Muskingum and Woodlawn avenues, Jefferson street and Putnam avenue to Woodlawn cemetery. The company was incorporated August 7, 1875, as The Zanesville Street Railway, with a capital of $25,000.00 and the following officers: Josiah Burgess, president; T. B. Townsend, treasurer; Edward T. Burgess, George W., Frank M., and William C. Townsend, directors, and during the ensuing year extensions were made to the plant of the Ohio Iron Company, and by way of the Maysville pike and Eppley lane to the County Fair Grounds.

October 19, 1875, Josiah Burgess, T. B., W. C., and G. W. Townsend, W. T. Maher, W. T. Gray, and Thomas Lindsay were incorporated as the McIntire Street Railway Company, with a capital of $15,000.00, and a line was constructed from the barn, in Maple avenue, between Sheridan and O'Neill streets, by way of Maple, McIntire and Linden avenues, the Y bridge, Main, Eighth and Marietta streets and the Marietta road to the city limits, and was opened for business in 1878, in which year the barns were erected on the site of the present barns in Putnam, and the Seventh street barn was abandoned; about the same time an extension was built in Third and Market streets to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passenger depot, but abandoned after an unsatisfactory experience.

The McIntire line was absorbed by the Zanesville and in 1884 the flood destroyed the track in Linden avenue and the route to the Terrace was changed to leave Seventh street and pass in Howard to the Fifth street bridge and by way of La Salle Place and Linden avenue to a connection with the original line, and the Maple avenue barn was abandoned. This route was made more direct upon the completion of the viaduct, the track being laid in Center from Seventh street, and at the west end of the viaduct a new street, called Commissioner, was opened to Maple avenue as an approach to the bridge and at the expense of the county. In 1886 F. M. Townsend came into control of both lines and June 15, 1887, incorporated the Main Street and West Side Railway, with a capital of $25,000.00, and built the line from Gant Park to Greenwood cemetery, and in 1890 sold all his franchises, plant and equipment.

The cars used by these pioneer companies were small cabins, mounted on a small four-wheel truck and the cars teetered merrily as they rolled o[illegible] uneven surface of the track, which the [illegible]d condition of the streets made it impos[illegible] to maintain in serviceable surface and align[illegible]t; conductors were not provided, and fare [illegible]s deposited in a box which was often difficult to reach if the car was in motion; a practice grew up of passing the fare along to the person sitting near the box and a thrifty Terrace man was accustomed to select this seat and as nickels were passed to him he would deposit the celluloid check, which was sold six for a quarter, and retain the nickel, a system of financing which had no imitators. Small mules were the motive power and Civil war veterans were often regarded with reproductions of army experience as the drivers endeavored to urge the mules to activity when a decision had been reached by them that a rest period had arrived. The retrospect is much more interesting than was the actual experience for it was a not unusual occurrence for passengers to echo the maledictions of the driver.

With the sale of the roads the mules disappeared and electricity was substituted by the Zanesville Street Railroad Company, which improved the equipment and extended the line from La Salle Place, along Linden avenue, to the works of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, in 1892; the extension to Brighton was constructed in the summer of 1891 by the Brighton syndicate, who paid all the cost and took tickets for the amount; this line extended from West Main street by way of Ridge avenue and Belknap street to the County Fair Grounds, and neither party to the agreement has had reason to complain of the conditions. Many adverse conditions were en-

countered and the company passed into the hands of a receiver.

December 30, 1898, J. R. Garfield, H. A. Garfield, F. C. Howe, F. W. Poole and M. J. Rudolph incorporated the Zanesville Electric Railway Company, with $300,000.00 capital, which was organized at the Clarendon Hotel, January 3, 1899, with Thomas T. Robinson, president; John M. Graham, vice president; C. W. Foote, secretary and general manager; W. B. Cosgrave, treasurer, and Wm. Christy, director, which company succeeded to the property held by the receiver, and August 1, 1902, the Zanesville Railway, Light and Power Company succeeded to the railway property and at the same time took over the electric light and power plant. This company has made radical and extensive improvements to the equipment and service; reduced the guage to standard; extended the Terrace line one mile to the north and on the south to the works of the Eastern Tube Company; during the summer of 1903 a new line was constructed from Adair avenue along Blue avenue, Lee street, Linden avenue, Y bridge, Main, Underwood and Monroe streets to the south end of the Monroe street bridge. April 1, 1900, a waiting room was opened in Main street, west of Sixth, which was moved, April 1, 1904, to the southeastern corner of Main and Sixth streets, where handsomely furnished waiting room and offices for the company were fitted up. In May, 1905, the construction of a line out Eighth and Marietta streets and the Marietta road was begun, with a loop from Eighth street by way of South and Sixth, to Main, for the accommodation of interurban lines.

May 5, 1904, the Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Railway began operating an electric interurban line between Zanesville and Columbus, entering the city on the tracks of the Z., R., L. & P. Company to the waiting room. The city now possesses five local lines of electric railway, with transfer rights: the Putnam and Terrace, Brighton and Greenwood, Blue avenue and Monroe street, Linden avenue, and Gant Park, and the interurban.

CHAPTER VIII.

ZANESVILLE, COMPRISING ZANE TRACE. FERRIES. TOPOGRAPHY. TOWN PLATS. NATCHEZ. WEST ZANESVILLE. PUTNAM. ZANESVILLE. MARKET HOUSE. CITY PRISONS. CEMETERIES. FIRE DEPARTMENT. WATER WORKS. MAYORS.

THE ZANE TRACE.

Although Kentucky had, in 1790, a population in excess only of Delaware and Rhode Island, in 1800 she led Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Georgia, and showed an increase of 200 per cent. during the decade. The old wilderness road was long and dangerous, and threats of separation were prevalent in the territory south of the Ohio river. The Northwest Territory was being rapidly occupied and to facilitate intercourse with both sections, on May 17, 1796, Congress passed an an act authorizing Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, to mark out a road from that settlement to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, on the Ohio river. In the following year he, his brother Jonathan, his son-in-law, John McIntire, John Green, Wm. McCulloch, Ebenezer Ryan and others proceeded to cut out the road.

The opening of this road, in that day, was as stupendous an undertaking as the construction of a railroad, of similar length, is in ours, notwithstanding that the cutting was hasty and the specifications demanded no more than that the road should be passable for horsemen. Immigration was commonly on foot and if a horse were owned it was loaded with packs and if the immigrant were so fortunate as to also possess a cow, similar burdens were laid upon her; when several families traveled in company, as usually occurred, the journey was not so unpleasant and uneventful, and as the forest was rich in game the camp fire at night, after a hearty meal, was highly enjoyed.

The pack horses of the Zane trace party, which carried the tents and provisions, were in charge of Green, and as McIntire lacked skill in the use of the ax, he was detailed to kill the game, of which there was an abundance in the surrounding woods; the remainder of the party, being experienced axmen, marked out the site of the road by blazing the trees, felling the timber and cutting out the underbrush.

The old Indian trail from Wheeling, by way of the crossings of the Muskingum and Scioto rivers to the Ohio river, was well beaten and was several inches in depth, and its general course was closely followed except where better lines and grades could be secured. No trouble was experienced from the Indians, but at night regular watches, by two men, were established, and fires were maintained as protection against prowling beasts of prey, the duty being performed in rotation, by short watches, that each man could secure his needed rest.

Upon approaching the Muskingum, the first survey was down the Big Salt Creek, to what is now known as Duncan's Falls, but subsequent surveys demonstrated the superior water power at the confluence of the Muskingum and Licking rivers and the crossing was reached by a course down Mill Run and along the river bank to the ford at the foot of Market street. This entrance was regarded as unsatisfactory for the development of the proposed town, and a new line was

run by which the approach was made over what is now designated as the Wheeling road, Greenwood avenue and Main street, thence crossing the Muskingum below the island, described in the caption topography, over Chap's run to the Maysville pike.

The Indian trail crossed at the head of the upper falls, at the foot of Market street, to West Zanesville, thence over the Licking Island to Natchez, or South Zanesville as it was later called, up Chap's run and through the fair grounds to the Maysville pike.

The road was completed in 1799, and February 14, 1800, President John Adams and Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, signed a grant to Ebenezer Zane of three tracts of land in "the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio," each one mile square, "to have and to hold the said three tracts of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Ebenezer Zane and his heirs forever." These tracts were located at the crossings of the Muskingum, Hocking and Scioto rivers, where Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe are now respectively located.

The Muskingum tract being hilly was regarded as the least valuable and December 19, 1800, Ebenezer and Elizabeth Zane, in consideration of $100 conveyed it to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire. The several grants imposed upon Ebenezer Zane the duty of constructing, operating and maintaining ferries at the several river crossings, during the pleasure of Congress, and the obligation, at the Muskingum, went with the land conveyed to Zane and McIntire, and was by them given to Wm. McCulloch and Henry Crooks, for a term of five years, on condition that they remove their families to the Muskingum. This was done in 1797, McCulloch erecting the first cabin in Zanesville on the south side of Main street, on land now occupied by the canal, and Crooks located in Natchez, at the confluence of Chap's run and the Licking. The first boat was two canoes lashed together and when McIntire arrived with his household goods from Wheeling, his boat was put into the ferry service. The ferrymen's cabins were the only places of shelter for travelers arriving at the ferry after dark, and lodging accommodations were furnished on the floor.

Mrs. Nancy Crooks was the first white woman in the settlement and her nearest white female neighbor was at Lancaster. Mrs. McCulloch was a half breed and her son, Noah Zane McCulloch, was the first white male born on the banks of the Muskingum, an event which occurred April 7, 1798.

During the hard-cider campaign of 1840, Noah Z. McCulloch visited Zanesville to hear Harrison speak and a meeting of the old settlers was held at which toasts were drunk to old times and departed comrades. Daniel Convers was present and proposed: "Here's to the health of the first white male child born on the banks of the Muskingum, who was not exactly white," at which there was a general laugh as all knew McCulloch was meant.

The apparent discrepancy in the dates of proprietorship and occupancy are explained by the delays which occur in the land office in issuing patents; the title may rest in a person according to the records of the office and he may not have any documents to assert it. Therefore, notwithstanding that the patents from the general government to Ebenezer Zane were not dated until February, 1800, and from him to McIntire in December, both acted upon the assurance that they were actual proprietors.

FERRIES.

The ferry privileges cost from $10 to $15 annually.

The upper ferry crossed from the foot of Market street to Lee street in West Zanesville, and was kept by Daniel Whitaker in 1800; McIntire persuaded Whitaker to convey it to Black Mess, who ran it until the Main street bridge was erected, but the license was in the name of McIntire. The river was fordable, at low water, at the head of the falls for wagons, horses or on foot.

The middle ferry was established in 1797 between Zanesville and Natchez and was operated by McCulloch and Crooks, under agreement with McIntire.

The lower ferry was owned by Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple, and was established in 1806, between Zanesville and Putnam; it landed, on the Zanesville side, at the foot of Fourth street, and the ford was at the foot of Fifth street. When Harvey built his tavern at Third and Main he purchased a right of way and laid out a road, running diagonally from his tavern to the ford, and which came to be called Harvey's Bridle Path; at the ford and ferry he erected a finger pointing to his tavern. May 16, 1853, this alley was vacated as a public alley, at the request of the owners of all the abutting property.

The fees for ferryage were fixed by the commissioners, and are interesting to contemplate in these days of five free bridges over the river. Foot passengers, 3 cents; man and horse, 12½ cents; loaded wagon and team, $1.00; empty wagon and team, 75 cents; four wheeled carriage and team, 75 cents; loaded cart and team, 50 cents; empty cart, sled or sleigh with team, 37½ cents; horses, mares, mules and meat cattle, each 10 cents; hogs and sheep, 3 cents. In all cases where the ferryman was compelled by law to

ply after dark he could demand and collect for a foot passenger, 6¼ cents, and for a man and horse, 25 cents.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Notwithstanding the topography of the city is still rough and irregular, great changes have been wrought in the primeval conditions; when the railroads were constructed, their embankments along the rivers established a grade to which much of the adjacent low lands or "bottoms" have been made to conform, the land between Third and Fourth streets and the river having been filled, in many places, as much as ten feet in depth.

A ravine originally coursed where Potter alley is now located, commencing at Market street and crossing Main street, at a depth of six feet, to Diamond alley, or Harvey's Bridle Path, as it was known in that day; following Diamond alley to South street the ravine ran in a southeasterly direction to Fifth street, crossing the lot of the Griffith & Wedge Machine works to Mud Hollow, into which it emptied.

Mud Hollow was a deep ravine along the course of Sewer alley, from North to South street, and at the latter point took a southeasterly direction across the site of the First Baptist church to Marietta street and into Slago Run, north of the locks. At Main street the depression was about fifteen feet; to the east beyond Sixth street the hill was long and steep, and to the west, to Fifth street, was extremely abrupt. Wagon wheels were always locked in descending either grade and a four-horse team and covered wagon, crossing Mud Hollow, was lost sight of to a person standing at Fourth and Main streets. Three slaughter houses and one tannery were located along the course of this stream.

Fourth street, to the south of Main, was quite a descent and at the northeast corner of Fourth and South streets, where the Presbyterian church was built, in 1816, an abrupt bluff existed, some sixteen steps being necessary to reach the surface of the lot, and a heavy stone wall was constructed in front of the church; the bluff extending east to Sixth street and about five feet of filling was necessary to bring South street to a convenient grade with the cross streets.

The old dwellings standing on elevated ground on south Sixth and Seventh streets bear witness to the original contour of the ground in that neighborhood; a steep hill or bluff commenced near Seventh and Marietta streets and ran diagonally across Sixth and South to Locust alley. Sixth street was called High street because of its elevation.

From Seventh to east of Eighth street, and from a short distance south of Main to Market and Underwood streets, was swampy ground and Main street was corduroyed; when a sewer was dug in this thoroughfare several years ago the corduroy was uncovered several feet below the surface. The swamp was fed from the springs in the hills east of town, and in 1817 a ditch was dug along Fountain alley across Main street to Seventh and South streets to intersect Mud Hollow.

The rocks at the foot of Main street were a popular resort, and moonlight nights brought the town people there to dance on the smooth surface to the strains of the violin of Black Mess; back of the rocks was a natural sward but the canal destroyed the rocks and the resort.

At Center and Fifth streets the original elevation of the ground on the east side of the street is shown in the Academy lot, and the sudden depression on the west side may be seen in the rear of the dwellings in the direction of Third street.

When the town charter was granted grading the streets and filling hollows was begun and much complaint was made by those whose premises were affected by the improvements. The stagnant water caused much sickness and during some seasons it was particularly fatal. Main street was cut down in many places and filled in others, and when the Opera block was erected the fill in Fountain alley was found to be about ten feet and along Fifth street towards Main still deeper, increasing as Main street was approached.

The Muskingum improvement has concealed the "falls" which naturally exist in the river; three falls occurred within the present limits of the city, and the aggregate drop of the water was from eight to ten feet. The upper falls extended from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge to the old dam formerly existing at the foot of Market street; the middle falls extended from the Third street bridge to near Main street; and the lower falls began at the mouth of Slago Run and extended to nearly opposite Fifth street, where a large island or sand bar was uncovered during low water. These are now covered by the back water from the dam at Duncan's Falls. The water on the Zanesville side was deeper and swifter, and was the favorite channel, and boats selected it to the advantage of the Zanesville trade.

At the mouth of the Licking a little island extended from the forks of the present bridge to the site of the Licking dam, dividing the stream into two mouths; before the town was settled the island was covered with grass, underbrush and trees, some of the latter measuring as much as thirty inches in diameter; wild geese built their nests and hatched their young, and Indians coming up over the lower falls always stopped at the lower end of the island to examine their canoes and rest before passing the upper falls. The road from West Zanesville to Natchez passed over

the island, and persons in canoes to and from Natchez passed around the lower end of the island. When the pier, at the forks of the "Y" bridge was built the stone was taken from the river and it was necessary to cut the lower end of the island away; the destruction of the vegetable roots in the soil and the diminution of its area effected its gradual disappearance, especially after the improvement of the river.

TOWN PLAT.

Zanesville was laid out during the autumn of 1800 and the spring of 1801, the principal streets being delineated by cutting out the underbrush and felling the trees, and the plat was filed for record, April 28, 1802, at Marietta, the settlement being then in Washington county.

The east line of the town, as originally laid out, was the west line of Seventh street, which was forty-nine and one-half feet west of the east line of the Zane grant; the south line was the north line of South street, which was thirty-three feet north of the south line of the grant; the north line was the south line of North street and the west line extended to within a short distance of the river. These limits allowed nearly fifty feet on the east and thirty-three feet on the south under the control of the proprietors, and as they owned all the adjacent land north and west of the town plat, interference by antagonistic interests could not well occur.

The proprietors platted all lots fronting upon streets running north and south, and only two triangular lots at the extreme west end of Main street fronted upon that thoroughfare; as Main street was so named on the plat, and was the public highway, persons desiring a frontage on it were obliged to purchase several lots, and subdivisions thus begun has been continued to the present day. The reason for this system of fronting the lots is now unknown but it has been suggested that the proprietors doubtless considered that the water power would cause a large manufacturing city to arise and the river would be the course of the traffic, and the highway would be a subsidiary and unimportant avenue of communication.

Shortly after the platting Jonathan Zane and John McIntire partitioned between themselves the remainder of the grant lying outside the town limits; McIntire acquired twenty-two acres south of Center street and west of Seventh street, and 246 acres on the west side of the river, east of Blue avenue, south of Adair avenue and north and west of the rivers, which included what are now known as West Zanesville, the two McIntire Terraces and the River addition. Before his death he platted his east side outlots, acquired the land between South street and the river and an extensive area east of the original grant.

In 1804 the town contained twenty-one cabins and one hundred and fifteen inhabitants; one-third of the cabins entertained strangers, the emigrants separating here; those traveling north crossed the upper ferry, and those to the west and south the middle ferry or the ford and lower ferry.

NATCHEZ.

Tradition is not history and personal recollections are faulty because confusion of dates and events frequently occur; the American is not an iconoclast but a practical man, and wants fact and fiction to be clearly defined; while he indulges in imagination at times he knows it is imagination notwithstanding he may endeavor to convince another that it is fact, but when he deals in facts himself he wants them unadorned, although they may be hideous and destructive of cherished legends; he can still preserve the legend but relate it as one does a fairy tale. Corroborative evidence, therefore, should be sought when mere assertions are made of ancient events and this comment is penned because of the reiterated statement, by several chroniclers who have been consulted, that in 1794, or 1797-8 Joseph F. Munro, Herman Blennerhassatt and Dudley Woodbridge, under the firm name of J. F. Munro & Company, established a trading post at the mouth of the Licking river, where the office of Hook Brothers & Aston now stands, and exchanged whiskey, powder and lead for furs and pelts, which were shipped in large quantities, by water to Marietta and Pittsburg, and by pack horses to Sandusky. Munro built a cabin on the site named, in 1798, and engaged in the business as stated, but that Blennerhassatt was associated in the business at either of the dates is improbable, if not impossible. At the first he was still in England and he did not purchase the island in the Ohio river until March, 1798, and, if this notorious character ever was interested in the commerce of Zanesville it must have been not earlier than 1799. Munro was engaged in business at Zanesville in 1801 and was in partnership with Convers in 1803.

Andrew Crooks settled near his brother Henry, in the spring of 1798, on the bank of the Licking, west of Chap's run, and the first industry at Natchez was hat making, conducted by one Molesbury, in 1800, and in 1801 by James Jennings; in 1802 a tannery was in operation on Chap's run, owned by Reuben Jennings and sold in 1804 to Levi Chapman; in 1803 Joseph Whitaker manufactured brick and in the same year John Mathews bought goods to the amount of $1,965.00, from Jeffrey Price, and opened a store in the cabin formerly occupied by Munro. General Van Horne arrived at Zanesville in 1805 and in 1806 laid out the town, but the plat was never recorded, and in the same year erected his resi-

dence in what is now Pine street; its color gave it the name of the white house and was plainly seen from the Zanesville side; the next dwelling was built in Pear street.

About 1828-9 Isaac Dillon built the Pataskala mills, near the bank of the Licking, and operated them until 1835, when he sold to Moses Dillon, and he to Solomon and William Sturges; in 1855 William Beaumont became owner and in the flood of 1860 the north abutment of the dam was destroyed and the mill seriously damaged; in 1868 a portion of the dam was again washed out and in 1872 the mill was thoroughly overhauled and supplied with turbine wheels, and when Mr. Beaumont died, January 19, 1873, it was operated by his widow; the plant is now the property of the Hook Brothers & Aston.

In 1830 Isaac Dillon owned a portion of the Zane grant in Natchez, which consisted of a strip between the National road and Muskingum avenue, and extending from the Muskingum river to a point about eighty feet west of Pine street; Dillon laid out and platted this tract as "South Zanesville," but did not record it, and neither the Van Horne nor Dillon parcels were ever incorporated as a village, and remained under township government until annexed to Zanesville, the two-story brick school building in Pear street, erected by the township, being the only property which came to the city upon annexation.

When the subject of annexation was agitated in West Zanesville, Col. H. D. Munson became interested in the question as much from curiosity as desire for information, and attended a meeting of the annexationists in West Zanesville; he was impressed with the arguments presented in favor of the project and was convinced that if it was beneficial for his West Zanesville friends it was equally so for Natchez, and agitated the matter in his home neighborhood, where it was so promptly and unanimously endorsed that Natchez was annexed before West Zanesville. Natchez asked to be annexed and made no conditions; the other sections had propositions which were essential and one councilman plead for Natchez by representing the city as a groom whom three women desired to marry him, but two wanted an agreement about their privileges when the alliance was accomplished, but the third wanted him for himself alone. By request of the city council, expressed in an ordinance passed February 28, 1870, the County Commissioners, on May 18, 1870, authorized the city to annex Natchez, and August 15 the formal action of the council was taken and the territory made the Seventh ward. The addition of Natchez to the city contributed to the success of the movement in West Zanesville, and aroused the wide-awake citizens in Putnam to the advantage of one central authority instead of three conflicting and often inharmonious municipalities.

WEST ZANESVILLE.

The first settlers on the site of West Zanesville came in 1797-8, from the Kanawha region of Virginia, the first cabin being that of Elias or Ellis Hughes, a frontier scout and noted Indian fighter, who was reputed to have killed one hundred Indians and who participated in the famous battle at Point Pleasant; his rude home was erected near the mouth of the Licking and John Ratliff, another Indian fighter and scout, was soon after a close neighbor; these pioneers remained but a few years and moved some twenty miles further into the wilderness, or what is now Muskingum township.

Zanesville and West Zanesville were the points at which the Virginians settled, and it may not be irrelevant to call attention to the superiority of the rough, daring and often unlettered Virginian as a pioneer; he despised the polished, calculating Yankee and was despised, in turn, for his coarseness and vulgarity, but he was the man who conquered the country; it was he who sustained the hardships of the forest life and destroyed the Indian supremacy; it was he who made it possible for the Yankee to come here, because the dangers had been eliminated and the privations had been reduced. The Virginians and Kentuckians were one blood and had practically subdued the country and held it for the United States before the settlement at Marietta, and in all the engagements with the Indians, Virginians and Kentuckians composed the rank and file of the commands. It is not surprising, therefore, that when people began to form settlements around them Hughes and Ratliff were crowded out.

West Zanesville grew faster than Zanesville and in the summer of 1800 a school was opened by David Harris, whose house was on the river bank at the foot of Lee street; about twenty-five pupils were enrolled, nearly all of whom resided on the west side of the river, those from Zanesville and Natchez wading the stream during low water and coming in canoes when it was too high to ford.

The town was platted by McIntire in 1809 but was never recorded, and June 7, 1816, West Zanesville township was created, beginning at the Muskingum river at the mouth of the Licking and up the latter to where the military line was crossed, thence west and north until it embraced portions of what are now Falls and Muskingum townships. September 3 this action was rescinded and Muskingum township created and the territory of the former West Zanesville township divided between Falls and Muskingum townships.

In 1816 George Jackson, Nathan Findlay, Jeremiah Dare, Daniel Convers, Jeffrey Price, James Taylor, Thomas L. Pierce, Samuel Thomp-

son, Christian Spangler and Alex. Adair, as Jackson and Company, built a three-story frame grist mill north of the Licking, with two run of Buhr stones for wheat and one for corn; the stones were six feet in diameter, purchased at Philadelphia and the freight bill was $900.00; water was conveyed through a small race; a saw mill and flax seed mill were later added, the latter operated by Richard Fairlamb.

In 1817 Thomas Adams, James Crosby and Thomas L. Pierce engaged in the manufacture of scythes, sickles, axes, etc.; the product was as good as foreign make but the people did not believe it and the firm sent the goods to Pittsburg, where they were branded Pittsburg Manufacturing Company and re-shipped to Zanesville and found a ready market at home and western points, but the expenses were too heavy and the business was discontinued in 1848.

In 1840 the large mill of Jackson and Company was torn down and Richard Fairlamb bought the stones and used the material of the former mill in the construction of a new; in 1841 he added a saw and linseed oil mill which he operated until the year 1843, when he sold to Michael Dulty, who transferred it to John S. Platt in 1850, and he sold it to Drone & Company.

The *Express* during October, 1817, contained an advertisement which indicates that there was a woolen mill in operation, and perhaps had been for some time previous; the announcement was that "George Brooke has taken the clothing works at the mouth of Licking, West Zanesville, the property of Isaac Dillon, to full, dye and dress woolen goods." This mill was the two-story brick which stood between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge and the Licking in Linden avenue and which was a familiar landmark until its demolition in 1902; the cellar was a basement at the time of erection and was used as a store room for the products of the mill. In 1821-2 a carding mill was added and the line of manufacture embraced broadcloth, satinet, cassimeres, blankets and flannel; in 1827 a loom was installed for making carpets, and the first carpet was an all-wool ingrain, with the thistle and rose as the figure and sold to Mrs. Dr. Washington Moorehead, of Zanesville. A saw mill was also operated above the present railroad bridge, and in 1829 a grist mill was erected near the old dam, which was washed away during high water in 1830; the saw mill was rebuilt in 1839 and partially destroyed by fire in 1840; in 1843 it was rented to John Deavers, who operated it until 1845, when it was rented to Francis Cassidy and Robert Lee, and later sold to L. Cassidy, who operated it until 1847, when it became the property of James Miller, who conducted it until its destruction by high water in 1860, when a steam mill was erected at the foot of McIntire avenue and conducted for some twenty years.

In 1852 a postoffice was established and shortly after the shops of the Central Ohio Railroad were located, and a permanent impulse was given to the industries of the village. The western addition, or Newtown, was platted in 1852, and in May, 1855, McIntire Terrace was laid out by the McIntire administrators. This addition consisted of forty-one lots, of large dimensions, the exterior boundaries being McIntire, Maple, Adair and Blue avenues, and in 1863 Terrace No. 2 was platted.

During the Civil war period the school facilities were very inferior, a small building in Amelia street, opposite Jackson, and a ramshackle affair about two blocks west, comprising the equipment. The village was in Falls township and the school directors were indifferent to the repeated requests for larger and better accommodations by the dissatisfied parents of the town. S. Jacobs Moore and David Lee were among the most active petitioners and finally these two gentlemen announced themselves as candidates for the office of school directors and made so vigorous canvass that they were elected. Measurements of the floor space of the existing buildings attested that there was not sufficient *standing* room in them for the children enumerated in the school district, and by quoting statutes which imposed personal responsibility upon directors who refused to provide adequate room for school purposes, the erection of a four room brick building, at Park and Amelia streets, was authorized, and has since been known as the Moore building, in compliment to Mr. Moore, who devoted so much time to its erection and equipment. To obtain funds to furnish it in proper order the friends of the measure held a festival in the building, during the fall of 1868, at which refreshments were served, burlesque museums were exhibited and other devices employed to coax money from both the wary and unwary, the willing and unwilling, and several hundred dollars were secured in this manner.

The lack of police and fire protection, street lighting, water supplies and the other conveniences of urban life, caused the question to be agitated of annexation to Zanesville, and the moving spirits in this were David Lee and S. Jacobs Moore; the project was vigorously opposed by many who feared the expenses would be so increased that the cost of living would be materially affected, without corresponding benefits; to meet the desires for local government the village was incorporated in 1869, the first officers being Henry Peters, mayor, and Imri Richards, recorder, with a council favorable to annexation to Zanesville; with these positions gained the annexationists were able to prove that expenses would be less with a united than two independent municipali-

ties, and the question was decided by the electors in favor of annexation at the October election in 1870, and West Zanesville became the Eighth ward of the city.

PUTNAM.

A sale of land was announced to occur at Marietta, in June, 1801, and among the parcels was the tract opposite Zanesville, now known as Putnam, John McIntire and Dr. Increase Mathews both desired to secure it, but kept their inclinations to themselves, and each started alone to Marietta. During the trip they met, traveled and slept together in the woods, but neither referred to the object of his visit. Mathews, Gen. Rufus Putnam and Levi Whipple became partners in the proposed purchase, and when the sale was called McIntire and Mathews became aware of each other's object. McIntire bid $4.00 per acre and Mathews offered $4.25 and secured it, much to McIntire's displeasure, as the tract crossed to the Zanesville side up to South street, the southern boundary of McIntire's land, and extended west to Pine street, in Natchez.

July 27, 1801, the Spring Hill Company was formed by Putnam, Whipple and Mathews, named in honor of the spring in Putnam hill; a town site of 147 building lots of a quarter acre each, with some fractional lots and 45 outlots, of from two to four acres, were platted, and the town called Springfield, which name it retained until January 20, 1814, when the General Assembly passed an act changing the name to Putnam, "in consequence of there being two towns of the same name within the state, by which letters and packages are occasioned frequently to be miscarried." When the change of name was under consideration, the people of Putnam met at the General's house, and he had been so zealous in promoting the welfare of the community and had endeared himself so closely to his neighbors that they decided to give expression to their appreciation of his conduct, by naming the village in his honor.

In the original plat the proprietors assigned to the town of Springfield, for the purpose of erecting such public buildings thereon as might be needed for the use of the town, or any religious society established in it, or for the county or state, the eleven and one-half acres now known as Putnam Hill park, and the tract, or so much of it as should not be occupied by public buildings of the description named, should remain a perpetual commonage. The site was heavily timbered and the proprietors opened a road around the hill, next the river, passing the spring, previous to which time there had been only a bridle path, so narrow that two horsemen could not pass; the new road was made wide enough for wagons to pass except in a few places. With the opening of the road the spring became a popular resort and was called the "lovers' fountain."

May 14, 1805, the partnership was amicably dissolved, and the property divided into three portions; Putnam offered the most for the first selection and chose that portion nearest the river; Whipple secured second choice and took the land west of Putnam Hill, known as Millwood; and the stone quarry, Woodlawn cemetery site and the Fair Grounds fell to Mathews; the monies were divided equally.

The first squatters upon the site of Putnam were John and George Mathews and David Stokely, who came in 1800. The Mathews' were brothers and millrights by trade, but not related to John and Increase Mathews, of Zanesville.

The town had scarcely been platted when a burial ground became necessary; Dr. Mathews, one of the proprietors, was living at Zanesville and was preparing to move to Putnam when his wife died, in May, 1802, and her remains were the first interred at Putnam, and were placed on the hill near the Cooper Mill road, adjoining Woodlawn cemetery. Her body was the first to be enclosed in a coffin, which was made by Richard McBride. In 1806 Dr. Mathews deeded two and one-half acres for a public burial lot, but the soil was wet and its use was abandoned and many bodies were removed to the outlot in Moxahala avenue, donated by Levi Whipple.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Blacksmith: Peter Miser settled in 1803, and in 1805 had competitors in the persons of Philip Munch and John Balthis.

Dam: December 9, 1801, the Springfield Company contracted to pay John Sharp $200.00 for the construction of a wing dam at the second falls, which would leave the Zanesville shore open for boats, and agreed to furnish three gills of whiskey daily until the work was completed, the dam being designed to supply water to a grist and saw mill.

Foundry: In 1835 Lawson Henry and Jacob Anderson built a foundry at the southeast corner of Moxahala avenue and Harrison street, and made all kinds of hollow ware, and ten years later manufactured butt hinges and plow points.

Glass: Carter, Burns and Kearns established a glass works at southeast corner of Muskingum avenue and Harrison street, in 1845, for the production of fruit jars and bottles, and the works were continued until 1877.

Hotel: John Levens and Robert I. Gilman erected a hotel, in 1807-8, at the southwest corner of Muskingum and Putnam avenues; the first story was of stone and the two upper ones of brick, and the building was the first brick hotel in eastern Ohio and was recognized as the best west of the Alleghany mountains. It was occasionally referred to as Leven's Tavern, although he never occupied it, but its popular name was Burnham's and was opened by Captain William Burnham in

1808; in 1811 he moved to Zanesville and the business never was profitable; further mention of this hostelry is made in the sketch of the "State House."

Merchants: Dr. Increase Mathews moved from Zanesville and opened the first store at Putnam, in Muskingum avenue, in 1803, as more specifically stated in the personal sketch of that pioneer. In April, 1806, Ebenezer Buckingham opened a small store and soon became the leading merchant, and John Levens and Company, in September, and Benjamin Tupper, in October, gave the town four mercantile houses at the close of the year.

Mills: The Putnam and Whipple woolen mill was erected in 1815 and occupied the site of the present woolen mill, at the south end of the Third street bridge; in 1817 it was leased to George E. Clapp and later passed to Joseph R. Thomas, who closed it, until it was purchased and reopened by Beaumont and Hollingsworth as a grist mill.

The Putnam Manufacturing Company was organized November 23, 1815, to manufacture cotton goods: it had a capital of $5,000.00 and authority to increase to $100,000.00, and the par value of shares was $500.00. The stockholders were Ebenezer Buckingham, three shares; Levi Whipple and Edwin Putnam, two shares, each; Stephen C. Smith, Moses Smith, N. C. Findlay, H. Nye, Amos Nye and Jeremiah Dare, one share each; in addition two shares were issued to Putnam and Whipple for water privileges. The building was erected between the Putnam and Whipple mill and the bridge and was only a few feet from the latter structure; it was purchased a few years later by Joseph R. Thomas and converted into a woolen mill, and it and the adjoining building were destroyed by fire when the bridge was burned.

Beaumont and Hollingsworth rebuilt the grist mill in 1845, and in 1870 it was purchased by the Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Company and changed to a woolen mill; the frame structure now standing immediately east of the bridge is the original Beaumont and Hollingsworth mill and the other buildings have been added by the Woolen Mill Company. The first officers of the Woolen Mill Company were James Buckingham, president; Robert Fulton, secretary and treasurer; Joseph R. Thomas and C. W. Potwin, and the first product was jeans and yarns, but the present product is exclusively ladies' dress goods.

Oil mill: In 1828, John Goshen erected a flaxseed mill on the lot immediately north of the Methodist Episcopal church, in Moxahala avenue, and in 1838 it was sold to Russell and Cutler, who converted it into a flouring mill.

Pottery: The first potter was Solomon Purdy, in 1820, who began business west of Putnam avenue, between Jefferson and Madison streets, and produced bowls, plates and dishes of red and yellow ware.

Tannery: The first tannery was operated by I. Newell, in 1805, and later tanners were Horace Nye, Peleg Mason, Jacob Reese, William Reese and A. M. Ewing. The Nye tannery was on the hillside near the present railroad enginehouse, at Adams street, and its twelve or fifteen vats were supplied with water from a spring in the hill.

PUTNAM FEMALE SEMINARY.

When Miss Sarah Sturges Buckingham returned from school, at Hartford, she recognized the need of better educational advantages for the young ladies of her native town, and by her exertions a girls' school was opened in the "Stone Academy" in 1835, and a Miss Mather, governess in the Buckingham family, was placed in charge. The interest in the school was so manifest that February 29, 1836, by act of the General Assembly, William H. Beecher, Levi Whipple, Alva Buckingham, Julius C. Guthrie, Solomon Sturges and Albert A. Guthrie, and their successors, were declared to be a body corporate, as the trustees of "The Putnam Classical Institute."

In October, 1835, Miss L. A. Emerson, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, was engaged as principal with Misses Mather and Buckingham, the promoter, as assistants; Miss Daniels as instructor in music, and Mr. Hobbie for such French as was required, and the school was opened in the stone academy with fifteen pupils. In the following year it was removed to the basement of the Presbyterian church, which had just been completed, and the future seemed to warrant the erection of a suitable building. Mrs. Eunice Buckingham contributed $10,000.00 and Solomon Sturges and Alva Buckingham each contributed $5,000.00 and the ground, which was purchased from Levi Whipple for $400.00. In addition, Mrs. Buckingham, who died in 1843, provided in her will that the interest on $10,000.00 should be devoted, semi-annually, in such manner as was deemed fit, to the education of such females as her daughters, or their successors, should designate, or if they failed the executors should make such payment to the treasurer, or, if the executors saw fit, to pay the principal sum. A portion of this bequest was annually used to sustain and increase the "Buckingham library," which was presented to the Board of Education, as related under that caption.

The work of construction was begun at once and the building was completed in the fall of 1838; the grounds are in Woodlawn avenue, immediately north of the Presbyterian church, opposite Jefferson street; the three story brick, 110 feet

front and 45 feet deep, stands well back from the street, and the spacious lawn was not only ornamental but afforded ample recreation ground; the rear addition was erected by the trustees, in 1855, and in 1868, C. W. Potwin and James Buckingham erected the mansard roof at a cost of $8,000.00.

The institution was conducted as a select school of a high order, but declined and was permanently closed in 1902, and the building occupied by the Brunton Sanitarium for a couple of years, when it was purchased by the trustees of the Helen Purcell Home.

SCHOOLS.

Education has ever been highly esteemed at Putnam and special mention has been made of the stone academy and the Putnam Seminary; the records of the public schools have not been found, but they were maintained and are now a part of the Zanesville system. An illustration of the manner in which the schools were conducted is given in an agreement entered into December 1, 1841, between the school directors and a teacher, "to teach a good school in the first district, in the town of Putnam, at the lower school house, where reading, writing, spelling, grammar and arithmetic will be taught in an interesting manner; copies are to be set, both coarse and fine, in a workmanlike manner, and pens made previous to the school in the morning and in the evening. The teacher is to be at the school at half past eight and a quarter before one p. m., the house, windows, benches, etc., to be kept clean and all things ready to begin precisely at nine o'clock and one p. m.; school to continue from nine to twelve, and one to four p. m., five days per week and twelve weeks per quarter. For the faithful performance of the above duties the school directors agree to furnish a house and pay for each scholar who may attend thirty days or more, one dollar and ten cents of the public money, and the said teacher is to collect one dollar from each scholar at his own risk. As witness our hands.

"P. S. All scholars that attend under thirty days and over six, fifty cents."

Teaching was an occupation in which one could do no more than exist upon such terms; for making pens, keeping the school house clean and teaching "in an interesting manner," the teacher would receive the munificent compensation of $44.00, during twelve weeks labor, provided there were *forty* pupils—less than $4.00 per week; he had the right to collect $40.00 additional, if he could, and thereby have about $1.50 per day for his labor.

MOXAHALA AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

During 1806, Rev. John Weeks organized a society of Methodists in Putnam, composed of John Goshen, Samuel Chapman and William H. Moore and families, Jesse Smith, J. Mervin, Merriam Putnam, and Winthrop and Benjamin Robinson. The records of the congregation were destroyed, in 1872, by the burning of the house in which they were kept. November 23, 1815, Levi Whipple donated a quarter acre lot on the east side of Moxahala avenue to William H. Moore, John Goshen, James Vickers, John Lafferty, John Russell, Barnabas Monroe and Benjamin Ricketts, as trustees, upon which a one-story frame, forty feet square, was erected within a year. In 1830 it was removed and a one-story brick church built, and during its construction the congregation assembled in the old oil mill adjoining on the north. In 1867 this structure was removed and the present two-story, brick church, forty-five by seventy-three feet, was erected. The first Sunday school was organized in 1830 and has never been suspended.

PUTNAM PRESBYTERIAN.

The Putnam members of the Presbyterian church at Zanesville and Springfield found it very inconvenient to attend the services, and as their own town had grown and the number of adherents had increased, seventeen persons assembled, March 6, 1833, in the brick school house, in Woodlawn avenue, near Jefferson street, to consider the expediency of forming an independent congregation. Dr. Increase Mathews was chosen chairman and A. A. Guthrie, secretary, and J. C. Guthrie, Levi Whipple and A. A. Guthrie were appointed a committee to ascertain whether sufficient funds could be obtained to erect a church building, to be controlled by the Presbyterians but open to all orthodox communions; the committee was instructed to adopt a plan for such an edifice, secure estimates of the cost of construction and report as soon as possible.

March 16, the committee presented a plan for a structure, fifty by seventy feet, with a stone basement, and a one-story, brick auditorium, of a height not less than eighteen nor more than twenty feet, and a vestibule ten feet wide. The report and recommendations were approved and Alvah Buckingham, J. C. Guthrie and Levi Whipple were appointed a building committee to erect the building when sufficient subscriptions were guaranteed to meet the expense. Mr. Whipple donated the site now occupied in Woodlawn avenue, opposite Jefferson street, and money and labor was promised in the aggregate of $5,190.00, and the structure was begun.

January 1, 1835, at a meeting held in the Methodist church, thirty-six members of the Zanesville-Springfield church were released and constituted into the Presbyterian church of Putnam, and in February, 1835, the building was dedicated; March 7, 1835, the congregation was made a body corporate, by act of the General Assembly. In 1849 the parsonage was built at a cost of $3,700.00, and in 1860 the Sunday school building was erected at a cost of $2,000.00, and dedicated December 6, 1860.

A Sunday school was established in 1816, by Henry Safford, in the ball room, in Burnham's hotel, and later moved to the stone academy, and upon the completion of the Presbyterian church, in Zanesville, it was moved there, in 1820. In 1828 a portion of the school withdrew and united with the Methodists, as a Union Sunday school, but the Methodists later withdrew and when the church building, in Putnam, was completed, the school was conducted in the basement of that edifice.

The second pastor was Addison Kingsbury, D. D., who was installed January 1, 1840, and at a congregational meeting, held March 15, 1878, he resigned his charge.

Woodlawn Lodge, No. 228, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted March 16, 1854, by Special Deputy Alexander Glenn, assisted by Past Grands Thomas Durban, Robert Howard and Henry Granger, with the following charter members:

J. B. Erwin, Alexander Stewart, Nicholas Remlinger, Frederick Dieterich, G. F. Wiles, George Wolford, N. K. Smith, Norman Dodge, John C. Wilber, Leroy S. Perry, G. F. Mervin and Richard B. Osmond. The first officers were Frederick Dieterich, N. G.; J. B. Erwin, V. G.; G. F. Wiles, secretary, and G. F. Mervin, treasurer.

The lodge was instituted in the second story of William Munce's store, on the east side of Putnam avenue, near the site of the present three story brick hall, which was erected in 1854 by S. C. Haver, and the third floor designed and especially fitted for the lodge, and since the completion of the building the meetings have been held therein.

Tradition asserts that in 1803 the postmaster general was induced to extend the postal facilities of the village by establishing a postoffice, with Dr. Increase Mathews as postmaster, the residents having been previously compelled to receive their mail at Zanesville. The records of the postoffice department contain no entry of the office and cotemporary facts do not warrant the acceptance of the statement as correct. Dr. Mathews was the first merchant and did not open his store until 1803; there were few inhabitants as the town was only one year old, and the records of the postoffice department allege that the first postoffice at Putnam was established January 30, 1817, with Henry Safford, as postmaster, and that he retained the position twelve years.

The village was incorporated in 1835 and its first officers were William H. Moore, mayor; William C. Ely, recorder; John Goshen, Samuel Ashmore, John Balthis, Edwin Putnam and Joseph R. Thomas, trustees. When annexation of the west side villages to Zanesville was agitated the question came up in Putnam, and elections were held in October, 1868, April and October, 1870, at which the Zanesville electors expressed their desire for a "Greater Zanesville," but the Putnamites rejected the overtures; at length the matter was concurred in and, April 22, 1872, commissioners from the two municipalities agreed upon conditions and Putnam became the Ninth ward of the city, and so continued until the reorganization of Ohio cities, under the new municipal code of 1902, when it became a part of the new Third ward.

ZANESVILLE.

Ebenezer and Elizabeth Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, on December 19, 1800, for and in consideration of $100.00 granted, bargained and sold to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire, 640 acres of land "on the Muskingum river, in the County of Washington and Northwest Territory," and stripped of all verbiage respecting metes, bounds and courses was for the following tract of land: Beginning at a point intersected by a line drawn 49½ feet east of the west line of Seventh street and another line drawn 33 feet south of the north line of South street; thence west 5,940 feet to a point in Natchez, west of Pine street; thence north to a point in an east and west line running twenty-five feet south of the north line of Adair avenue, extended west; thence east to a point in the bottom lands south of the Monroe street bridge until it is intersected by the line drawn 49½ feet east of the west line of Seventh street, and thence by that line to the place of beginning.

The town was laid out at the southeast corner of the tract, and is more minutely described under "Town Plat." Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio says: "In 1799 Zane and McIntire laid out the town, which they called Westbourn, a name which it continued to bear until a postoffice was established by the postmaster general, under the name of Zanesville, and the village soon took the same name." This allegation has been accepted without question, and has been repeated so often, by subsequent writers, that it is necessary to submit proofs of its positive inaccuracy.

When the contract between the postmaster general and Convers was made, in 1798, for the latter to carry the mail from Marietta to the Muskingum ferry, as related under "U. S. Mail," the object was to afford the Marietta settlement mail

facilities by meeting, at the Muskingum ferry, the mails between Virginia and Kentucky, and not to supply the settlement at Zanesville, because none was here, and to designate the northern terminus the postmaster general called it Zanetown. January 1, 1801, William McCulloch, the ferryman, was appointed postmaster, not because an office was necessary, but for the reason that mails had to be assorted and the statutes required it to be done by the postmaster of a distributing postoffice, and the commission was issued to the postmaster at Zanesville. Springfield, or Putnam, was platted first, and the plat was recorded July 27, 1801; upon it are delineated not only the streets and lots of the village but the course of the river, with its several rapids, or "falls," and on the opposite side Zanesville is marked. The plat of Zanesville was not filed for record until April 28, 1802, and is recorded in volume seven, page one hundred forty-five, of the records of Washington county, and the town is therein designated as Zanesville; a map by Gen. Rufus Putnam, surveyor general, of 1804, designates the town as Zane-ville, and the General Assembly, in 1804, named the town of Zanesville as the temporary county seat. The name of Westbourn does not appear in any public record nor in any private correspondence of the period, and Mr. Howe is therefore incorrect in asserting that the place was known as Westbourn; the place was not platted in 1799, nor did the postmaster general's designation supersede that given by the proprietors. The date of the change from Zanetown to Zanesville has not been discovered, but it probably occurred when McCulloch was appointed postmaster, January 1, 1801.

The act to incorporate the town of Zanesville was passed January 21, 1814, and specified "that all that part of the town of Zanesville, in the county of Muskingum, included in the original plat thereof, now on record in the county of Washington, together with all additional lots since added thereto on the east side of the river Muskingum, and now on record in the county of Muskingum, be and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate and shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the Borough of Zanesville, subject however, to such alterations and regulations as the legislature may, from time to time, think proper to make." Other sections of the act provided for the election of officers and the manner of conducting elections, the powers of the corporation and the duties and authority of its officers, and stipulated that no laws should be made "subjecting cattle or hogs, not belonging to the inhabitants of said borough, to be taken up and sold for coming within the bounds of said corporation." It is evident that the legislators of the period did not appreciate the nuisance that existed in a town by permitting stock to run at large.

The first election for officers for the town of Zanesville was held April 2, 1814, and resulted in the choice of William Craig, mayor; William Blocksom, recorder; Samuel Frazey, treasurer; Ezekial Bassett, appraiser; Peter Mills, George Reeve, Nathan C. Findlay and James Hampson, councilmen. Findlay refused to serve and John Hamm was chosen to fill the vacancy. The mayor-elect was an Irishman, and carpenter by trade, who came to the town in 1805, and with Thomas Moorehead erected the first Methodist church, in Second street; he was a devout Methodist and had the confidence of his neighbors, but had an insatiable ambition to hold public office; his elevation to the mayoralty caused him to aspire to gubernatorial honors and he became a candidate; fifty-one votes were cast in his favor in Muskingum county, and none elsewhere, but he was ever after called "Governor," and was pleased with the sobriquet. In 1817 he was appointed collector of county taxes and absconded with the money, located near St. Louis, where his wife joined him and where his investments in real estate made him very wealthy. His bondsmen were James McGuire, who was bankrupted; James Linder, who was nearly ruined; and James Herron and James Hampson, who were able to sustain the loss without injury.

July 2, 1819, the County Commissioners created Zanesville township, beginning on the Muskingum river on the line dividing the twelfth and thirteenth ranges; thence north to the military line; thence east to the line dividing the sixth and seventh ranges; thence north with said line to the line dividing the second townships of ranges six and seven; thence west to the Muskingum river and down it with the meanderings to the place of beginning. This tract embraces nearly all of what is now Wayne and Washington townships and the present city east of the river; Washington township was cut off June 5, 1822, and Wayne, March 6, 1826. Several amendments to the original act were made and March 19, 1850, an act was passed creating the city of Zanesville, which was to comprise so much of the county of Muskingum as was embraced within the limits of and designated in the records of the county as Zanesville township. The act divided the city into four wards, the east and west line of division being the center of the National road from the eastern boundary of the township to the intersection with the center of Fountain alley, and from that point with the center of the alley to the river; the north and south division line was the center of Cypress alley, from both sides of the city. The First ward was the southwest corner of the city as so divided; the Second ward, the northwest corner; the Third ward, the southeast corner and the Fourth ward, the northeast corner. The mayor was to be

chosen annually, and each ward had three councilmen who were ex-officio judges of all elections in their respective wards.

This division existed until March 23, 1868, when six wards were created; the First was that portion west of Sixth street and south of Fountain alley; the Second, that portion north of Fountain alley and west of the center of Sixth street to Howard, north of Howard and west of Seventh street; the Third, all lying east of Sixth street and south of South street extended to the eastern limits of the city; the Fourth, all east of Sixth street embraced in lines projected from the centers of Market and South streets to the eastern limits of the city; the Fifth, all north of Market street extending to the eastern limits of the city, east of Sixth to Howard, and east and north of a line drawn through the center of Howard, Seventh, Kelly, Underwood and Spring to the city limits; the Sixth, all north of the Fifth and east of the Second wards.

February 28, 1870, the council passed an ordinance requesting the County Commissioners to authorize the annexation of Natchez, which was described by metes and bounds, and May 18, 1870, the Commissioners agreed thereto and filed a transcript of their action with the council, June 1, 1870, and August 15 the territory was annexed and made the Seventh ward.

An ordinance was passed August 31, 1868, to submit to the voters, at the election, October 13, 1868, the question whether Putnam and West Zanesville should be annexed and the proposition carried in the city, but failed of approval in the villages; January 3, 1870, a similar ordinance for the election, April 4, 1870, was passed which carried in the city, but failed in the villages; September 8, another ordinance was passed for an election on the same question at the October election, and the West Zanesville proposition was carried in both municipalities, but the Putnam people again refused to annex. October 22, 1870, W. M. Shinnick, John M. James and Elias Ebert, on behalf of Zanesville, and Austin Berry, S. Jacobs Moore and W. W. Wimmer, on behalf of West Zanesville, agreed upon conditions which embraced the extension of the public water service, the erection of fire plugs and a hose house equipped for fire protection, and that gas be furnished for street lighting. The council ratified the agreement, which became effective November 10, 1870, and January 27, 1871, West Zanesville was erected into the Eighth ward.

February 26, 1872, an ordinance was passed to again submit the question of the annexation of Putnam, and it carried in both municipalities at the April election; April 22, Peter Black, Austin Berry and Thomas Griffith, representing Zanesville, and A. A. Guthrie, Henry Jones and James C. Gillespie, on behalf of Putnam, agreed upon terms among which it was stipulated that city water should be furnished, a hose house erected, and a carriage supplied, and gas be introduced as speedily as possible, and on that date an ordinance was passed annexing Putnam, and May 17, 1872, it was created the Ninth ward.

The Eighth ward was divided September 20, 1886, and the Tenth ward created of the territory lying north of a line commencing at the intersection of the center of Park street with the Muskingum river, and running through the center of Park street, Moorehead, Blue and Washington avenues to the west corporation line.

As the voting population increased, voting precincts were created but no change in ward lines was made until March 2, 1896, when a republican majority, led by office seekers, created each of the precincts of the Seventh and Ninth wards into wards, as the Eleventh and Twelfth, and created the Thirteenth ward from portions of the Eighth and Tenth wards by placing the territory north of Keen street, from the Muskingum to the Licking and south of LaSalle place, Linden avenue, Ball street, Maple, Converse, Granger and Adair avenues to the Licking, in the last named ward. The legality of the proceedings was carried into the courts and was declared illegal, and the tricksters were ousted from their positions, and it may not be irrelevant to state that the writer is a Republican.

When the new Municipal Code became operative, the number of wards was fixed by statute at four, and the former First, Third and Fourth wards were made the new First; the former Second, Fifth and Sixth were consolidated as the new Second; the former Seventh and Ninth were joined to make the new Third, and the former Eighth and Tenth resumed their first unit formation as the new Fourth ward.

MARKET HOUSE.

June 5, 1814, the town council considered the expediency of erecting a market house, and made application to the County Commissioners for permission to occupy the public square, where the court house and jail were erected; the request was refused and it was built in Market street, east of Court alley, on the site of the present structure, with a frontage of thirty-five feet on Market and a depth of forty-three feet; the building was frame, supported on square wooden posts, the upper portion weather-boarded, and contained three stalls on each side; it was very frail and the contract price for construction was only $150.00. With nearly fifty years' service it was unable to sustain the weight of a very heavy fall of snow in January, 1863, and during the market hours,

January 24, the building collapsed; four persons were killed, twelve seriously wounded and twenty-one slightly hurt.

The council met the same evening and considered a proposition to repair the portion of the building still standing, and clear the ground of the debris; January 26 three contractors were present and represented that the building could be repaired, and by a vote of five to three it was decided to do so, but an additional resolution demanded that a certificate should be presented, signed by ten or twelve respectable builders, when the repairs were completed, affirming that the repaired structure was perfectly safe, beyond all doubt or question, and that such certificate should be printed and posted in all public places. Whether this was offered in good faith or to kill the repairs is unknown, but the result was the same—no one would accept the conditions and January 29 the action was rescinded.

March 16, the committee on Public Buildings, was authorized and instructed, by a vote of seven to one, to secure plans, specifications and estimates of the cost for a new market house, one story in height, on the former site, at a cost not exceeding $12,000.00, and proceeded, without delay, to contract for its erection, and June 8 the committee reported the award to Charles McDill for $11,600.00, the structure to be completed February 1, 1864.

July 20, it was announced that considerable dissatisfaction existed among the people respecting the site selected, and an election was ordered to be held the first Monday in August to determine the question, the tickets to read "Old Site," and "New Site;" it does not appear that the election was held, and old citizens do not remember one; the site was not changed, but September 14 a lengthy petition was presented asking that the building be two stories, and September 21 a two-story building was ordered. These interruptions delayed the work and July 4, 1864, instructions were given that the lower floor should be fitted with stalls for butchers and heavy produce and the upper for light produce, and although no revocation of these orders is recorded they were not executed, and the building was made into a city office and market house. August 15 the stone and brick work were reported completed and September 15, 1864, the building appears to have been completed.

CITY PRISONS.

The city building, which formerly stood at Fourth street and Fountain alley, is described under the head of the Fire Department; the date of its erection has not been ascertained but probably occurred during the 'twenties; when the court house of 1874 was erected the county paid the city to vacate and as officers of the city were accommodated in the market building a city prison had to be provided. A lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Fountain and Potter alleys, and August 24, 1874, bids for the construction of a two story, brick building, were opened and the contract was awarded to T. B. Townsend for $4,199.00.

During 1884, the proposition to erect a joint county and city workhouse was agreed to and the comely and commodious two story brick building, at the southwest corner of Fourth and South streets was erected, in which the Mayor's office, Police Court room, dwelling for the superintendent of the workhouse and offices for its officers are located, with the city jail and joint workhouse in the rear.

CEMETERIES.

In June, 1800, a canoe, carrying five men, a woman, a young girl and a two-year-old child, while ascending the Licking, capsized opposite the site of the Infirmary and one man, the woman, girl and child were drowned. The body of the latter was found and buried near Duncan's Falls, but the other three were found near the site of the present B. & O. railroad bridge, across the Licking, and were buried on the banks of the stream, at high water mark, enclosed in bark, peeled from trees, and lined with leaves and grass.

Thus the first burial at Zanesville, was a triple interment and the early visit of the Grim Reaper to the young settlement appears to have directed attention to the necessity of providing a burying ground, and McIntire, ever awake to the emergencies of the place, and disposed to supply all demands, set apart a tract of ground in what is now North Sixth street, and at present occupied by the plant of the Zanesville Gas Light Company. A number of bodies were interred there, the last being that of James Filley, in 1806, when the Hill burying ground, at the head of Main street, was set apart, McIntire forbid any more interments in the Sixth street lot, and a number of bodies were removed to the new ground, but many were not disturbed and when the gas plant was erected several skeletons were exhumed, but the bones were carefully collected, placed in a box and decently reinterred in the yard. Not many years ago, the skeleton of a woman was found in the yard, only two feet below the surface; the hair was bright red, plaited and well preserved, and the remains were respectfully reburied where found.

THE HILL BURYING GROUND,

at the head of Main street, opposite St. Nicholas church, was opened 1806, the first interment be-

ing the body of Elijah Hart, on Sunday, March 18, 1807; no system was observed in digging graves, no record was kept, and each person selected the spot most desired; wooden markers were used, which soon rotted and were displaced, so that the identity of the bodies was lost. Often the grave digger uncovered remains while excavating for a grave, and when this occurred, they were concealed with a few shovelfuls of earth. The city took charge of the grounds in 1816 and appointed a sexton, but when the grounds were abandoned, the location of hundreds of bodies was unknown, and when Main street was graded through the hill a number of unidentified skeletons were exhumed, raked together, shoveled into a cart, hauled to Greenwood and cast into one common excavation, and as there was no record, perhaps among them were the relics of some once prominent citizens,

Lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the elements,
To be a brother to the insensible rock,
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon..

THE ZANESVILLE CITY CEMETERY.

The Zanesville City Cemetery was laid out in 1835, the original tract being slightly less than seven and one half acres, which was purchased March 5, 1835, for $476.00; the first burial was the body of Sarah Ann, wife of Jacob Stout, Sunday, October 24, 1835; the second, Lott Barr, a carpenter, and the third, James Durban, grandfather of F. A. Durban. Bodies were removed in large numbers from other grounds and reinterred; during 1852 three tracts of over thirteen acres were added and from time to time additions have been made until the area at present is about one hundred acres. At a meeting of the cemetery trustees, June 22, 1887, attended by Messrs. Lindsay, Hahn and Stolzenbach, on motion of the latter it was unanimously resolved, "That the name of the cemetery known as the City Cemetery, be changed, and that said cemetery shall be named and hereafter called Greenwood." For beauty of landscape, natural and ornamental, neatness in appearance, thoroughness in management and universal adornment by lot owners, it is not surpassed by any similar private or public burial place in the state; its avenues are never free from visitors, strangers mix with residents in viewing the wealth of color which devoted friends daily place upon the resting place of their departed relatives, evincing their regard for the dead and appreciation of the efforts of the officials to invite the living to remember those who have gone before.

WOODLAWN.

In 1850, a charter was secured for the proprietors of Woodlawn Cemetery, and fifty-five and one-half acres were purchased for $4,358.00 from Dr. Increase Mathews; August 5, eighteen gentlemen, each of whom had paid $50.00 for a lot, met at the office of C. C. Convers, at Zanesville, and organized the company; the directors were: Richard Stillwell, Charles B. Goddard, C. C. Convers, Hugh J. Jewett, Henry Blandy, E. Buckingham, and A. A. Guthrie, and the board organized by electing A. A. Guthrie, president; C. C. Russell, secretary, and Daniel Applegate, treasurer. The grounds were improved, during 1852, with walks and avenues, and in 1853 the cemetery was publicly dedicated; the property was not self sustaining and early in 1896 a proposition was made to the city council to accept the ground as city property, and April 13, the proposition was accepted, and April 20, 1896, an ordinance accepting the deed from the corporation for the premises was passed by a vote of fifteen to one.

QUAKER BURYING GROUND.

In 1810 John Dillon donated an acre of ground, near the mouth of Timber Run, which was designated as the Quaker Burying Ground; the first interments were three men, laborers at Dillon's Furnace, at Dillon's Falls, who died in 1815, of what was called the cold plague, and soon after a William Tudor and family were buried there.

The Israelite burial ground was laid out during 1871, on the north side of the National road, about two miles west of the city.

The first Catholic cemetery was in the rear of the lot now occupied by the St. Thomas church, in Fifth street, and the first person buried was John S. Dugan, who was accidentally killed near Cumberland, Maryland, March 11, 1825; when the new church was erected in 1842 the bodies were exhumed and reinterred in the new Catholic cemetery, in Greenwood avenue, near the "city" cemetery, containing a fraction less than two acres, purchased August 14, 1835, for $160.00, and dedicated by Bishop Purcell.

The Mt. Calvary cemetery originated at a meeting held at the law office of Hollingsworth and McDermott, December 16, 1881, which was attended by Revs. Francis J. Dunn and C. V. Metzgar, and Messrs. Edward P. Bloomer, John S. Hollingsworth, L. H. Dennis, John C. Sullivan, Thomas S. Murphy, Henry J. Dennis, Mathew A. Kernan, Dennis Hayes, Philip Mourin and Thomas McCormick. Articles of association were drafted and signed by all of the foregoing named, and a certificate of incorporation was issued by the State of Ohio, December 24, when the

following officers were chosen: Rev. F. J. Dunn, president; E. P. Bloomer, treasurer; John C. Sullivan, secretary; H. J. Dennis, Thomas S. Murphy, Dennis Hayes, M. A. Kernan, J. S. Hollingsworth and Philip Mourin, trustees. 60.76 acres of land on the National road, adjoining the city on the west, were purchased from C. W. Potwin, for $7,500.00, and the surface has been graded to form a pleasing landscape; avenues, drives and paths have been platted and constructed; a receiving vault and frame sexton's residence erected, and the grounds are maintained at the high standard of symmetry and beauty which are so characteristic of the Zanesville cemeteries.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For nearly twenty years after the settlement at Zanesville the protection against fire consisted solely of the bucket brigade, and during 1819 a movement was inaugurated to secure an organization and mechanical appliances for such emergencies; the Zanesville *Express*, of December 22, 1819, contained a notice that "The subscribers to the Fire Engine Company are requested to meet in the court house on Thursday, December 23, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing, electing officers and transacting such other business as may be necessary." Forty members of the first fire company were enrolled as The Union Fire Engine Company, among whom were Michael and John Dulty, Adam and John Peters, Nathaniel and Charles Wilson, Richard and George Reeve, William Twaddle, Joseph Church, Nathaniel Sprague, S. Deffenbaugh and James Culbertson, and it was alleged they "were all property holders and business men, and that they put out the fires—with as little water as possible." The equipment consisted of a hand engine and suction carriage, some ladders and two buckets for each member; the latter bore the name of the company and were kept at the members' homes, and were carried to a fire when an alarm was sounded; the remainder of the equipment was sheltered in a two-story brick building, at the southeast corner of Fourth street and Fountain alley, consisting of two fronts for fire companies; a central hall led to the prison city which extended across the rear of the two fronts; in the second story was the council chamber on one side and the Mayor's office or police court, on the other. The engine and suction were hauled to a fire by ropes carried by men, and when the suction could not be used lines of men, women and children were formed who passed buckets of water to and from the supply and the engine.

February 14, 1840, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the Union Fire Company of Zanesville, with succession for thirty years, the incorporators being James Raguet, Daniel Brush, Anthony Wilkins, D. J. Culbertson, William Schultz, Isaac Campbell and their associates and successors, and the membership was very large and contained the names of the most prominent and influential citizens. The council chamber was their club room, in which they had an extensive library and the current periodicals, and where games were played and a strong social feeling was cultivated; a feature of the amusements was a mock court before which a member was liable to be presented for imaginary or ridiculous offences. The last meeting of this popular organization was held June 12, 1874.

November 19, 1836, the Merchants' Fire company was organized with one hundred members, among whom were Col. John T. Fracker, Bernard Van Horne, Elias Ebert, Isaac Campbell, Daniel Brush, James Raguet, Anthony Wilkins, Samuel Clark, Daniel Applegate, Horatio J. Cox, George Rishtine, Josiah S. Copeland, William Blocksom, E. T. Cox, John D. Dare. Each wore a red badge with M. F. C. in gold letters upon it, and they occupied the public building, but they did not continue many years and appear to have been more an auxiliary to the Union than an independent company.

January 10, 1839, a meeting was held in the Senate Chamber and the Relief Fire Company was organized with such men as Robert Hazlett, G. L. Shinnick, N. G. Abbott, James Sheward, Robert Lashley, John Printz, Horace Granger, Zeph. Clements, John Galigher, Thomas F. Nevitt, John Launder and many others whose names were prominent in their generation. The equipment consisted of a larger engine than the "Union," which was styled "Little Old Hydraulic" and a suction, and occupied the south half of the public building.

These two companies comprised the fire department for many years, the building and equipment being owned by the city, the members being volunteers and serving from patriotic motives; it was a frequent practice for the companies to have competitive drills to determine which could prepare for service in the shortest time and throw the stream the greatest distance, and as the power was human muscle, with one row of men on the deck of the engine and another on the ground, their movements were controlled by the foreman, who encouraged or denounced them, and shouted instructions through the large brass speaking trumpet, the contest being witnessed by the assembled crowds with as much interest and "rooting" as the more modern ball games. When the water works were erected the engine and suction carriage became obsolete, those of the Union being sold and a two wheeled hose cart being substituted; later the "Union boys" procured a four wheeled carriage by private subscriptions. The Relief engine and suction remained in the house,

and the former was later the nucleus of a fire company in West Zanesville, but a hose cart was never supplied the Relief company, and the organization became dormant. As there was practically only one fire company in the city the Hope Hose Company was organized May 5, 1851, with a very large membership, and one of the members, Matthias Hanniss, was presented with a silver medal for saving the court house from destruction by fire. The company's first shelter was in a small frame on the south side of Market street, between Court alley and Fourth street, but the frame blacksmith shop at Sewer alley and Market street became its first home; the equipment was a two wheeled hose cart purchased at Cincinnati, and the city erected the two story, brick hose house still standing at the corner of Market and Sewer alley, when they were furnished a four wheeled cart. When the paid fire department was inaugurated the Hope hose house became headquarters until the erection of the Central building on Sixth street, and company No. 1 of the paid department occupied this structure.

At the organization of the Star Hose Company, May 1, 1852, sixty members were enrolled and their first home was on the east side of Seventh street, near Elm, and the two-story brick hose house was built nearly opposite; a two wheeled cart was the first equipment but later a four-wheeled one was supplied, built on the model of the Union; upon the creation of the paid department the building was the station of the second company.

Fifty members were enrolled at the formation of the Eagle Hose Company, May 10, 1852, and they were stationed on the north side of Marietta street, near Eighth, and later were housed in the two story, brick house built by the city on the south side of the street and which was razed in 1904 to permit the erection of a modern station for the paid department company, which had occupied the original structure. The first equipment of the Eagle was an old two-wheeled cart, but later a four-wheel carriage, on the model of the Union, was supplied, and upon the organization of the paid department the building was the station of Company No. 4.

In 1852 there were four companies, the Union and Hope near the center of the city, the Star in north Seventh street, and the Eagle in Marietta street, and as the ladders owned by the first named were too heavy for efficient service in emergencies, a number of old hose company members withdrew and formed an independent company, with forty members, as the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 5, composed of merchants, bankers, professional men and clerks; their social standing secured for them the sobriquet of "silk stockings," but they were not afraid of fire or water, and were efficient fire fighters notwithstanding their occupation. The company was organized about 1858, and purchased truck and ladders at Baltimore, Maryland, which were paid for by private funds, and when it arrived was housed in one of the store rooms in the new Masonic Temple, at Market and Fourth streets. The County Commissioners gave a free use of ground on the public square, on the east side of Fourth street, about midway the block between Fountain alley and Main street, and upon it an ornamental two story, brick building was erected, with buttressed pilasters on the front and corners, and gothic doors and windows; the building cost $2,875.00, of which sum the city contributed $1,000.00, the remainder being donations from the members and their friends, which was augmented by dances and other entertainments; the second story was fitted as a reading room and place of assembly and amusement, and the organization proved more social than the Union. Each member provided, at his own expense, a leather hat, belt and water proof cape, and when the war came the company was in debt the small sum of $250.00 on the building; thirty-four of the forty members volunteered and before the war closed nearly ever man was in the army; the company was practically dormant, and the city council refused to protect the property for the absent soldiers, who offered it to the city on condition that the debt be paid; judgment was taken, the truck was sold and the city took possession of the building under its contribution and rented it to the county for use of the Auditor and Treasurer. August 12, 1867, D. Foerster, C. W. Fletcher, H. C. Lillibridge, Hugh Dunne, W. H. Nevitt, Willis Bailey and Jacob Swarts represented to council, in a communication, that they were members of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company and had a $600.00 interest in the building, which the city had ceased to use for fire purposes, and offered to release their claim upon it to the city if the latter would pay the amount to the Children's Home, which was accepted by a vote of seven to one.

Upon the annexation of Natchez, West Zanesville and Putnam five new hose companies were created, and the city erected houses for the organizations. The Muskingum Fire Company was organized June 1, 1853, with fifty enrolled members and the engine of the Relief Fire Engine Company, of Zanesville; it declined, and when annexation occurred was reorganized with a membership of forty, in 1871, as the Reliance Hose Company, which name was later changed to the Relief and occupied the two-story brick hose house, in Keene street; the volunteer company disbanded April 1, 1878, and the station became Company 3, of the paid department. June 30, 1870, Relief Hose Company No. 7 was organized in Natchez, with forty members, and occupied

the two-story brick hose house at Pine street and Muskingum avenue; December 29, 1874, a reorganization was made as Rescue No. 7, and became the home of paid Company No. 6 upon the dissolution of the volunteer department. The 76 hose company was organized April 15, 1872, equipped with a reel purchased at Philadelphia, and located in the new hose house built for the purpose in Monroe street, but the company disbanded June 1, 1874. The Neptune Hose Company was formed May 17, 1872, with thirty members, as an independent reserve, to attend all fires in the Fourth ward, and large fires beyond those limits; the city accepted the organization May 25, 1872, and located them in the house at Main and Ninth streets. The Niagara Hose Company was organized July 5, 1872, with fifty-eight members and occupied the new building at Putnam avenue and Madison street; it disbanded March 27, 1876, with twenty-two active members, and paid Company No. 5 was assigned to the building.

During 1874 the necessity for a better organization of the firemen became apparent; the volunteers were allowed $150.00 per annum by the city for furniture, etc., for the halls on the second floors of the hose houses, and all other expenses for social purposes were paid by the members; the service was excellent for a village but the demands of a city rested too heavily upon volunteers, and the industrial conditions made a change essential. June 1, 1874, the Fire Committee of Council reported that during May a new company of twenty-four men had been enrolled and accepted, and July 13 they again reported that they had attended called meetings of all the companies except the Reliance, in West Zanesville, and that a general conference of the entire department had been held June 8, at which the Union, Neptune, 76, Relief, Reliance and Niagara had agreed, conditionally, to serve under a fire chief, and the Hope, Eagle and Star had positively refused, and only two companies were willing to do so unconditionally. The committee recommended that the Union, Hope, Eagle, Star, 76 and Reliance companies be disbanded, and new ones formed to serve under a chief, and the opinion was expressed that a paid department should be inaugurated. July 20 an ordinance creating the office of fire engineer and assistant fire engineer was adopted by a vote of 17 to 1, and all the regulations creating and governing volunteer companies were repealed.

The formation of fire companies was vigorously conducted and August 24 report was made that a company with twenty-one members in West Zanesville, one with twenty-three members at the Marietta street station and one with twenty-nine members at the 76 station had been formed and accepted, and September 7, 1874, John W. McCormick was confirmed as Chief of the Fire Department. December 28, 1874, the Fire Committee reported that it had "lost all hope of organizing volunteer companies in the Second and Fifth wards," and had under consideration the unprotected condition of the First, Second and Fifth wards with three men at Hope and two at Star houses, with insufficient force to get a hose carriage to a fire, and recommended that the fire engineer be instructed, without delay, to have two of the hose carriages fitted to attach a horse, purchase horses and harness and consolidate the force at the Hope house; January 11, 1875, the report was agreed to except that the companies were maintained at the two houses.

August 21, 1876, the ordinance of July 20, 1874, was repealed and the office of Fire Engineer was created and September 23 an appropriation of $1,000.00 was made to inaugurate a telegraphic fire alarm system; May 26, 1879, an ordinance was passed to regulate the formation and government of fire companies, which prescribed that each should have two fully paid firemen and one runner, with a horse to be attached to each reel, or hook and ladder truck, and its adoption sounded the death of the volunteer fire department. The system has grown until the city possessess a department of which it has great reason to be satisfied. In 1890 the present handsome "Central" fire station was erected in Sixth street near Main, and made the headquarters of the department. The Chief, Assistant Chief and six men are assigned to man the chemical engine, hook and ladder truck and chief's wagon, at this station, for whose use five horses are maintained. The appointments at each of the other stations consist of three men, two horses and one reel, located as follows: No. 2, at Monroe street; No. 3, Keene street; No. 4, Marietta street; No. 5, Putnam avenue; No. 6, Pine street. The fire alarm telegraph has been developed until all parts of the city are covered and sixty-three boxes are in circuit.

WATER WORKS.

In May, 1816, the town council granted the privilege to Wyllys Silliman and David J. Marple, of constructing a reservoir and laying water pipes in the streets and alleys; work was begun in 1817 by the construction of a cut stone reservoir, puddled with clay and arched with brick; it was only a large cistern, 25 by 75 feet, 9 feet high, erected upon the surface of the ground near the corner of Underwood street and Fountain alley. The springs in the surrounding hills were very strong, on account of the dense forests and their flow was conducted to the cistern in pipes; iron was impossible of procurement and elm, poplar and oak logs, in short sections, were used with holes ranging from two and one-half to

three and one-half inches in diameter bored through them; joints were formed by driving tapered ends into each other, and the preparation of the pipe was conducted on the lot at south-east corner of Market and Sixth streets.

The main was laid in Fountain alley to Third street, with branches on the cross streets, but the pipes froze quickly in cold weather, and the flavor of the wood was so freely imparted to the water that it was unsuited for drinking or culinary purposes. Hydrants were constructed of smaller wooden pipe, about seven feet in length, driven into the main, the upper end plugged and a wooden or brass faucet inserted in the side. As the reservoir was only slightly above the elevation of the hydrants, pressure was lacking and when one hydrant was open on the line water could not be drawn from those beyond it. The minimum price for a family was $5.00 per annum, but the projectors never collected a cent from the users and the entire enterprise was a failure and a loss to the owners. In 1831 the reservoir was sold and the stone used for building purposes.

A quarter century elapsed before an effort was made to supply the town with water and on June 14, 1841, the City Council appointed a Water Works Committee of three members, with James Crosby as secretary. Two of the committee were instructed to visit Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburg and report a system of public water supply adapted to Zanesville; June 29 their report was submitted and the expense of the trip was given as $54.00; when it is recalled that railroads were not then in existence and the trip was made by stage, the promptness with which they discharged their duty was not only commendable, but the economy exercised is worthy of record and emulation at this later day; the expense is in contrast with bills for similar services rendered in these days of rapid transit, parlor cars and palatial hostelries.

The Council was not dilatory in acting and July 24 approved a plan to construct a power house on the canal embankment, "fifty feet from north to south and forty feet from east to west;" the lower story walls were ordered to be constructed of Lock masonry, twenty-two feet in height, the first ten feet to be five feet thick; the upper story to be of brick, eight feet high; the pump chamber to be ten feet in the clear and the force pump to be twelve inches in diameter and have a stroke of four and one-half feet.

A contract was made July 6 and amended August 2 for the excavation of a reservoir on the town lot, on Harvey's hill, the center of the lot "to be the center of the west line of said reservoir, extending thence north sixty-five feet and south an equal distance; the east line of said reservoir to be of the same length, and the north and south sides to be sixty feet each, making an oblong square of 130 by 60 feet; the reservoir to be sunk ten feet below a level 180 feet above low water mark at the lock at the canal." The reservoir was lined and paved with brick and November 9 a contract was made for an enlargement, the whole to be completed by April 1, 1842. The stonework for the power house was contracted September 7, 1841, and October 18, 1841, F. J. L. Blandy contracted to make iron pipe at the following prices: three-inch, forty-two cents; four-inch, fifty-five and one-half cents; six-inch, eighty-one and one-third cents; seven-inch, ninety-four and one-half cents; eight inch, $1.08; ten-inch, $1.50 per foot.

Work was not commenced during the autumn of 1841 and the record of April 16, 1842, reads: "The board met agreeably to appointment on the embankment of the canal, above the lower (Third street) bridge; present, Trustees Davidson, Adams and Galigher, and agreed unanimously to locate the power house on said embankment, having the south wall sixty feet above the lower bridge." The structure thus authorized is now occupied by Abel's box factory; the power was water moving a wheel supplied by a race and corebay from the canal, the intake pipe being in the river. The contract for the brick work of the power house was let March 29, 1842.

The main supply pipe was laid in Fountain alley, with branches at each street intersection, and July 22, 1842, fire plugs were ordered placed at each street intersection from Seventh to Second streets, and blanks at the alley crossings. The date of the opening of the works is not recorded and is indefinite; the first collections for water rent were made May 18, 1843, for the preceding six months; a memorandum of the period during which water was used for pumping, made when the station was abandoned, fixed the commencement at July 9, 1842, and it is very probable that the service began in October or November, 1842, as the first rates were determined October 6, 1842, for three families:

Eliza Ross, seven in family, family use only, $7.00 per annum.

Jeremiah Ford, six in family, family use only, $7.00 per annum.

George Reeve, eight in family, family use and bath, $10.00 per annum.

The next day barber shops were rated at $6.00; private baths, $1.00; shops, stores and warehouses, $2.00; smith shops, each fire, $2.00; horses, 50 cents; manufacturers, on a moderate scale, $10.00 per annum. The provision for private baths in families, sixty years ago, indicates that the comforts of life were not unknown in Zanesville at that day, but it appears that the water was heated and poured into the tub, the attachments now so familiar and essential in such apparatus being unknown.

Although he had been dead a quarter century, McIntire enabled the city to erect the works upon easy terms; $30,497.05 was borrowed from the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, the executors of his estate, at six per cent. interest for a period of twenty-four years from January 1, 1842. The improvement was called Belleview Water Works, and the aggregate cost to April 1, 1844, was $39,066.40, of which sum the reservoir cost $5,672.01. The public system was not generally used, however, and the report for the year ended March 31, 1846, showed an aggregate possible revenue of $1,483.51, of which $1,406.80 was collected, $16.96 was rebated as corrections and $59.75 was lost as delinquencies and removals.

In 1852 a new reservoir was constructed on Harvey's hill at a cost of $9,952.10, but the necessity for additional storage was soon apparent and July 30, 1863, it was decided to ascertain the price at which land could be secured on water works hill for reservoir purposes; the values which property acquires when needed for public purposes was known at that day, as it was reported August 7th that one lot of .85 acre would cost $2,850.00, and a tract of three acres, north and east of the reservoir, would be discounted to the city for $5,896.00 cash. The prices were considered unreasonable and the solicitor was instructed to condemn, but no action was taken and October 10th the price of vacant lots south was ordered to be ascertained but no report was made.

The lessees of the public works permitted the canal to be obstructed with washings and the supply of water was inadequate for pumping purposes; January 10, 1867, the trustees had a conference with the lessees to effect a cleaning of the head of the canal, "in order that the superintendent may be able to run the water wheel," but slight satisfaction was given and the president was directed to visit Pittsburg and procure the services of the superintendent of the water works of that city to make plans and specifications for erecting steam power, the city council having agreed to borrow money to erect a steam plant; later Mr. Francis Wedge submitted a plan and he and Mr. Ruth were instructed, February 18, 1867, to submit it to the Pittsburg superintendent.

March 9, 1867, authority was given to purchase a lot at the foot of Fourth street upon which to construct a steam power station, and a portable engine was ordered to be attached to the water power plant to supply water during the summer months; March 18th, plans for a steam power plant were ordered to be secured, but friction occurred between the trustees and the council, by reason of a resolution of the latter body, April 15th, to the effect that all moneys in payment for the improvements must be drawn on the order of the finance committee of the council; the next day the trustees protested that the council's action took from them the control of the work and it was incompatible with their duty to enter into any further contracts until the council should signify its intention to place the funds under the control of the trustees. An adjustment of the differences was effected, but the troubles of the trustees multiplied and August 7th they were obliged to cancel the contract for the erection of the power house, as the contractors were unable to complete it. January 11, 1868, the cost of the improvements aggregated $54,294.02, and council was asked to increase the issue of bonds to $75,000.00. Service by the steam plant began early in 1868 but the date is not recorded.

The annexation of Natchez and West Zanesville having been accomplished, on July 12, 1871, propositions were considered for 720 feet of flexible pipe to be laid across the river, and August 22d a contract was executed for a submerged pipe from the foot of Market to the foot of Lee street, which cost $66,008.66, Natchez being supplied by a pipe across the Licking; the annexation of Putnam required the introduction of the city water and April 29, 1872, the trustees considered propositions for a supply of pipe for the extension to that portion of the city. This river connection cost $59,976.56 and was laid during an extremely low stage of water, plows being used to turn furrows in which to lay the pipe, and a large saving in both labor and material was thereby effected; in 1873 a main was laid to Natchez from Putnam by way of the Dug Road, at an expense of $5,053.22.

The increased demand for water compelled the trustees, May 18, 1872, to order an engine, boiler and pump for the old power house, and to take action for increasing both pumping and storage facilities. The location of the pumping station below the outlets of the sewers suggested that additions to the existing plant were not desirable, and May 30, 1872, an order was given for brick for additional reservoirs on Blandy and Water Works' hills; June 17th the immediate construction of the reservoirs was ordered and estimates were directed to be obtained for the cost of new power houses; on the succeeding day the board viewed the Blandy hill site and visited the Mill Run bridge site of the proposed power house, both of which were approved and orders were given for the acquisition of the needed land; a month later the power houses and equipment were ordered and August 3d a stand pipe was located. March 23, 1873, the Mill Run power house was contracted for at $7,250.00, and the power house on the hill for $4,227.00. The new plant was put in operation November 7, 1873, and in 1875 the power plants on the canal were

abandoned, the city having paid the state $7,586.70 for water power from July 9, 1842, to November 1, 1875, or on an average of $19.00 per month. Later a larger stand pipe was erected to supply the distant elevated portions of the city.

MAYORS OF ZANESVILLE.

The first election under the revised city charter occurred April 15, 1850, and the city elections were held in April until the new municipal code became operative in 1903, and after the first election the spring elections were abolished.

1850. Wm. Schultz.
1853. D. J. Culbertson.
1857. E. L. Grigsby.
1859. J. B. Thompson.
1861. Mark Loudan.
1865. John M. James.
1867. Asa R. Cassaday.
1869. Wm. Ruth.
1873. Robert F. Brown.
1875. Calvin C. Gibson.
1877. Wm. H. McOwen.
1879. Wm. C. Blocksom.
1881. Wm. N. McCoy.
1885. James C. Gillespie.
1887. Wm. H. Holden, M. D. Died in January, 1888.
1888. Thomas E. Richards, until spring election, three months.
1888. John W. Conrade.
1891. Wm. S. Bell.
1893. Robert Silvey.
1895. Wm. S. Bell.
1897. L. H. Gibson.
1899. L. E. Brelsford.
1901. James L. Holden, M. D.

The municipal code of 1903 provided for so many radical changes in the city organization that the ticket of 1903 presented several new officials; the first election under the code resulted as follows:

Mayor, Wm. B. Deacon; president of council, F. S. Gates; city auditor, H. H. Kennedy; board of public service, H. Eugene Printz, C. A. Barton, J. E. Crotzer; police judge, G. L. Foley; councilmen at large, Albert E. Boone, Charles E. Swingle, Wm. R. Galigher; ward councilmen, 1st, F. A. Bohn; 2d, Wm. Reich, Jr.; 3d, Daniel B. Gary; 4th, C. H. Flesher.

The second election was held in November, 1904, when the following were elected: Councilman at large, Wm. R. Galigher; ward councilmen, 1st, F. A. Bohn; 3d, Daniel B. Gary.

A RHYMING MAYORALTY REPORT.

January 1, 1866, Mayor John M. James submitted a report to council of the collections from fines and licenses during the quarter ended December 31, 1865, aggregating $1,033.25, and with it a special report which the record states, on motion of Mr. Applegate, "was accepted and the thanks of the council tendered the mayor, marshal and policemen." Those who knew Mr. James will be surprised as much by the humor as the versification, as his austere exterior gave no indication of so much "goodfellowship."

To the Honorable President and Members of the City Council:

To your Honors all I now appear
To welcome in the bran new year,
And with his exit here present
Old Sixty-five's last quarter's rent.

To patrons all of Sixty-five
Our warmest wishes please receive,
And on your minds would this affix:
We're now on hand for Sixty-six.

The marshal's prompt, his duty's done
In style polite to every one;
The watchmen all, we here maintain,
Have promptly carried out your plan.

I now will close this brief report
And hold the deed for comings short,
And slyly hint, that dish of oysters
Is sovereign balm for sessions boist'rous.

J. M. J.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION, COMPRISING PUBLIC SCHOOLS. COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. THE PARISH SCHOOLS ARE DESCRIBED UNDER THE ST. THOMAS AND ST. NICHOLAS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND THE TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

SCHOOLS.

The first school within the present limits of the city of Zanesville was opened by David Harris, in 1800, in a log cabin on the river bank, between Licking river and Lee street, in West Zanesville, that settlement containing nearly all the children of school age; the attendants from Natchez came in canoes and those from Zanesville waded the stream in low water. The first school in the original city was held by Joseph Jennings, in a log cabin on the west side of Second street, between Main street and Fountain alley, but the attendance was small and the greater number came from Natchez, West Zanesville and the country. The next school was opened by Daniel Dimmick, in 1804, in a cabin on public

ground on Putnam Hill and was plainly seen from the Zanesville side of the river. The alternation occurred in 1805, when Zanesville's first school house was erected of logs, with a dirt floor, at northeast corner of Market street and Potter alley, and was conducted by Samuel Herrick. In 1808 the school house on Putnam Hill was again occupied by Charles Roberts and from this time mental training does not appear to have been unattended to; succeeding schools were conducted in a log cabin on the site of the present Kirk House; northeast corner of Sixth and North; in the old frame court house, where the higher branches, including Latin and Greek, were taught; in Frazey's tavern, at Sixth street and Locust alley; Seventh street and Fountain alley; and by "Mother Goff" at northeast corner of Main street and Cyprus alley. Books were rare and expensive and soon wore out and she constructed a paddle, with the alphabet on one

A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

side and spelling lessons on the reverse, which was more durable, and legend asserts that she employed it for other than strictly intellectual purposes. Indeed, the ancient pedagogues acted upon a literal interpretation of a paraphrase of a familiar quotation:

'Tis education molds the human mind;
And with a birch 'tis oft whipped in behind.

A system of bonding, or bailing, prevailed among the early teachers with respect to girls; a boy was permitted to become security for the good behavior of a girl, and the punishment for infraction of rules, which otherwise would have been inflicted upon her, was imposed upon the boy hostage; the rule required that the substitute should be held by another boy while submitting to the chastisement, but legend affirms that the instances in which a girl forfeited her bond were exceedingly rare.

ZANESVILLE ACADEMY.

When Zanesville was platted the proprietors devoted the west half of two lots at northeast corner of Market street and Potter alley to educational purposes, and in 1818, after the death of McIntire, the surviving partner, Jonathan Zane, executed a deed for the ground to Daniel Convers and others, for school purposes. Mr. Convers and thirty others organized an association, limited to fifty-three shares, at $25.00 each, which were all subscribed, and the Market Street Academy was erected. In consideration of the use of the third story for lodge purposes, the lodge of Amity of the Freemasons contributed one-third of the cost of constructing the three-story brick building which still stands in Market street, immediately west of the former Masonic hall. The first school was opened in February, 1822, and each stockholder was privileged to send a pupil for each share of stock; the building became city property in 1858 and was maintained for school purposes until about 1885.

MCINTIRE SCHOOL.

John McIntire provided, in his will, that if his daughter should die without children, his entire estate should be devoted to the "use and support of a poor school," which his executors should "establish in the town of Zanesville, for the use of the poor children of said town." The McIntire Academy, northeast corner of Fifth and North streets, was erected and opened in April, 1836, to carry out the designs of the testator, and was maintained by the McIntire Board until 1856, when the graded schools were so well established that it was thought the purposes would be most successfully accomplished by placing the school under the control of the City Board of Education. Two influences operated to bring about this action; the public schools were much preferred by parents, because there was no implication of "poor children" in attending them, and the McIntire Academy had, in consequence, not been successful; and circumstances made it undesirable to comply with the letter of the will respecting investments, and the transfer of the building to the control of the city was regarded as a satisfactory, temporary measure, the McIntire Board agreeing to sustain the expenses of the school until the tedious process of litigation to procure an interpretation of the will could be followed to a conclusion. Suit was instituted but a decision was not reached until 1868, when the Supreme Court decreed that the administrators "must discontinue the present plan of applying a portion of the proceeds of said trust funds in aid of the common or public schools of Zanesville."

The first principal of the McIntire Academy

was John M. Howe, who had previously conducted a private "Seminary" at North and Seventh streets, and continued as principal for a decade or more. He was assisted by A. E. Howe and George Miller, and later by Thomas H. Patrick, and the curriculum included Latin, Greek and other advanced branches. Theodore D. Martindale succeeded Mr. Howe, with Mr. Patrick and two female assistants, and he was superseded by Joseph Davidson; the last principal, under the McIntire exclusive direction, was Thomas H. Patrick.

The McIntire contributions had been exceedingly helpful to the city schools and after the decision of the court, in 1868, the Board of Education inquired of the McIntire Board whether any legal method could be devised whereby the McIntire money could be continued, and was informed that if a statute could be enacted authorizing the plan the McIntire Board would be satisfied with the following: The Board of Education to place in charge of the McIntire Board as many schools as the McIntire fund would support, and the latter would make rules and appoint and pay teachers for the same, and admit thereto children who were not classed "poor;" the Board of Education to act as the agent of the estate, conduct the schools and admit "poor children" to the other schools. The desired statute was passed May 5, 1868, and six schools, known as the John McIntire schools, were opened and conducted under the agreement until 1880.

September 12, 1873, the McIntire Board voted $800.00 per year for books and clothing for poor children, to be distributed by the Board of Education through teachers appointed by the McIntire Board. January 21, 1877, a special additional donation of $200.00 was made and May 24, 1878, the aggregate donation was $1,800.00. May 19, 1880, the contribution was reduced to $800.00; increased to $1,200.00 January 4, 1881, and reduced to $1,000.00 in 1882. October 7, 1885, an extra donation of $630.00 was made, and December 8, 1893, another $400.00 was added. January 2, 1894, the annual sum was fixed at $1,300.00, and March 26, 1898, a special appropriation was made in aid of flood sufferers. April 7, 1902, the last appropriation of $1,300.00 was made and the Board of Education informed that the income of the estate would not permit further donations.

A summary of the amounts contributed by the McIntire estate exhibits the princely liberality of Zanesville's founder. The cost of constructing and maintaining the McIntire Academy to the time it was placed in charge of the City Board of Education was $47,288.44, and the expenses paid and contributions made until the cessation in 1902 was $220,856.06, an aggregate of $268,144.50.

GENERAL SCHOOL LAWS.

The first general school law was enacted by the General Assembly in 1824-5 and provided for three directors in each school district, and the Zanesville schools were conducted in accordance therewith, and were of the same ungraded character as rural schools. At the call of the school directors of the Zanesville district, a citizens' meeting was held in the Senate chamber, December 29, 1838, and a committee appointed to draft a bill for the better regulation of the city schools, and another committee to "lobby." February 13, 1839, the special bill for the "Support and Better Regulation of the Schools of the Town of Zanesville" became a law, and provided that on or before the first day of the succeeding April six school directors should be elected, two for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and annually thereafter two to serve for three years, but only freeholders, householders and heads of families were permitted to vote; the directors were to determine "the number and description of buildings necessary for school purposes in said town and report the same in writing to the council," and "that thereupon it shall be the duty of said council, at the expense of said town, to purchase said site or sites and cause to be erected thereon, under the supervision of said board, such school building, or buildings, as may be described in said report." The board was authorized, "when the public money was insufficient, to supply the deficiency by a tax upon the parents and guardians of pupils attending, in proportion to the time of their attendance, and to exempt from such tax such parents or guardians as, in the opinion of the board, were unable to pay it, and were not entitled to send to the McIntire school.

April 1, 1839, the election was held and April 6th the board organized and selected locations and opened schools in rented buildings as follows: Market and Fifth streets; Fifth street, between Main and South streets; Sixth street, near Marietta; old Methodist church, between First and Second streets; first and second floors in the Market street academy; basement of the Market Street Baptist church; Harris' school room, in Third street.

February 15, 1840, the erection of the first school house was ordered on the hill at the head of Main street, opposite St. Nicholas' church, and familiarly known as the old high school. The contract for the construction was awarded March 12th, at $3,750.00, and it was completed and occupied November 6, 1840, when several rented rooms were vacated and other changes made in their arrangement. December 9, 1841, the John M. Howe "Seminary" building, at Seventh and North streets, was purchased for $1,500.00 and

occupied April 1, 1842, and with this event the history of the graded schools in Zanesville begins. In September, 1842, the organization, as completed, was the male seminary installed in the new brick hill school building, and the female seminary occupying the Howe seminary building. Each was divided into a senior and junior department, with a principal in each and a sufficient number of assistants. The income from taxation was insufficient to maintain the organization and tuition fees of $1.00 per quarter, in the junior, and $1.50 per quarter, in the senior department, were charged against residents, and $3.00 and $4.00, respectively, per quarter against non-residents. A serious historical loss was sustained April 7, 1845, in the destruction by fire of the records of the schools in the burning of the residence of the secretary of the board.

FIRST SUPERINTENDENT.

In February, 1852, Mr. George W. Batchelder was chosen superintendent of all the schools, at a salary of $1,000.00, and twelve teachers constituted the corps of instructors. In May, 1852, the female seminary was destroyed by fire and the schools were reopened in the basement of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal church and the Market street academy; the loss stimulated the board to provide permanent and more suitable accommodations for the schools, and a committee was named to select sites for four ward buildings and a high school. The council authorized the issue of bonds to an aggregate of $25,000.00, and in April, 1853, lots for the Center and Harvey street buildings were purchased, and the superintendent sent to Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus to inspect the school buildings and advise the board upon the most desirable plans. In July, 1853, contracts were awarded for the erection of the Center and Harvey streets buildings, at $7,645.00 each, exclusive of the stone work, and they were completed in April, 1855; at the same time the building on the hill was ordered placed in condition for high-school purposes. In the spring of 1853 the first school for the education of colored children was established; the law then in force required a separate board of directors, elected by the colored people, and the cost of the school was met by taxes levied upon the property of the colored people.

In October, 1854, Mr. Batchelder resigned and the records bear witness to his efficiency in adapting the means at his command to the inauguration of

THE GRADED SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. Almon Samson became superintendent in April, 1855, and Mr. Charles W. Chandler, principal of the first high school; the city school system was then organized into departments—the Primary, with a course of three years; the Secondary, of three years; Senior, of three years, and High-School, with courses of two, four and five years, respectively. Mr. Samson resigned at the close of the school year in July, 1857, when there were thirty-one teachers and one high school, two Senior, five Secondary, ten Primary, one unclassified and one colored school; the white enumeration in attendance being 1,500.

During 1856 ground was bought for the Rural school, in the northeast portion of the city, and the building was erected and the school opened during the school year of 1857-8.

Mr. M. D. Leggett succeeded Mr. Samson, as superintendent, at a salary of $1,200.00, and in his first report commented upon the simplicity and thoroughness of the work planned by his predecessor, and remarked that "there are in the city but very few patrons of our schools who would be willing to have any material alteration made, either in the course of study or classification." Night schools were maintained from November to March and the schools progressed favorably. January 7, 1862, Mr. Leggett resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which earned honor for itself and the county from which it was recruited.

Mr. Charles W. Chandler, principal of the high school, was chosen superintendent at a salary of $1,000.00, but the exigencies of the times made economy essential and at the close of the school year the superintendency was abolished, and a reduction made in salaries; reports are very incomplete, and at the close of the year there were thirty-five teachers and an enrollment of 2,110 pupils.

In June, 1865, Mr. Chandler resigned as principal of the high school, and Mr. A. T. Wiles was elected at a salary of $1,000.00; no official changes occurred until the close of the school year 1869-70, when the office of superintendent was revived and Mr. Wiles placed in charge of the schools at a salary of $1,500.00, and Miss Margaret Stults selected as principal of the high school, at a salary of $1,000.00. During this scholastic year the Stemler building, in Marietta street, had been erected and occupied and the Presbyterian Mission Sunday School building, in Monroe street, had been purchased for public school purposes.

During 1870 Natchez, or South Zanesville, was annexed and with it came the Pear street building, and later in that year West Zanesville was added to the city and placed the Moore building, a four-room brick structure, in charge of the Zanesville Board. During 1872 Putnam was annexed, with the two-room brick building, in Woodlawn avenue, and the four-room brick build-

ing, at Madison street and Moxahala avenue; only a nominal control of the Putnam schools was exercised until the close of the year that the schools might not be impaired by a change in the midst of the course. By these additions the teaching corps was increased from forty-five to sixty persons; Rev. R. S. James succeeded Miss Stults, as principal of the high school during 1872.

During 1873, at the request of the Board of Education, the City Council erected the six-room brick building in Monroe street; a four-room brick building in Columbia street, and added two rooms to the Moore building, at Park and Amelia streets, the cost of the improvements being $30,000.00.

The special law for the Zanesville schools, of 1839, made no provision for a levy by the Board of Education, but directed that the City Council should annually appropriate a sufficient sum to meet the expenses of the schools. In 1849 the law was amended which authorized the Board of Education, in certain cities, to determine the levy for the maintenance, but did not vest them with the power to make a levy for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings. In 1851 this provision was, by special enactment, extended to Zanesville and the Board of Education could levy for contingent expenses, but was dependent upon the council for improvements. The several statutes were conflicting and inconsistent, and at times it was difficult to determine the authority of either body, under complex conditions. The general school law of 1873 removed all doubts by vesting in the Board of Education the title of all property formerly held by the City Council, and authorized the former to provide for all expenses, by a levy of not exceeding seven mills, and when necessary, to borrow money on bonds for sites and buildings.

At the opening of the school year, 1875-6, Mr. W. D. Lash succeeded Rev. R. S. James, as principal of the high school, and September 27, 1875, a four-room brick building was ordered erected in Jackson street at a cost of $5,525.00.

May 9, 1876, two petitions were presented from citizens, asking economy in the operation of the schools, and the subject was referred to a committee who recommended that district principals be abolished, and the school organization be revised, but the proposition was not agreed to, and salaries were revised.

June 12, 1878, a two-room addition was ordered erected to the Rural building, and the contract was awarded, July 17, at $1,182.00, and a two-room brick building was ordered built on Moxahala avenue. Mr. Wiles resigned as superintendent, and Mr. W. D. Lash was chosen as his successor and Mr. H. A. Axline as principal of the high school.

The increase in the colored schools and the demand for more advanced courses caused the inauguration, at the beginning of the school year 1878-9, of a colored high school in a building on Ninth street, and Mr. Charles S. Harrison, a colored man of high attainments, was appointed principal, at a salary of $600.00. The demand for more room for both white and colored schools was very great and the solution was beyond the ability of the board with the resources at its command.

December 29, 1879, Mr. H. A. Axline resigned as principal of the high school and Mr. C. R. Long was elected to the vacancy. In May, 1880, lots were purchased in the "old Seventh ward" for $800.00 and a two-room brick building was erected at a cost of $2,800.00, and is now known as the Munson building; during 1880-1 a remodelling and enlargement of the Madison street building was effected at a cost of $4,000.00, the crowded condition of the schools in that neighborhood rendering the action a positive necessity. June 28, 1881, the district principal was abolished and the entire supervision placed in charge of the superintendent, and some modifications made in the government of the buildings, in consequence of the innovation.

The isolation and elevation of the high school building; the dilapidated condition of the Market street academy; the unsanitary surroundings and accommodations in the Masonic building, and the inadequate provisions for the colored schools on the east side of the river, made a large central building essential, and that the problem was complex the records of the board fully attest. June 20, 1881, the purchase of the lot on east side of Sixth, between North and Center streets was ordered, and January 14, 1882, the plans and specifications for a three-story, twelve-room brick building were approved, and the handsome high school building was constructed and completed for the opening of the schools for the year 1883-4, at a cost of $38,801.83. The old high school was at once put in good repair for the use of the colored schools on the east side of the river, and the colored schools opened there in September, 1883, and the former buildings in Ninth street sold as unsuited for educational purposes. At the close of the year in June, 1884, Mr. C. R. Long resigned the principalship of the high school and Mr. J. M. Seright was chosen, and at the close of the school year, 1885-6, he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. L. L. H. Austen.

During 1886-7 an addition of two rooms was made to the Columbia building, at an expense of $3,000.00; during this year the colored schools were closed, by reason of a statute which required the admission of colored pupils to the white schools, a measure which has been unfortunate in its results, as colored graduates are

unable to take advantage of the education they have so diligently acquired, very often at great personal and family expense.

July 30, 1888, Mr. Willis M. Townsend succeeded Mr. Austen as principal of the high school. February 27, 1888, the site for the Lincoln building, in Sheridan street, was purchased; June 3, 1889, the plans were approved, and August 20, 1889, the contract for a four-room, brick building was awarded at $9,971.83. July 11, 1893, a two-room, brick addition was ordered to the Columbia building at a cost of $3,187.00.

The classes graduating from the high school had been increased in numbers very rapidly, and as the custom had prevailed of having each graduate read an essay, the programme became exceedingly tiresome when two score or more pupils were graduated; afternoon and evening sessions were held with unsatisfactory results, and with each succeeding year the exercises became more uninteresting. The request of some graduates to be excused from reading was promtly granted, but the number desiring an active part was still too great, and to add to the embarrassment, each class manifested a desire to outshine its predecessor in the appointments of the occasion; the facility with which the pupils requests were granted developed a sentiment among the graduates that the board was an agent to execute their wishes, and they were accustomed to indicate what should or should not occur. The members of the board finally evinced an appreciation of the dignity of their position and September 5, 1893, adopted rules governing commencement exercises, and July 22, 1895, made still further rules, declaring that the number of active participants should be limited to nine, three to consist of the three graduates whose averages were the highest; three to be chosen by the class and three to be chosen by the faculty; but no substitutes to be allowed in case of failure to participate.

To encourage pupils in the Grammar grade, who had no intention of entering the high school, to complete the Grammar course, it was decided, April 16, 1894, to issue diplomas of graduation from the Grammar grade, and to hold graduating exercises, during which the diplomas would be formally presented by the superintendent. The first Grammar school commencement was held in Memorial Hall, at the conclusion of the school year, in June, 1894, and at once became very popular.

July 10, 1895, a lot at Luck avenue and Belknap street was purchased for $4,000.00, and August 5 a contract was awarded for the erection of a four-room brick building, for $15,438.00, and was named Garfield; on the same dates five lots fronting on Fair Oaks Park, and two lots on Putnam and Moxahala avenues, adjoining the first named, were purchased for $4,675.00, and contract for the erection of a four-room brick building, at $15,550.00, to be known as Grant; August 12, 1895, a contract was awarded at $6,295.00 for a four-room addition to the Lincoln building.

July 13, 1903, the McIntire school lot, bounded by North, Fifth, Center and Sixth streets, was purchased for $25,000.00; on the same date a communication was read from James Buckingham stating that the trustees and legatees under the will of Mrs. Eunice Buckingham proposed an absolute donation to the Board of Education, of the library so long kept at the Putnam Female Seminary, the same to be known as the "Eunice Hale Buckingham Collection," and to be used as a school library, to be managed by the board so "as to make said collection as useful to the public, in the cause of education, as it is and shall be possible and practicable." The valuable collection was accepted with grateful acknowledgements, and August 24th rules were adopted for its management.

During November, 1903, a fire seriously damaged the Lincoln building, and only two rooms were uninjured and fit for occupancy; the grammar grades were provided for in the high school, Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and council chamber, and the primary schools suspended until repairs were made.

May 4, 1904, a committee from the Zanesville Atheneum appeared before the board and proposed to convey to it the real estate and library of that venerable institution, which was agreed to May 16, in accordance with the provisions enumerated in the sketch of the Atheneum. July 1, 1904, Willis M. Townsend resigned as principal of the high school and Mr. Charles S. Hoskinson was elected to the position.

The provisions of the new municipal code having been extended to the school boards, and three members having been determined upon as constituting the Zanesville board, the members were chosen at large at the election held in November, 1904, and the last meeting of the old board was held January 2, 1905, when it formally adjourned sine die. The new members were then qualified and organized by electing Frederick Geiger, president; Gilbert Snyder, vice president, and I. P. Humphrey, clerk.

The men who have conducted the school interests are as follows:

1839-40. Richard Stillwell, president; John A. Turner, secretary, who died and was succeeded by Horatio J. Cox; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, Allen Cadwallader, who resigned in July, 1840, and was succeeded by Uriah Parke.

1840-1. Richard Stillwell, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer;

Hugh Reed, Horatio J. Cox, George W. Manypenny; Mr. Stillwell resigned November 27, 1841, and was succeeded by Jesse Keene.

1841-2. George W. Manypenny, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Hugh Reed, Horatio J. Cox, Jesse Keene, who was succeeded by J. W. Foster.

1842-3. Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Mark Loudan, Adam Peters, John W. Foster, succeeded in April, 1843, by E. E. Fillmore.

1843-4. Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Mark Loudan, Adam Peters, E. E. Fillmore.

1844-5. Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; Mark Loudan, Adam Peters, E. E. Fillmore.

1845-6. Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Charles G. Wilson, treasurer; E. E. Fillmore, Leonard P. Bailey, Gottleib Nattinger.

1846-7. Horatio J. Cox, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; Nelson W. Graham, treasurer; E. E. Fillmore, L. P. Bailey, Gottleib Nattinger.

1847-8. E. E. Fillmore, president; Uriah Parke, secretary; N. W. Graham, treasurer; L. P. Bailey, Gottleib Nattinger, George Fracker.

1848-9. E. E. Fillmore, president; N. W. Graham, secretary; L. P. Bailey, Alexander Sullivan, William Schultz, Henry Blandy.

1849-50. E. E. Fillmore, president; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, George B. Reeve, William Schultz.

1850-1. E. E. Fillmore, president; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, James L. Cox, George L. Shinnick.

1851-2. E. E. Fillmore, president; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, George L. Shinnick, Jacob Glessner.

1852-3. E. E. Fillmore, president; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; L. P. Bailey, James L. Cox, Jacob Glessner, George L. Shinnick.

1853-4. James L. Cox, president; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; George L. Shinnick, Jacob Glessner, Michael Dulty, John M. James.

1854-5. Jacob Glessner, president; L. H. Bigelow, secretary; Michael Dulty, John T. Fracker, James F. Adams, Bernard Van Horne.

1855-6. L. H. Bigelow, president; L. P. Marsh, secretary; John T. Fracker, James F. Adams, William Schultz, William M. Shinnick.

1856-7. L. H. Bigelow, president; James F. Adams, secretary; John T. Fracker, William Schultz, William M. Shinnick, Alex. C. Ross.

1857-8. L. H. Bigelow, president; James F. Adams, secretary; William M. Shinnick; Alex. C. Ross, D. D'Yarmett, Adams Fletcher.

1858-9. Alex. C. Ross, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary; William M. Shinnick, D. D'Yarmett, Adams Fletcher, William A. Graham.

1859-60. Adams Fletcher, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary; William M. Shinnick, D. D'Yarmett, W. A. Graham, Alfred Ball, M. D.

1860-1. Adams Fletcher, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary; William M. Shinnick, W. A. Graham, A. Ball, M. D., F. A. Thompson.

1861-2. Adams Fletcher, president; A. P. Blocksom, secretary; William M. Shinnick, A. Ball, M. D., F. A. Thompson, Thomas Lindsay.

1862-3. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; William M. Shinnick, A. P. Blocksom, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell.

1863-4. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; William M. Shinnick, A. P. Blocksom, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell.

1864-5. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; William M. Shinnick, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell, John R. Price.

1865-6. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; Thomas Lindsay, J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, W. M. Herriott.

1866-7. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; Thomas Lindsay, J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, W. M. Herriott.

1867-8. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, W. M. Herriott, M. C. Mitchell.

1868-9. Adams Fletcher, president; F. A. Thompson, secretary; J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, M. C. Mitchell, George W. Gheen, George W. Griffee, Theobald Stemler.

1869-70. Adams Fletcher, president; C. C. Russell, secretary; J. R. Price, M. C. Mitchell, George W. Griffee, Theobald Stemler, F. A. Victor, J. W. Conrade.

1870-1. Adams Fletcher, president; C. C. Russell, secretary; George W. Griffee, Theobald Stemler, F. A. Victor, J. W. Conrade, William H. Hurd, Isaac Piersol.

1871-2. George W. Griffee, president; C. C. Russell, secretary; J. W. Conrade, W. H. Hurd, Isaac Piersol, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, Jesse Atwell, S. Jacobs Moore, William Geiger.

1872-3. George W. Griffee, president; William H. Hurd, secretary; Isaac Piersol, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, C. W. Chandler, Jesse Atwell, S. Jacobs Moore, C. C. Russell, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer.

1873-4. George W. Griffee, president; W. H. Hurd, secretary; C. C. Russell, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, Jesse Atwell, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, J. C. Gillespie.

1874-5. George W. Griffee, president; W. H. Hurd, secretary; Richard Hocking, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, Andrew L. Pierce, J. C. Gillespie.

1875-6. James C. Gillespie, president; W. H.

Hurd, treasurer; Richard Hocking, George W. Griffee, William Lilienthal, James A. Cox, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, A. L. Pierce.

1876-7. James C. Gillespie, president; Charles C. Goddard, treasurer; James A. Cox, William Lilienthal, Alfred Ball, M. D., Martin V. Mitchell, Andrew L. Pierce, John L. Turner, Eugene Printz.

1877-8. Eugene Printz, president; James A. Cox, clerk; James C. Gillespie, treasurer; G. Jacob Crotzer, Martin V. Mitchell, William Lilienthal, Alfred Ball, M. D., Homer C. White, John L. Turner.

1878-9. Martin V. Mitchell, president; James A. Cox, clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; William M. Shinnick, jr., Charles J. Brenholts, Alfred Ball, M. D., Homer C. White, John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie.

1879-80. Charles J. Brenholts, president; James A. Cox, clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; William M. Shinnick, jr., George R. Humphreys, Martin V. Mitchell, H. D. Munson, sr., John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie.

1880-1. William M. Shinnick, jr., president; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; James A. Cox, William Lilienthal, George R. Humphreys, Martin V. Mitchell, H. D. Munson, sr., John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie.

1881-2. H. D. Munson, sr., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; S. F. Edgar, M. D., William Lilienthal, J. S. Haldeman, M. D., Martin V. Mitchell, John L. Turner, James C. Gillespie.

1882-3. James C. Gillespie, president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; S. F. Edgar, M. D., Charles J. Brenholts, H. J. Baker, J. S. Haldeman, M. D., H. D. Munson, sr., Jacob Zinsmeister.

1883-4. J. S. Haldeman, M. D., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; S. F. Edgar, M. D., Charles J. Brenholts, H. J. Baker, H. D. Munson, sr., Jacob Zinsmeister, James C. Gillespie.

1884-5. H. D. Munson, sr., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; S. F. Edgar, M. D., J. S. Haldeman, M. D., George Rishtine, Jacob Zinsmeister, James C. Gillespie.

1885-6. S. F. Edgar, M. D., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; Charles J. Brenholts, J. S. Haldeman, M. D., George Rishtine, Henry B. Parsons, Jacob Zinsmeister, Thomas E. Richards.

1886-7. Thomas E. Richards, president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; G. Jacob Crotzer, treasurer; S. F. Edgar, M. D., Charles J. Brenholts, J. S. Haldeman, M. D., George Rishtine, Henry B. Parsons, Jacob Zinsmeister.

1887-8. Henry B. Parsons, president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; James T. Irvine, Charles J. Brenholts, J. S. Haldeman, M. D., George Rishtine, S. F. Edgar, M. D., Thomas E. Richards, W. P. Wells, M. D.

1888-9. J. S. Haldeman, M. D., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; S. F. Edgar, M. D., James T. Irvine, Charles J. Brenholts, George Rishtine, Henry B. Parsons, Thomas E. Richards, Albion J. Andrews.

1889-90. J. S. Haldeman, M. D., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; T. J. Barton, M. D., James T. Irvine, Charles J. Brenholts, George Rishtine, Theodore D. McCaddon, resigned May, 1890, and was succeeded by Louis F. Smith, Samuel L. Wiles, Albion J. Andrews.

1890-1. J. S. Haldeman, M. D., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; T. J. Barton, M. D., James T. Irvine, Herman F. Achauer, George Rishtine, Louis F. Smith, S. L. Wiles, J. Hope Sutor.

1891-2. George Rishtine, president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; Jacob Zinsmeister, treasurer; T. J. Barton, M. D., James T. Irvine, H. F. Achauer, James N. Carr, A. Frank Munson, S. L. Wiles, J. Hope Sutor.

1892-3. James T. Irvine, president; J. Hope Sutor, vice-president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; George Rishtine, treasurer; T. J. Barton, M. D., H. F. Achauer, J. N. Carr, A. F. Munson, Daniel G. Willey, S. L. Wiles.

1893-4. James T. Irvine, president; J. Hope Sutor, vice-president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; George Rishtine, treasurer, died 1894, T. J. Barton, M. D., H. F. Achauer, J. N. Carr, Daniel B. Gary, jr., D. G. Willey, J. C. Gillespie.

1894-5. J. Hope Sutor, president; T. J. Barton, M. D., vice-president; William M. Shinnick, jr., clerk; J. C. Gillespie, treasurer; James T. Irvine, H. F. Achauer, J. N. Carr, died October 17, 1894, J. R. Greiner, D. B. Gary, jr., H. C. Roush.

1895-6. J. Hope Sutor, president; H. F. Achauer, vice-president; J. C. Gillespie, clerk; D. B. Gary, jr., treasurer; William M. Bateman, William M. Shinnick, jr., J. T. Irvine, J. C. Crossland, M. D., J. R. Greiner, H. C. Roush.

1896-7. J. C. Crossland, M. D., president; William M. Shinnick, jr., vice-president; J. C. Gillespie, clerk; D. B. Gary, jr., treasurer; William M. Bateman, J. T. Irvine, H. F. Achauer, E. F. Mull, Albert Volland, George W. Kennedy, E. R. Jones, James A. Brown, Charles E. Swingle. A political trick was played to maintain control of the city government by dividing three republican and one democratic wards in a manner to make five certain republican and one uncertain ward; the question of the legality of the proceedings was carried into the courts, and in November, 1896, the Circuit Court declared the creation

of the new wards illegal, and three of the above named members retired.

1897-8. William M. Shinnick, president; E. R. Jones, vice-president; W. M. Bateman, clerk; H. F. Achauer, treasurer; J. T. Irvine, J. C. Crossland, M. D., E. F. Mull, A. F. Munson, A. Volland, George W. Kennedy.

1898-9. William M. Shinnick, president; E. R. Jones, vice-president; W. M. Bateman, clerk; H. F. Achauer, treasurer; J. T. Irvine, J. C. Crossland, M. D., E. F. Mull, A. F. Munson, S. S. Morrison, George W. Kennedy.

1899-1900. H. F. Achauer, president; G. W. Kennedy, vice-president; S. S. Morrison, clerk; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; B. F. Templeton, M. D., A. J. Christman, Milo E. Dunn, resigned November 20, 1899, and was succeeded by Gilbert Snyder, E. F. Mull, William M. Dodd, Karl Kappes.

1900-1. H. F. Achauer, president; W. M. Dodd, vice-president; S. S. Morrison, clerk; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; B. F. Templeton, M. D., died October 2, 1900, and was succeeded by F. A. Smith, M. D., A. J. Christman, Gilbert Snyder, E. E. Fell, Karl Kappes, John Rowe, sr.

1901-2. H. F. Achauer, president; J. C. Gillespie, vice-president, died June 26, 1901, and was succeeded by Judge J. J. Adams, Mr. Rowe being chosen as vice-president; S. S. Morrison, clerk; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; D. H. Crawford, M. D., I. T. Irvine, Gilbert Snyder, E. E. Fell, J. B. W. Earich, John Rowe, sr.

1902-3. John Rowe, sr., president; J. B. W. Earich, vice-president; James T. Irvine, clerk; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; D. H. Crawford, M. D., H. F. Achauer, Gilbert Snyder, S. S. Russell, W. C. Bateman, M. D., W. S. Bell.

1903-4. W. C. Bateman, M. D., president; D. H. Crawford, M. D., vice-president; J. T. Irvine, clerk; W. M. Shinnick, treasurer; H. F. Achauer, Gilbert Snyder, S. S. Russell, W. S. Bell, John Rowe, sr., J. B. W. Earich.

1904-5. W. C. Bateman, M. D., president; D. H. Crawford, M. D., vice-president; J. T. Irvine, clerk; W. M. Shinnick, H. F. Achauer, Gilbert Snyder, S. S. Russell, J. B. W. Earich, W. S. Bell, John Rowe, sr.

The new municipal code, which destroyed former ward lines, made no provision for the election of school boards, and state authorities decided that old boards would hold over until legislation could be had.

THE MEREDITH COLLEGE.

Commercial colleges were conducted in Zanesville "before the war." In April, 1866, Small's Business College was opened on the third floor, at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, by J. C. Small and J. J. Dinsmore, and about two years later was purchased by J. W. Roll and F. M. Choguill, who changed the name to the Zanesville Business College. April, 1876, Choguill became sole proprietor, with H. B. Parsons as assistant, and in 1880 Choguill sold to Parsons; C. C. Kennison became a partner, and W. G. Gay bought Parsons' interest, which he sold to O. S. Johnson; Kennison retired and a partnership was formed by Johnson with Miss Emilie B. Saumenig and Frank E. Strough, who had conducted a similar school in the Memorial Hall, and the business was consolidated at Main and Third streets. Strough died and Johnson retired, and Milo E. Dunn was associated with Miss Saumenig for about a year, when he was succeeded by P. W. Fredericks. In the spring of 1895, Miss Saumenig became sole owner, and April 1, 1895, R. L. Meredith became manager and remained in charge until April 1, 1900, when the business passed to W. C. Howey, who soon after closed the school.

Mr. Meredith opened the Meredith College April 1, 1900, in the Schultz Building, southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, and during the five years, ended April 1, 1905, had enrolled 1,174 pupils; from the small beginning, the college now occupies the four upper floors, as class rooms, in addition to the general offices on the second floor. May 20, 1903, the college was incorporated under the Ohio statutes, with power to confer degrees and issue diplomas, and the present directors are: R. L. Meredith, president and business manager; C. M. Shafer, vice-president; B. P. Leister, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Shipps, H. F. Rohrman, L. B. Poe and Irwin G. Jennings, with Mrs. R. L. Meredith, corresponding secretary.

CHAPTER X.

NEWSPAPERS, COMPRISING THE MUSKINGUM MESSENGER, THE DEMOCRATIC UNION, AURORA, CITIZENS PRESS AND SIGNAL, THE MUSKINGUM EXPRESS, AND DEVELOPMENTS INTO THE COURIER, THE CITY TIMES AND TIMES RECORDER, ZANESVILLE SUNDY NEWS, ZANESVILLE PENNY PRESS, WEEKLY VISITOR AND HOME MONITOR, LABOR JOURNAL, WEEKLY ADVOCATE, ZANESVILLE POST, WESTERN RECORDER, EPHEMERAL ZANESVILLE PAPERS, DRESDEN, FRAZEYSBURG, ADAMSVILLE, NEW CONCORD AND ROSEVILLE PAPERS.

MUSKINGUM MESSENGER.

The first newspaper published in Muskingum county was the *Muskingum Messenger*, which made its first appearance in February, 1810, as an advocate of democratic principles and policies, as defined by Thomas Jefferson, the opposition being styled federalists. George Washington was not a partisan but the supporters of his ad-

ministration were federalists, and although Jefferson was a member of the cabinet he was not in accord with the President, and his political school was called republican, or democratic republican. John Adams was the only federalist president and Jefferson was the first democratic president.

White and Sawyer were the first publishers of the *Muskingum Messenger,* but shortly after it began David Chambers, a later prominent politician and Representative to Congress, purchased White's interest and about 1812 became sole proprietor, and made it one of the most prominent and influential journals of the State; during the war of 1812-14, it was an able and efficient supporter of the war, and the administration. About 1815, Josiah Heard became editor and proprietor and continued until 1818. In February, 1819, Ezekial T. Cox became owner and continued the publication until February, 1822, when he transferred his interest to his brother, Horatio J. Cox, who reconveyed it in February, 1824, to Ezekial T. and Samuel J. Cox; in 1825 the latter became sole owner and editor, and in May, 1828, sold the paper to Thomas Anderson, because he could not support Jackson for the presidency. Anderson supported the administration until the South Carolina nullification episode, when he espoused the Calhoun doctrines and lost prestige with the body of the party. In 1837, Joseph Moorehead and Michael P. Brister became owners, but being whigs the paper ceased to be esteemed as a democratic journal and soon became extinct.

ZANESVILLE SIGNAL.

When the *Muskingum Messenger* ceased to be the regular democratic organ, Charles B. Flood and Frederick W. DeKrufft, in 1833, established the *Democratic Union;* William Crosby succeeded them and changed the name to the *Aurora,* and soon after sold to David Robb, and he to Jacob Glessner, January 1, 1838; after six years of vigorous political warfare he sold the paper in 1844, to John Brandt, and within a few years it was owned successively by McCann and Camp, Chauncy Bassett, Henry Beard, Roberts and Adams and again by Henry Beard. August 18, 1852, Beard sold to R. W. P. Muse, and November 15, 1853, Albert O. Wagstaff purchased a one-third interest, and remained one year; January 2, 1854, Muse and Wagstaff began the *Daily Commercial Aurora,* which continued for about three years, and July 1, 1855, Lewis Baker purchased a one-third interest and held it until July 1, 1857, and retired. July 16, 1856, Muse sold his interest to James W. Gally and when Baker retired Gally became sole proprietor and publisher until April 13, 1860, when he sold to Thomas W. Peacock. November 23, 1860, Joseph McGonagle became associated and November 13, 1862, his interest was purchased by the *Ohio Farmer's League,* and the latter was merged with the *Aurora.*

In 1860 the *Aurora* supported Douglas for the presidency and Samuel Chapman and Anthony Deffenbaugh, in September, started the *Citizens' Press,* in support of Breckenridge, and developed into a seditious sheet when its candidate became a foe to his country, and the paper was mobbed by the indignant loyal men of Zanesville; July 9, 1863, it was merged with the *Aurora,* and William Ewing became associated with Peacock, and January 1, 1864, purchased Peacock's interest, and February 4, 1864, he sold to J. Mulholland and Company, who discontinued the *Aurora,* and began the *Ohio Signal,* the first number of which was issued February 11, 1864, but after a few weeks the names of the publishers were withdrawn and during the year Daniel B. Linn became proprietor. During 1865 an association and not an incorporation was formed by prominent democrats, in the city and county, under the name of the Signal Printing Company, with D. B. Linn, Elias Ellis, William Pringle and Gemmill Arthur as trustees, Mr. Linn being the sole manager. In August of that year, with an entirely new equipment of type, steam power, Hoe press, and jobbing outfit, the *Zanesville Daily Signal,* with a weekly edition, was commenced, with Mr. Linn as editor and Mr. Arthur as business manager. Mr. Linn's election to the Ohio Senate was disastrous to his business interests and Mr. James T. Irvine purchased the plant and took possession June 10, 1867; the daily edition was continued until January 1, 1870, when it was suspended.

In November, 1883, Thomas M. and Daniel H. Gaumer purchased and became publishers of the *Signal,* and in May, 1887, Mr. Irvine took Mr. Thomas M. Gaummer's interest, which was acquired by Mr. D. H. Gaumer, January 16, 1889; his energy as sole proprietor made the property very valuable, and it was removed from its former rooms on the third floor of the building, northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, to the basement, and first and second floors of the rooms in the Opera block, southeast corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley; the daily was reestablished, and the proprietor having entered politics, was successively Representative and Senator to the General Assembly and Postmaster of the city; his labors were in excess of his physical strength and February, 1898, he died, as so many other Americans, of overexertion. In October, 1898, the paper was purchased by Henry E. and James R. Alexander, under whom it has had still greater success and is now published in the commodious quarters at southeast corner of Main and Second streets.

THE COURIER.

The federalists were weak and uninfluential in the west, and the democrats were supreme, but shortly after the appearance of the *Muskingum Messenger,* in 1810, the *Muskingum Express* was

presented by J. H. Putnam and Company, as a federalist organ; the field was uninviting and the publishers were doubtless satisfied with the experience, and in 1812 sold to O'Hara and Bennett, who published the *Express and Advertiser*, which was changed December 30, 1812, to the *Express and Republican Standard*, and was continued under that title until 1823, when the name was changed to the *Ohio Republican*, by its new owners, David Chambers, editor, and Adam Peters, publisher, in advocacy of the election of Henry Clay to the presidency. July 22, 1824, Chambers retired and Peters conducted the paper alone until January 5, 1825, when William C. Pelham purchased an interest, but resold to Peters, August 3, 1833. In 1842 Peters sold the establishment to Lambert O'Hara and John A. Beatty, the latter retiring in the following year, when H. P. Bristow became part owner, and November 11, 1845, David H. Lyman became owner and on that day discontinued the *Ohio Republican* and presented the *Zanesville Courier*, which soon became one of the leading journals of the State. Beginning March 31, 1846, the *Tri-Weekly Courier* was published and was discontinued June 21, when the *Daily* was issued; this was not successful and November 1, 1847, the *Daily* was suspended and the *Tri-Weekly* was resumed. October 19, 1849, Edward Ball and Imri Richards became proprietors and December 16, 1850, resumed the publication of the *Daily*, which has regularly appeared ever since. The gentlemen were not successful and transferred the business to W. H. Ball, William Buell, H. J. Mercer and J. Carrel, who, in turn, in 1852, conveyed it to George Weaver and N. S. Kaufman.

About 1830 Uriah Parke had established the *Zanesville Gazette*, and March 4, 1858, it was consolidated with the *Courier*, by U. P. Bennett, its proprietor, purchasing Weaver's interest, and while the *Daily* maintained its title the weekly edition was issued as the *Courier and Gazette*, but December 18, 1868, "Gazette" was dropped. In August, 1859, C. H. Upton and J. T. Shryock became owners and June 21, 1861, Shryock became sole owner and for the first time the paper was a financial success. When Gen. M. D. Leggett and Col. J. C. Douglass returned from the army they purchased the *Courier*, and took possession November 15, 1865; T. J. Newman secured a one-third interest, July 1, 1866, and in May, 1868, Gen. Leggett sold his interest to John H. Dodd, the firm being Douglass, Newman and Dodd. January 1, 1872, Newman and Dodd purchased Col. Douglass' interest upon his appointment as city postmaster, and this firm continued the publication until 1876, when R. B. Brown purchased a portion of Dodd's interest, and the firm of Newman, Dodd and Brown were publishers until 1889 when the *Courier* Company was incorporated and organized with T. J. Newman, president; L. E. Dodd, vice president; J. H. Dodd, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Brown, business manager.

For many years the office was in a three-story brick building, in the rear of the building at the northeast corner of Main street and Court alley, and upon the completion of the Opera block the plant was moved to the basement and the first and second floors of the rooms at the southeast corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley, and in 1889 moved into its own building at the northwest corner of Fourth street and Locust alley. The present directors of the company are: John Hoge, president; R. B. Brown, secretary and treasurer; Joseph Shaw, G. A. Stanbery and O. F. McKinney.

THE CITY TIMES.

September 1, 1852, Jacob Glessner and John B. Roberts began the issue of *The City Times*, in a frame building on the east side of Fifth street, midway of the block from Main street to Locust alley; the paper was a non-partisan, weekly folio, printed on the first steam press brought to Zanesville, and between the words of the title was displayed a view of the "Y" bridge. In 1853 Mr. Roberts was appointed postmaster, and Mr. Glessner became sole proprietor, and in 1857 moved to the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets; in 1864 he sold to George H. Logan, who was shortly after joined by John H. Dodd, and after a little more than a year they sold to Cooper, Evans and Ehrman; a similar interval witnessed the succession of "Governor" John Greiner, who transferred the property to a Mr. Lee and he to R. C. Brown; W. W. Pyle obtained title from Brown, and published the paper about five years, and was succeeded by E. Z. Hayes, the publication, in the meantime, having been moved to the Maginnis block, and latter to a frame building at the corner of Fountain and Court alleys.

During the spring of 1876 the *Weekly City Times* was discontinued and *The Sunday Times* was issued until November, when the *Daily Times* was presented; in February, 1877, the paper was suspended by reason of the destruction of the building by fire, and June 12, 1877, *The Daily Morning Times* was resumed by a cooperative association of practical printers, composed of W. W. Pyle, E. R. Sullivan, D. P. and Edward Mercer, Alonzo Shoemaker and Harry M. Parsons, under the name of the Times Publishing Company; Pyle was editor and Sullivan was business manager, and August 16, the weekly edition was resumed. A non-partisan policy was pursued until the gubernatorial campaign of 1879, when the republican cause was espoused with such energy that the former democratic majorities in the

county were eliminated and the party became conscious that a new and aggressive champion had appeared in its behalf. D. P. Mercer, Shoemaker and Edward Mercer successively sold their interest to Sullivan and Parsons, as partners, and in October, 1881, Pyle, as the only independent interest, retired.

In 1883, the publication was transferred to a company composed of W. E. Krebs, W. H. Cunningham, jr., Thomas Campbell and Thomas E. Taylor, who issued the paper until January 1, 1885, when Jesse Atwell, who held a chattel mortgage on the property, consolidated the *Daily* and *Weekly Times* with the *Weekly Recorder*, published by Edward Spencer, and the *Weekly District Visitor*, published by Rev. W. M. Acton, the consolidation being issued as *The Daily Times-Recorder*, and the *Weekly Times Recorder and Visitor*. In less than a month Atwell and Acton withdrew, and January 1, 1886, a stock company, styled The Times Recorder Company, purchased the establishment, and Spencer was made editor and D. J. Richards, business manager, and the word Visitor dropped from the weekly. January 1, 1889, Spencer severed his connection, and the financial acumen of Richards became manifest; under his able management the paper was installed in permanent rooms in south Fifth street, nearly opposite where the *City Times* was first issued, now more than half a century ago, and the plant has been equipped with modern machinery and devices to produce a first class morning paper.

ZANESVILLE SUNDAY NEWS.

The first issue of the *Sunday News* appeared in July, 1883, with William E. Krebs and John Miller as publishers; the office was in Maginnis block, and six months latter Miller's interest was purchased by Edward F. Faller. Several changes in proprietorship occurred and W. A. Hopkins, John F. Tracy, Charles E. Addison and C. R. Long became interested at different times. The latter's interest was as a creditor, and he took possession under a chattel mortgage, and February 8, 1888, sold the paper to Charles U. Shryock, who moved the publication to his printing office at southwest corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley. Originally the *Sunday News* was an independent journal, but Shryock converted it into an independent republican newspaper, and the paper prospered under the energy and ability which backed it. In 1895 Shryock sold the publication to the Times-Recorder Company, which changed the name to *The Sunday Times Recorder*, but the enterprise did not flourish, and in July, 1898, was sold to Charles E. Barker, who resumed the publication under its former name.

In February, 1899, Ad. Elsperman, of Wooster, and Calvin D. Myers, of Lodi, succeeded Barker, and the partnership continued until September, 1901, when Myers retired, and Elsperman has since conducted the paper; under the management of Elsperman and Myers the publication became a valuable property, and since Mr. Elsperman has had possession it has largely increased in value; although a strictly local paper it has a wide circulation outside the city, and agencies are established in thirty-one other towns and cities.

THE ZANESVILLE PENNY PRESS

was the pioneer penny daily of the Muskingum valley, and made its initial appearance April 1, 1891, as a four page evening, independent journal, with W. O. Munson as editor and manager; April 6, 1892, it was enlarged to a seven column, eight page daily, and a weekly edition was begun. January 8, 1897, the Press Publishing Company was incorporated with a capital of $10,000.00, and H. J. Sheppard, M. D., became president and D. C. Helmick, secretary; W. O. Munson remained as manager, and Ray Dollings, A. W. Evans, W. E. Harris, Harry Leis, C. E. Swingle and others were stockholders. Mr. Munson died during September, 1898, and the paper was conducted by Dollings and Helmick, who converted it into a morning daily called the *Morning Journal;* Helmick purchased Dollings' interest, and upon retiring from the mayoralty in April, 1899, L. H. Gibson became city editor, but in June of that year publication was suspended, and the plant was sold under decree of the court in December, 1899.

WEEKLY VISITOR AND HOME MONITOR.

In 1880 Rev. W. M. Acton, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Frazeysburg, began the publication of the *District Visitor*, and in the fall of 1881 was assigned to the charge of the South street church, at Zanesville; his paper was moved to Zanesville, and published from the office of E. R. Sullivan, in south Fourth street, where it was enlarged to a seven column folio, and the name changed to the *Weekly Visitor and Home Monitor*. In September, 1882, a substantial increase was secured to the capital of the concern, and the publication moved into its own rooms in the second floor of the Shinnock block, where the form was changed to a five column quarto and the subscription list was more than doubled. Politically, the paper was independent; religiously, it was non-sectarian, but it advocated personal morality, condemned public corruption, and attacked the liquor traffic; it did not demand legislation, but the enforcement of existing statutes. In 1882 cash prizes were offered for temperance stories written by subscribers, and many competitive

stories were submitted which were printed in its columns. January 1, 1885, the paper was merged with others to form the *Times Recorder.*

Many cherished hopes and much of "other peoples' money" have been lost in the journalistic waters at Zanesville, and scarcely more than a memory remains of them.

The *Dial* was started during the 'eighties by parties from Wheeling and even their names are forgotten, but it is not possible that the parties have forgotten their experience. The *Sunday Herald* was issued for a few weeks from an office in Putnam. The *Sunday Star* was established about 1887, by Harvey J. Abbott and Pius Badgett and survived about four years. The *Daily Democrat* appeared August 18, 1879, projected by W. V. Cox, W. L. Maginnis and W. C. Crawley, and suspended October 31, of that year. The *Daily Era,* a democratic journal, published by W. L. Maginnis, W. C. Crawley and George C. Thompson, was issued March 24, 1880; July 28, Thompson and Crawley retired and were succeeded by O. K. White, John F. Tracy and T. J. Maginnis, jr.; October 26th, the two Maginnis retired and the paper went into the possession of a receiver, who continued its publication, with White and Tracy in charge, until November 29, 1880, when it suspended.

LABOR JOURNAL.

The Zanesville *Labor Journal* was established in January, 1892, by Campbell & Sebaugh, the paper becoming the successor of the Zanesville *Sunday Star.* In 1894 the paper was sold to Faller Brothers, and the publication continued by them for about a year, when it was discontinued. In 1896 the Journal was revived as a monthly, and about a year later was purchased by Charles H. Sebaugh, who again made it a weekly publication in its present form. February 1, 1903, Neil M. Beckley & Sons became proprietors by purchasing Sebaugh's interest and are the present owners and publishers. Under the management of the present firm the *Labor Journal* has become firmly established and recognized as one of the standard labor periodicals of the country.

THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE.

John T. Shryock began the issue of *The Farmer's and Mechanic's Advocate,* May 20, 1870, and in 1873 changed the name to *The Weekly Advocate,* in the interest of the brevity of title, and began the issue of a daily, which continued six months and was suspended during the panic of 1873; the *Advocate* was begun as an independent paper, designed to inform its readers upon political questions, but in 1872, espoused the cause of the liberal republican ticket, advocated currency reform and protection to American industries. Mr. Shryock had peculiar opinions about newspaper publications, and was accustomed to publish campaign papers in support of principles to which he did not wish to commit his regularly issued paper; one of these, *The Greenbacker,* in 1876, had an extensive circulation, especially in Perry county, and the practice was followed in other campaigns. The *Advocate* was published on the west side of Fifth street, near Market, and died with the proprietor, in 1892.

THE ZANESVILLE POST

is the only German paper published in southeastern Ohio; the first issue appeared March 28, 1872, with Adolph Schneider as editor, and for five years it was published from the Courier building, then in Court alley, opposite the court house. The publication was then removed to the east side of Sixth street, near South, and in 1895 was taken over by a stock company, and since 1899 has been printed by C. U. Shryock. It is strictly nonpartisan in politics, and has a fair subscription list.

THE WESTERN RECORDER

was first published at Meadow Farm, six miles west of Zanesville, the residence of the editor, Rev. Cornelius Springer; the initial number appeared July 18, 1833, and in 1845 it passed to A. H. Bassett, who removed the publication to Putnam, where it became so prominent and influential as an organ of the Methodist Protestant church that in 1855 it was transferred to Springfield, Ohio, and developed into a powerful religious journal.

A decade or more ago Zanesville acquired an unenviable reputation by the publication of alleged papers under such titles as *The Rural Era, The National Shepherd,* and similar aliases, not now readily recalled, and of no moment except as records of deceit. In fact the papers were advertising media of the publisher, who carried his own address, under various names, and at different towns, to exploit schemes to fleece the unwary, and the number of such persons was ample to reward him liberally. The National Express Company was conducted as a scheme, the Zanesville office notifying persons at distant points that a package had been deposited for transportation upon which the charges must be prepaid before shipment, and remittance by the alleged addressee closed the incident; a soap powder, for making soft soap instantly was not a swindle, but a deception, and high grade poultry eggs from the commonest stock were among the allurements presented in the flashy advertisements. At last the National authorities "pinched" the operator who

after serving a sentence in the Ohio penetentiary resumed business at Cincinnati under other aliases.

THE DRESDEN TRANSCRIPT.

Dresden has possessed a newspaper since 1838, although the publication has at times been interrupted; July 30, 1838, A. Deffenbaugh began the issue of the *Dresden Chronicle,* which was published until 1842, when the name was changed to *Journal,* which was suspended about 1844. John W. Wallace issued one number of the *Visitor* in 1848, and the field remained uncultivated until 1850, when Wallace and Agnew began the *Advocate*, which was continued about two years when the senior partner died, and a Mr. Sygford took an interest, and the name was changed to *The Intelligencer,* and was issued regularly until 1855, when Bently Gill became owner and in 1877 sold to M. B. Lovett, under whom it suspended. Another interval of inactivity occurred until 1868, when T. W. Peacock and Son established the *Dresden Monitor,* which was sold a year later to J. A. Jackson, and it passed successively to L. M. Murphy, W. H. Conklin and J. T. Shryock; the latter gave the paper life and published it two years, and sold to John W. Martin, and was published as the *Herald* for six months. Meantime the *Dresden Doings,* a fortnightly quarto, was established in 1874, by James W. Wheeling, and for a short time Dresden possessed two papers; in September, 1878, the *Doings* was sold to W. E. Smith, who changed it to a weekly and issued it until 1879. *The Dresden Transcript* succeeded the *Doings,* and continues to furnish the news to a paying subscription list.

The Good Citizen was established at Dresden, about 1900, as a four page weekly, with G. E. Stubbins as editor, but became extinct soon after for lack of support from the good citizens it professed to champion.

About 1880, Edward Spencer established *The Telephone,* an educational monthly, at Adamsville, and in 1889 started the *Adamsville Register,* as a four page, seven column weekly, which was sold in 1892 to E. C. Jordan.

The New Concord Enterprise was established as a home paper, July 22, 1880.

The Federalist was edited at Frazeysburg, about 1875, by C. E. F. Miller, the printing being done at Dresden; it was a small sheet, and was discontinued after a struggle of about three months. *The Midland* was started at Frazeysburg, August 29, 1889, as a five column, eight page paper, devoted to literature, news and local matter, with Rev. C. B. Downs, as managing editor; A. B. Clark, Newark, as assistant editor; D. H. Lewis as general business manager, but its existence was brief. About 1890 *The Frazeysburg Advertiser* made its debut upon the journalistic stage, and soon after made its final exit.

The Independent, at Roseville, was established about 1888, by George Stull, as an independent weekly newspaper, and subsequent proprietors were Charles Gibson, —— Ryland, Laura B. Poe, W. H. Goodlive and a company which later sold to George Stine, who made it a republican organ; it is an ably edited, handsome paper, in prosperous condition, and possesses a plant of the best character to be found in a rural paper.

The Review at Roseville was established about 1895, by H. C. Williams, who still conducts it as an eight page weekly democratic organ, and like its local cotemporary, is well equipped for newspaper work.

CHAPTER XI.

AMUSEMENTS, COMPRISING: PRIMITIVE AMUSEMENTS, FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS, KNIGHTS OF IVANHOE, HARRISON BALL, 1840.

PRIMITIVE AMUSEMENTS.

The early settlers were often required to combine work and play, and they did it so successfully that although the amusement was rough in comparison with modern methods it was none the less enjoyable, and was more calculated to produce social pleasures than our ready made style of purchasing amusement at so much per plate or seat. There were no ready made suits in those days, cotton and woolen goods were expensive and spinning and weaving were household necessities and accomplishments; sheep and flax were raised and the products were mixed to form the "linsey-woolsey" which was worn by both sexes; young men and women met to scotch the flax, which consisted in breaking the straw and separating the woody matter from the fibre, after which a dance concluded the labor.

Corn huskings, log raisings, hog killing and sausage making were all occasions for merriment, the neighbors joining to assist each other in the work. Sewing carpet rags for the weaver was another opportunity for an evening's enjoyment; the men cut the strips and the women sewed them into ribbons; the tongue could wag in time with the scissors and needle, and as many hours were given to dancing and games as were spent in the industry, the latter usually beginning during the afternoon so that the time after a "supper" could be devoted to recreation. Sitting up with the dead was not marked by sport, but served to permit the young people to pass a night together in the enjoyment of each others' society in a manner that no other occasion allowed; the low tones in which the conversation was conducted afforded the opportunities that were frequently availed of to say eventful words.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

From almost the birth of the county the residents of Muskingum have recognized the day as one to be observed with special festivities and ceremonies, and in the consumption of explosives, the creation of noise, and indulgence in flights of oratory, they have never been restrained by a fear that the inimitable epigram of John Phoenix might be applied to them that they were "invincible in peace and invisible in war."

The county has too proud and glorious a record to not have the right to celebrate the day with fervor and appreciation, because its sons helped to make the day, and maintain it. Among the pioneers were many impoverished soldiers of the Revolution, ranking from private to brigadier, from the hard contested fields of that prolonged and dispiriting war, whose sufferings and discomforts in the military camp had hardened them to sustain the privations of the frontier, with patience and perseverance. When the call for men for the second contest with the mother country was issued, Muskingum sent some of her best men to the bloody fields of Missinewa and the then northwest. When President Lincoln's first call for troops to defend the flag was made, Muskingum enlisted a company, and on the third day after the call it was on the cars en route to the National capital, as an integral part of the First Ohio cavalry, and during that eventful struggle her quota was never unfilled and her sons lie in every field from the Potomac and the Ohio, to the Gulf, and filled every military position from the musket and sabre to the star. When the recent war with Spain occurred she sent a battery of artillery and a company of infantry among the first to report for service. Therefore, the people of Muskingum can consistently rejoice on the natal day of the Republic, for which she has done so much.

In selecting the occasions, to be preserved as historical, the first and the centennial have been chosen as the most prominent; the former was attended by nearly every person in the county; the latter by a large majority of its citizens.

THE FIRST 4TH OF JULY.

was perhaps the most universally attended of any of the celebrations of the day that have been observed; the county had not yet been formed and the attendance included nearly every person tributary to Zanesville. July 4, 1800, the town contained about half a dozen log cabins; West Zanesville, or Westbourne, was a much more pretentious place, while South Zanesville, or Natchez, excited the envy of its neighbors by its air of greatness. The two larger settlements could not admit the superiority of the rival as the point at which the celebration should be held, and the weaker settlement was given the honor of being the host.

Gen. Green's Tavern was selected as the place, a one and a half story double cabin, with a hall through the middle and a porch across the front, and which stood at the intersection of Main and Silliman streets, in the rear of the present St. Nicholas church.

Lumber was brought by McIntire from Beverly and Waterford in boats for the construction of tables, which were erected in a bower in front of the house, and seats were provided by logs split from shellbark hickory trees. Mrs. McIntire was an active, moving spirit in the affair, and she and the women of the three towns furnished pewter cups, tin plates, etc.; the men provided bear meat, wild turkeys, etc.; Green supplied coffee and flour, and whisky came from several sources; Henry Crooks, the ferryman, sent the roast pig, without which the viands, by the frontier standard, would have been incomplete.

Entire families came from distances of twenty miles, and the program began with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Joseph F. Monroe, after which dinner was served; toasts and speeches succeeded, and the toasts were more numerous than the responses. In the evening dancing was enjoyed until 4 a. m., the tables remaining spread all the time that the dancers might eat and drink at pleasure.

CENTENIAL CELEBRATION.

Some time previous to July 4, 1876, a public meeting was called in the Mayor's office, then in the west room of the market building, and now used as Council chamber, where a general committee was selected, and in an article entitled "Honor to whom honor is due," after the celebration, the *Courier* said:

"We are aware that it is somewhat difficult to bestow praise where it is most deserved, or to estimate in words the service of all who contributed to occasions of this kind, but our readers will agree with us that Capt. Frederick Geiger, more than to any one man are we indebted for the mammoth celebration of the 4th. Capt. Geiger, as president of the general committee, devoted a good part of his time for two weeks proceeding the 4th to working up the matter, and with Mayor Gibson (C. C.), J. W. McCormick, Frederick Helbig, F. J. Korte and W. R. Hazlett, treasurer of the committee, collected the funds to defray expenses. John R. Stonesipher, secretary of the general committee, J. Hope Sutor and R. S. Mershon, of the committee on processions, rendered valuable aid."

Gen. G. F. Wiles was chosen marshal, with Capt. Wm. Hall, Henry Bimple and Thomas Murphy as aides.

The celebration began the day before with the firing of giant crackers, and the swishing of rockets; business houses and residences were profusely decorated with evergreens, flags, bunting, pictures and mottoes; the bell from the old court house had been mounted to announce the birth of the second century of National existence, and when its familiar silver tones were heard every bell in the city joined in the glad acclaim, cannon belched their welcome and the body of celebrants, called Filibusters, paraded the streets in nondescript costume, making as much noise as possible.

The morning was showery, and as the streets were then unpaved the marching was difficult and wearing, but not a man hesitated, as all were anxious, not only that the procession should eclipse anything previously attempted, in local annals, but to have the distinction of having been in the parade, and although the line of march was long the procession experienced difficulty in clearing itself, on account of its length, especially on the counter march. The parade formed on Market street, Fifth and Sixth streets, and moved west on Market to Third, to Main, to Seventh, to Market, to Underwood, to Elm, to Seventh, to North, to Fifth, to South, to Seventh, to Marietta, to Eighth, to Main, to Third, countermarched to Seventh, and returned to Fourth to the speakers' stand, erected at Fountain alley, as far as possible from the piles of material collected for the erection of the new court house, which was then under way.

The parade was composed of the following features and bodies: City police force, Lieut. William Linton, commanding; wagon containing thirteen young ladies, representing the original states; officers and orators of the day, in carriages; wagon containing thirty-eight young ladies representing the existing states of the Union; Liberty car, with the Goddess of Liberty on a throne under a canopy; Zanesville City Guards, 30 men, Capt. Frederick Geiger, commanding; New Concord Silver Cornet band; Cyprus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templars, 33 men, George Foerster, captain general, commanding; Martial band; McIntire Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias, 24 men, J. Hope Sutor, captain, commanding; Zane Lodge, No. 30, A. O. U. W., 25 men, M. C. Mitchell, marshal; Odd Fellows, 80 men, Harry Shrimpton, marshal; Bauer's band; German Benevolent Society, 15 men, Fred Helbig, president; Order of Druids, 25 men, Chris. Sturtz, marshal; St. Patrick's cornet band; St. Patrick's Benevolent and Literary Society, 20 men, W. T. Mayer, marshal; Zanesville cornet band; St. Nicholas Benevolent Society, 43 men, C. Heihl, marshal; St. Aloysius Benevolent Society, 20 men, John Heilman, marshal; Newark Knights of St. George, 23 men, John Gorius, captain; Zanesville Knights of St. George, 20 men, H. L. Korte, captain; Neptune Fire Company; City Fire Department; Muskingum cornet band; Knights of Ivanhoe, 24 knights, 18 heralds, 12 pages, W. H. Clarke, knight commanding; Aborigines, in war paint, mounted; Putnam cornet band; Filibusters, exhibiting Barnum's curiosity shop; the celebrated Zanesville stone crusher, Cincinnati Light Guard's medicine wagon, Freedmen's Bureau on a moonlight excursion, Centennial band, with tin horns, Smoked Knights, on ideal ponies, and other well conceived burlesques, farces and local travesties.

The procession was very compact and reached considerable over a mile in length; everywhere the streets were packed with spectators, and every person seemed to effervesce with patriotic sentiment and to desire to express it in words, action and noise. About 10:30 the head of the column reached the speakers' stand, where an immense crowd had gathered, but few of the marchers remained to hear the addresses as the fatigue was excessive and each man sought a resting place.

Hon. L. P. Marsh presided; the New Concord band opened the exercises with music, after which Rev. A. D. Hawn made an invocation. Hon. T. J. Maginnis read the Declaration of Independence and Col. W. H. Ball delivered one of his eloquent addresses. At noon a salute of 38 guns was fired from Putnam Hill, under the direction of Capt. John W. (Cob) Wallace, and in the afternoon picnics were held at Gibbons' Grove, Gant Park, and the Fair Grounds, at which latter point the Knights of Ivanhoe held a tournament, which is elsewhere described.

THE KNIGHTS OF IVANHOE.

No institution of the last generation had more prominence during its brief existence than the Knights of Ivanhoe, an organization of the leading young men of the city, to revive the chivalric amusements of the period of knighthood. The organization was suggested by Mr. W. H. Clarke, and skillful horsemanship was essential to the sport.

The tilting course was 150 yards in length; the starting point was 75 yards from the first of a series of four arches, erected twenty-five yards apart, each seven and one-half feet high from the ground to the crown of the arch, from which hung a ring two inches in diameter. The riding knight carried a lance, seven and one-half feet in length, balanced at four feet from the point, and carried at the balance.

At the signal, by bugle, to "charge," the knight rode his horse at its highest speed under the arches, and picked off as many rings as possible, the limit of time from the scoring point to the last arch being thirteen seconds. Each knight was allowed three tilts in succession, and at the end of

each he rode to the judges' stand and delivered his rings upon his lance to the judges, who announced the number, and the time as determined by the stop watches of the time keepers.

The rules designated that the knight successful in securing the greatest number of rings should be privileged to name the lady who was to reign as "The Queen of Love and Beauty" of the festival, and the three knights securing the next highest number of rings should name three ladies as respectively "The First, Second and Third Maids of Honor" to the Queen.

Twenty-seven knights participated in the five tournaments which were held; of these eight rode in all; five rode in four; two rode in three; eight road in two and four rode in one. The field tittles of the knights were:

Applegate, D. C., Amiot of the Branch.

Bell, Moses H., Glendale.

Brown, Eugene J., Unknown knight in first tourney.

Clarke, W. H., La Mancha.

Convers, R. H., Ravenshoe.

Dennis, J. A., Silver Shield.

Douthett, R. H., Esmeralda in the first, Reginald in the second tourney.

Greiner, H. C., Ivanhoe in the second, The Glen in the remainder.

Guthrie, W. E., Golden Sheaf.

Hazlett, George W., Ivanhoe in the first, Snowdoun in the remainder.

Hilliard, C. A., Silver Cross.

Hunter, J. Allen, Leona.

Ingalls, C. C., Launcelot of the Lake.

Kaemmerer, L., Mountain Lion.

Lewis, Thomas W., Castlewood.

Lillibridge, Fred, Red Cross.

Lynn, H. S., Wambold.

Lynn, Thomas M., Couer de Lion.

Patterson, Andrew, Jr., Guernsey.

Porter, Wm., Crescent in the first, Lonestar in second.

Stewart, X. C., Llendweir.

Stone, J. R., Percival.

Turner, L. D., New Castle.

Walker, Arthur, Fair Oaks.

Waller, Hiram, The Cid.

Warner, George S., Bedwyr.

Wells, Joseph G., Leopard.

The first joust was held at the County Fair Grounds, in commemoration of the Centennial Fourth of July, 1876, when twenty-two knights entered the lists for the honor of naming the lady of his choice for laurels of the day; John J. Ingalls was master of ceremonies; Henry Blandy, James Buckingham and Col. M. Churchill were judges, and A. W. Train and T. J. Barton, M. D., were timekeepers. Fully 3,500 people witnessed the tests of speed and skill, and enjoyed the dazzling scene of rich and beautiful costumes and trappings, notwithstanding the other attractions and festivities of the day. The rain of the morning had made the track heavy and slippy, but at 1 p. m. the Knights, heralds and pages passed down the lists and presented themselves before Hon. M. M. Granger, who delivered the charge; upon the conclusion of this ceremony the knights and attendants repaired to the starting point and awaited the command of the master of ceremonies, "Knight of the Silver Cross, prepare to charge;" the heralds repeated this down the lists and a moment later the order rang out "Charge, Sir Knight!" the bugle sounded, and a horse and rider separated from the assembly of mounted men and dashed down the track. The knights rode in the following order:

C. A. Hilliard; R. H. Douthett; L. Kaemmerer; J. G. Wells; Andrew Patterson, Jr.; George W. Hazlett; X. C. Stewart; W. H. Clarke; Wm. Porter; Thomas W. Lewis; H. S. Lynn; Arthur Walker; George S. Warner; D. C. Applegate; J. R. Stone; C. C. Ingalls; Fred. Lillibridge; W. E. Guthrie, J. Allen Hunter; Moses H. Bell; L. D. Turner; Thomas M. Lynn.

Ingalls secured ten rings and the honor of naming the queen; Stewart and Clarke tied each other with nine rings, and in a tilt to break the tie again tied with two rings, but in the succeeding tilt Clarke won four and Stewart two rings and Clarke was privileged to name the first maid and Stewart the second; Kaemmerer having the next highest, or eight rings, named the third maid.

At this point a bugle sounded and an unknown knight, attended by his 'squire, slowly rode down the track and challenged the right of Ingalls to select the queen, and he was obliged to defend his title; each tilted three times which resulted in the unknown, who proved to be Eugene J. Brown, securing ten rings and Ingalls nine. The victors then laid their trophies at the feet of their chosen ladies and gallantly escorted them to the stand for coronation, as follows:

Miss Jennie Darlington, Queen of Love and Beauty.

Miss Clara Guthrie, First Maid of Honor.

Miss Kate Cassell, Second Maid of Honor.

Miss Bessie Guthrie, Third Maid of Honor.

Hon. Frank H. Southard delivered the crowning address and presented the coronets, and upon the conclusion of the ceremony the queen and her maids were escorted to their homes by the knights, heralds and pages.

A second tourney was held at Zanesville, on the second day of the county fair, October 4, 1876, which was attended by about 7,000 persons. A street parade was held in the city and at 2:30 p. m. the knights appeared before Rev. A. D. Hawn for the charge. The track was in splendid condition and the knights rode in the

following order, several being prevented, by the engagements of the day, from participating:

George S. Warner; Thomas W. Lewis; T. M. Lynn; Joseph G. Wells; L. D. Turner; Wm. Porter; J. A. Dennis; Andrew Patterson, Jr.; W. H. Clarke; H. C. Greiner; W. E. Guthrie; J. Allen Hunter; J. R. Stone; D. C. Applegate; R. H. Douthett; Arthur Walker; L. Kaemmerer.

Clarke and Kaemmerer each secured nine rings and tilted again, when Kaemmerer won the first prize and Clarke second; Applegate, Douthett and Patterson tied each other with eight rings and again tilted and Applegate and Douthett again tied, and again tilted in which Applegate won third prize and Douthett fourth.

At this juncture an unknown knight, attended by his 'squire, appeared and challenged the victor's right to the first prize, and was escorted to the starting point for a trial tilt over the course; he took only one ring and was obliged to raise his visor and was recognized as C. C. Ingalls, the losing victor in the preceding tourney. In the three regular tilts he took twelve rings and the contest came between him and Kaemmerer and they tied; in the next tilt Kaemmerer maintained his privilege and named Miss Cuyler, of Brooklyn, New York, as "Queen of Love and Beauty," and Misses Guthrie, Cora Black and Richards were named maids of honor. Allen Miller delivered the coronation address and at the conclusion the cavalcade of knights and attendants escorted the ladies to their homes.

The third joust was held at Zanesville, July 4, 1877, at the County Fair Grounds; the weather was delightful and about 5,000 persons were in attendance. Rev. W. P. Shrom delivered the charge to the knights and J. J. Ingalls was master of ceremonies; F. J. Terry, R. S. Mershon and W. E. Guthrie were judges and Henry Bimple and T. J. Barton, M. D., were time keepers. The knights rode in the following order:

C. C. Ingalls; J. Allen Hunter; Andrew Patterson, Jr.; George S. Warner; D. C. Applegate; H. C. Greiner; Thomas M. Lynn; J. A. Dennis; L. D. Turner; Joseph G. Wells; C. A. Hilliard; George W. Hazlett; L. Kaemmerer; Hiram Waller; Moses H. Bell.

Kaemmerer and Waller tied with eleven rings, and a second tilt gave Kaemmerer four and Waller three, when the latter magnanimously waived his privilege in favor of Warner, the one-handed knight. Ingalls, Dennis and Lynn tied with ten rings and Ingalls and Dennis won the honors of naming the second and third maids.

The unknown knight was impersonated by W. H. Clarke and was unsuccessful in wresting from Kaemmerer the honor he had so valiantly won. Miss Zella Allen was named the "Queen of Love and Beauty," and Misses Nellie Hayward, Laura Cornell and Jennie Smith were respectively named the first, second and third maids of honor. The ladies were then seated in an open carriage and attended by the knights, esquires and pages, preceded by the New Concord Silver Cornet Band, were escorted to their homes.

The crowning exercises were held in Black's Music Hall, at 8:30 p. m., and a brilliant scene was presented upon raising the curtain; the queen entered upon the arm of her knight, and attended by her maids, and ascended the throne; the other knights were attended by ladies and the tableau was beautiful to perfection. Hon. John O'Neill delivered the crowning address, and he never spoke more eloquently nor with more grace and feeling.

The fame of the knights extended to other points and requests for their attendance were numerous, and only two were complied with. The fourth tourney was held at Lancaster, August 8, 1877, and a hearty welcome and recognition were given the visitors; the trains on both railroads brought in large numbers of people, among whom were many Zanesville citizens who were not only admirers of the sport but proud of the organization and wished to do it honor in the presence of strangers. The streets were decorated and lined with spectators to witness the parade, which started at 10:30 a. m. for the Fair Grounds; the track was circular at every point and the most difficult of any used by the knights at any point, as the body of the rider had to be carried at an inclination at every point of the tilt.

Gen. Newton Schleich delivered the charge to the knights and at 1:40 p. m. the joust began with J. J. Ingalls as master of ceremonies. R. S. Mershon wore the ermine alone and James Buckingham and W. E. Guthrie counted the fleeting seconds. The knights rode in the following order:

R. H. Convers; George S. Warner; J. A. Dennis; Hiram Waller; W. H. Clarke; H. C. Greiner; Thomas M. Lynn; C. C. Ingalls; Joseph G. Wells; L. D. Turner; C. A. Hilliard; Andrew Patterson, Jr.; J. Allen Hunter; Moses H. Bell and D. C. Applegate.

Ingalls, Turner and Hunter tied each other with ten rings and again tilted three times, when Ingalls earned ten rings to three for each of the others, who again tilted and Turner secured three to two for Hunter. Waller, Clarke and Bell tied each other with seven rings, and upon a fourth tilt Waller and Bell again tied with four rings, and on another tilt Waller won four and Bell three rings. Ingalls was, therefore, declared the victor with the right to designate the queen, and Turner, Hunter and Waller as the knights to name the maids of honor, but the latter, as on a former occasion, assigned his privilege to Warner, the one-handed knight. At this point, L. Kaemmerer, as the unknown knight, entered the lists

and challenged the victor, and in the seven tilts which followed was unable to defeat his antagonist, securing twenty-two rings to twenty-three to the credit of Ingalls. The ladies selected were Miss Maggie Wynkoop, of Hudson, New York, as "Queen of Love and Beauty," and Misses Jennie McNeil, Ella Carlisle and Lizzie Latta, of Lancaster, as respectively the first, second and third maids of honor; the coronation address was delivered by Hon. Charles D. Martin and the procession was reformed and escorted the ladies to their homes in the city.

The fifth and last tournament was held at Columbus, August 23, 1877, in which the knights named rode in the following order:

D. C. Applegate; J. Allen Hunter; George W. Hazlett; L. D. Turner; Joseph G. Wells; J. A. Dennis; L. Kaemmerer; George S. Warner; Thomas M. Lynn; R. H. Convers; Moses H. Bell and H. C. Greiner.

The Columbus Cadets, headed by their own band, acted as escort to the knights and a parade was had through the principal streets of the East End; the judges were R. S. Mershon, of Zanesville; John G. Thompson, of Columbus, and Captain George N. Stone, of Cincinnati; and the time keepers were M. H. Neil and T. F. West, of Columbus. The charge to the knights was delivered by Hon. DeWitt C. Jones, and was a masterpiece of chivalric expression.

Kaemmerer secured ten rings and the distinction of naming the queen; Hunter and Wells each obtained nine rings and the tie was broken in favor of Wells, and Lynn won eight, but being a benedict relinquished his honors to Warner, the one-handed knight. C. C. Ingalls represented the unknown knight, but in the contest which followed with the successful knight in the regular joust, he secured an aggregate of twelve rings to nineteen by Kaemmerer, who maintained his victory. Miss Mary Case was designated as "Queen of Love and Beauty," and Misses Belle Gardner, Libbie Holt and Florence Todd as the maids of honor, and the crowning address was delivered by Hon. S. K. Donavon, and the fair ladies were then escorted to their homes.

Many distinguished statesmen and lovers of athletic sports were in attendance and the compliments upon the skill and courteous bearing of the Knights were profuse. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was served to the Knights at Stevenson's dining rooms and the tournaments of the Knights of Ivanhoe became a memory.

The skill required to secure the rings and the speed attained by the riders, is deserving of consideration. The 150 yards were required to be covered in not more than thirteen seconds, or at a speed of one mile in two and one-half minutes; the average time was ten seconds, or a mile in less than two minutes. Good running horses were necessary, and to secure the animals' best efforts, guide them under the arches and at the same time insert the lance into a ring *two inches in diameter*, at intervals of *two seconds* demanded a keen eye and steady hand in addition to the other equestrian accomplishments.

HARRISON BALL OF 1840.

The political campaign of 1840 is historic, especially in the West, and in the great whig procession of July 4, 1840, at Zanesville, the whigs of Jefferson township brought an immense, hollow ball, built at Dresden, and drawn by four black horses. It was a perfect sphere, thirteen feet in diameter, emblematical of the thirteen original states, covered with painted canvass and revolved in an axle through the center and supported on a frame, constructed for the purpose, and adapted to be placed on an ordinary wagon.

The ground color of the ball was light cream and of the frame, black; a broad, sky-blue band encircling the equator, the space south of it being divided into thirteen parts for the original states and that north into a similar number for the corresponding number of new states; the dividing stripes were red with green lines on each side. On the blue equator in large white letters was the inscription: "Revolutions never go backward, Harrison, Tyler, Corwin, Reform."

Brown bands were also drawn at the arctic and antarctic circles; on the former, in white letters: "The Whigs of Dresden, M. C. O., to the Whigs of the Union, Greeting: Keep the Ball Rolling." Within the arctic circle, in large, black letters, was inscribed: "Columbus, the capital of Ohio," and in smaller letters: "Out with the spoilers. Down with tyrants. Up with the State House and Corwin, Tip and Tyler."

On the antarctic band, in similar letters was: "Credit and Commerce. No Subterfuges," and within the circle, in large, black letters: "District of Columbia," and within that, in smaller letters: "The Heart of the Republic Throbs High for Liberty. She Sounds the Alarm. Out With the Vandals."

Around each pole a small space was painted black, and the remainder of the ball was devoted to the inscriptions of the state, the old states being thus inscribed:

New Hampshire: Her granite hills, monumental glories amid political thralldom.

Massachusetts: Rocked the cradle, lighted beacon fires, opened the drama of American liberty, defends the Constitution.

Connecticut: Matty, scamper to Kinderhook before that ball overtakes you.

Rhode Island: Little, but chock full of whigs.

New York: Louder than Niagara roars dismissal to her recreant sons. Can't come it, Matty.

New Jersey: The battle ground of the Revolution and of the Constitution. Tyrants shall respect her soil.

Pennsylvania: The keystone of an arch, casting out her Goths and Vandals. No reduction of wages.

Delaware: Little, noble sister. Whig all over.

Maryland: Her old time lines forming in the mountains will march to victory.

Virginia: Mother of Presidents. Foe to tyrants. Down, down with Van. Harrison and Tyler are coming.

North Carolina: Old Rip Van Winkle is wide awake at last.

South Carolina: The prairie fire is kindling in her Palmetto tops, watered by Calhounism.

Georgia: "A troop is coming." Troup's friends to the rescue. Boys, do you hear that?

The new states were thus delineated:

Maine: A Sampson in a Delilah's lap. Rouse or be shorn of thy locks.

Vermont: Like her ever green mountains, unchangably whig.

Ohio: In her bosom cherishes the Nation's pride, the Nation's Hope. Under the shade of her Buckeye the land will sing for joy.

Indiana: Tippecanoe, old Tip the battle ground and convention alike immortalized. Nobly defends her defenders.

Illinois: The prairies are on fire and the Kinderhook antelope scudding before it.

Michigan: At first a dark, raging water; now clear and beautiful.

Kentucky: Enlisting for a second campaign under her old, tried commander.

Tennessee: Mourns her martyred son and embraces his principles.

Alabama: Shows signs of intention to "take care" of herself. Amos, hands off.

Mississippi: Her political streams turbid and troubled are beginning to run clear.

Louisiana: Great inlet of the great valley that will soon let out its Van Buren.

Arkansas: Trying hard to run Matty up Salt river.

Missouri: Expurge the great Expurger. Keep the ball rolling.

After the festivities of the day, the whigs of Jefferson township presented the ball to the Central Tippecanoe Club of Zanesville, with the request that it be kept rolling; the donors were assured that their desire should be complied with, and it was effectually carried out, and the ball sent to all the principal whig meetings throughout the country and finally landed at the home of Henry Clay, at Lexington, Kentucky.

CHAPTER XII.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, COMPRISINGS BANKS, MUSKINGUM BANK, FRANKLIN BANK, MUSKINGUM BRANCH BANK, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OLD CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, UNION NATIONAL BANK, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, DEPOSIT BANK OF C. C. RUSSELL & CO. PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, GUARDIAN TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, ZANESVILLE AND AMERICAN BANKS, HOME BUILDING COMPANY AND ANTECEDENT COMPANIES, HOMESTEAD BUILDING AND SAVINGS COMPANY AND ANTECEDENT COMPANIES, EQUITABLE BUILDING COMPANY, MUSKINGUM BUILDING COMPANY, WEST AND SOUTH ZANESVILLE, WORKINGMEN'S, MECHANIC'S, BUCKEYE AND CITY BUILDING COMPANIES, ECONOMY, FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BUILDING COMPANIES, OHIO SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

BANKS.

Some practical lessons in finance may be learned by studying the methods practiced in the early days of Zanesville; they were not peculiar to the town, but arose from the necessities which prevailed in all localities. Money is needed only where business is done and commodities are exchanged in quantities greater than the parties to the exchange require for personal use. Barter was prevalent in the early days and merchants exchanged their stock for other goods, but small money was required for change, etc., and as coin was scarce, individuals, firms and corporations issued paper money called "shinplasters." They were issued in denominations of a fip (6 1-4 cents), a levy (12 1-2 cents), a bit (25 cents), two bits (50 cents) and three bits (75 cents). Rival merchants hoarded the issues of competitors, strung them on a thread and when a sum was obtained that would embarrass the issuer to redeem, they were presented and payment demanded; frequently this unexpected claim worked ruin to the issuer, as bank notes were difficult to secure. Such money was capital to the issuer and he desired the notes to circulate, and their withdrawal was a source of irritation to the solvent issuer, but as they were so universally emitted their value was never known and much was worthless and never was redeemed.

A secret political society, of which Samuel Goff was president, and called the Round Rig Society, issued notes with the emblem of the order, a spade enclosed in a circle, printed on one side. The organization was in affiliation with the French revolutionists, and introduced by Genet, the French minister, who threatened President

Washington; it favored the separation of the western country from the United States, and the formation of a western empire.

The town issued shinplasters and one in existence reads:

"6 1-4 cents. Treasurer of the town of Zanesville, pay the bearer, in current bank notes, six and one-fourth cents on the presentation of orders amounting to five dollars. Zanesville, May 27, 1837. "Isaac Spangler, President."

"James Crosby, Recorder."

Before the days of banks, merchants going East, went in parties for mutual protection, with their money in saddle bags, and sometimes coin was shipped in barrels in which hot beeswax had been run and the coin imbedded, the barrel being sent by road teams over the mountains as freight.

The early banking interests of Zanesville and Putnam were identical; whatever rivalry may have existed in other lines of business there was none in banking and Zanesville capital was freely subscribed for Putnam men to handle; it is very probable that in this respect the dashing Virginian recognized the superiority of the prudent, methodical Yankee.

THE MUSKINGUM BANK

was the first financial organization of the county and was incorporated by the General Assembly, February 12, 1812, while Zanesville was still the state capital, but nine days later the Legislature adjourned and the city fell from the eminence of a state capital to the common place of a county seat. As the state treasurer's office was vacated the incorporators asked and were granted permission to occupy it as a banking room, but for some reason, not learned, it was not used and about September the bank was opened in the Burnham Tavern in Putnam, with Isaac Van Horne as president, and Ebenezer Granger as cashier, with Ebenezer Buckingham, A. M. Laughlin, John Mathews, Wyllys Silliman, Robert Fulton, Jeffrey Price, Joseph F. Munro, A. H. Wood, John McIntire, J. Hazlett, M. Dillon and Arius Nye as stockholders.

January 4, 1819, David J. Marple, who had succeeded to the cashiership, disappeared with a large sum of money and on the 9th Horace Nye was deputized and given credentials to search for Marple, who was found and returned to Putnam, where he surrendered all his property to Ebenezer Buckingham, president, but the amount was insufficient to make good the deficit and his bondsmen were obliged to pay the remainder. In 1822 Marple constructed a trading boat and freighted it with goods for Texan points and never returned.

During some period of its existence the bank was conducted in Zanesville, at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, but no records have been secured to establish the dates; several reverses were sustained, public confidence was impaired and the bank went out of business, but was reorganized about 1829-30, with Ebenezer Buckingham as president and Solomon Sturges as cashier; the degree of solidity it attained is evinced in the fact that during the universal panic of 1837 it and the Bank of Pittsburg, of Pittsburg, were the *only two banks in the United States which did not repudiate their paper.* In 1845 the bank went out of business, its last officers being Alva Buckingham, president, and B. H. Buckingham, cashier.

Banking rooms were maintained on the site of the Stolzenbach store and Black's Music Hall, in early days, but whether they were locations of the institutions named herein or of other banks, it has been impossible to determine.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

The act of the General Assembly of February 24, 1816, "to incorporate the stockholders of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company" conveyed the power to conduct a bank, but it was never exercised, and the next bank was the Zanesville Bank, which was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, January 13, 1832, and organized with D. W. Rhodes as president and Charles C. Gilbert as cashier; it was succeeded in 1845 by the Franklin Bank, with Daniel Brush as president, John Peters as cashier, and with the following and perhaps others as stockholders: Ebenezer and Alva Buckingham, Solomon and H. Sturges, J. V. Cushing; its rooms were in Fourth street on the site of the present People's Savings Bank, and its business was concluded about 1861-2, before its charter expired, perhaps in consequence of the legislation by the national government respecting state banks.

MUSKINGUM BRANCH

of the State Bank of Ohio was organized in 1848 with a capital of $100,000.00; H. M. Kearney was president and D. C. Convers, cashier, and when the war occurred it was necessary, to continue the banking business, to organize under the National Banking act, and the Muskingum National Bank was chartered, in 1864, with a capital of $100,000.00, and Daniel Applegate, as president, and D. C. Convers, as cashier; the banking room was in the northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, familiar for more than a generation as a pharmacy corner; as the stockholders were largely interested in the First National Bank, the Muskingum National consolidated with its rival and discontinued business January 14, 1871.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

A charter was issued October 13, 1863, for the First National Bank of Zanesville, and November 10, 1863, it was formally organized with Peter Black as president, C. C. Russell, cashier, and Joseph Black, John A. Adams, E. E. Fillmore, C. C. Hildreth, M. D., and W. A. Graham, directors. The capital was $100,000.00, but when the Muskingum National consolidated the combined capital of $200,000.00 was continued; the charter was extended in 1883 and again in 1903 and the sterling institution is styled "Zanesville's Grand Old Bank."

Upon the death of Mr. Black the presidency was given W. A. Graham, July 11, 1878, and he directed the policy of the bank for twenty-five years, survived all his contemporaries and retired from active service January 14, 1903, and was succeeded by Mr. C. Stolzenbach.

Mr. Edward Martin became cashier February 18, 1869, and February 8, 1873, Mr. George H. Stewart was chosen assistant cashier, and January 14, 1874, was made cashier. Upon the retirement of Dr. Graham and the accession of Mr. Stolzenbach, Mr. Stewart was made vice president in addition to cashier, but August 10, 1903, Mr. W. P. Sharer was elected cashier. October 11, 1902, the bank was designated as a United States Depository.

THE OLD CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

The building in which this strong fiduciary institution is located is the oldest continuous banking room in the city. The contemplated retirement of the Franklin Bank caused the organization of the Franklin Banking Company, a partnership by Daniel Brush, C. W. Potwin and C. E. Robins, who opened for business in this building; in about a year Robins retired and the firm was Brush and Potwin; later A. V. Smith purchased the Brush interest and the firm was Potwin and Smith. December 13, 1863, the Second National Bank succeeded to the business, with C. W. Potwin as president, and A. V. Smith as cashier, and the voluntary liquidation of the institution, December 15, 1872, has been regarded as a commercial error. The business was continued by A. H. Brown and A. V. Smith, as partners, under the name of the Muskingum Valley Bank, and was discontinued in the panic of 1873, without loss to the creditors; C. W. Potwin and A. V. Smith then associated as C. W. Potwin and Company and conducted a deposit business until July 1, 1881, when the partnership was dissolved, May 11, 1881.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

was organized with a capital of $200,000.00 and the following officers and directors: Joseph T. Gorsuch, president; W. M. Shinnick, vice president; Francis Wedge, Perry Wiles, F. B. Abbott, Charles H. Jones, G. H. Fauley, with A. V. Smith as cashier. January 20, 1885, H. C. Van Voorhis succeeded to the presidency, which he resigned August 2, 1893, upon his election to Congress, but the resignation was not accepted, and as Mr. Shinnick did not desire to be actively engaged in business he resigned the vice-presidency and Willis Bailey was elected in his place, August 4, and acted as president until January 9, 1894, when he was chosen president and Mr. Shinnick again became vice president. June 24, 1895, H. A. Sharpe, who had been assistant cashier, was elected cashier, and September 17, 1898, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage designated the bank as a United States depository. Upon the expiration of the charter of the Citizens' National Bank

THE OLD CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

succeeded to the business, May 11, 1901, with the following directors: Willis Bailey, president; Joseph Shaw, vice president; Charles Brendel, Rufus C. Burton, Samuel A. Weller, John B. Owens, W. W. Harper and S. R. Wells, with H. A. Sharpe as cashier. The banking rooms were thoroughly overhauled and refitted in the most modern style, with the latest appliances for safety and convenience, the business, during the remodeling, being conducted in the treasurer's room in the court house. Mr. Wells retired from the directory and was succeeded by John F. Brown and upon the death of Willis Bailey, his son, Willis A. Bailey, was elected a director. Mr. Bailey's sudden death, in February, 1905, and Mr. Van Voorhis' long Congressional career terminating March 4, the coincidence of the events caused the re-election of Mr. Van Voorhis, February 13, 1905, to the presidency of the bank.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

The Union Bank building is also an old banking location, a private bank having been conducted in it in the late sixties or early seventies. The Union Bank, with $60,000.00 capital, was formed, as a partnership, December 16, 1872, with A. M. Huston as president and John J. Ingalls as cashier; about 1878 the capital was reduced to $32,000.00 and F. J. L. Blandy was elected president; at his death, in 1884, James

Herdman became president, and upon the death of Mr. Ingalls, in February, 1890, W. H. Pierpoint was chosen cashier. The business had been very prosperous and had paid an annual dividend of eight per cent., and when the partnership was dissolved in 1890 a dividend of 77 per cent. of accumulated surplus was distributed. The preparation of the papers for the conversion of the institution into a national bank had been completed prior to the death of Mr. Ingalls and May 12, 1890,

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

was organized, with a capital of $150,000.00 and the following directors: James Herdman, president; Mendall Churchill, vice president; Albert W. Train, John Hoge, Henry C. Werner, Julius Frank, W. M. Shinnick, Jr., with Edward Martin, cashier, and W. H. Pierpoint, assistant cashier. In January, 1895, at the request of President Herdman, John Hoge was chosen as his successor, and in January, 1903, Mr. Hoge retired, in a similar manner, in favor of W. B. Cosgrave. In May, 1897, Mr. Martin's health became so impaired he resigned and W. H. Pierpoint was chosen cashier, and H. J. W. Smith, assistant cashier. The changes in the directory have been: In July, 1891, W. B. Cosgrave succeeded A. W. Train, deceased; in January, 1895, W. M. Bateman was chosen in the place of M. Churchill, removed from the city; in January, 1896, T. J. McDermott succeeded H. C. Werner, removed from the city; in January, 1902, George A. Stanbery was selected in place of James Herdman, deceased; in January, 1905, P. D. McCann succeeded T. J. McDermott.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

George Brown, as sole proprietor, opened the Commercial Bank, July 10, 1899, in the rooms of The Equitable Building Company, 508 Main street, and March 22, 1901, obtained a charter for the Commercial National Bank, which was opened for business in the same rooms April 10, 1901, with a paid-in capital of $100,000.00, and the following directors: J. B. Hunter, president; M. W. Hissey, vice president; George Brown, cashier; H. D. Munson, H. C. Shepherd, A. J. Sheppard, David Schmid, Samuel E. Perry, Jacob Coplin. In consequence of a change in the control of the stock, on Saturday, January 17, 1903, the following directors were chosen: Newton P. Sturtz, president; M. W. Hissey, vice president; C. M. Ludman, Harry Bethel, Harry L. Greiner, Ira L. Sturtz and Arthur J. Sheppard, with John C. Saner, cashier, and Theo. D. McCaddon, teller; on the same day the property of the bank was moved to a room in the Times-Recorder building, in South Fifth street, where business was resumed Monday, January 19; the room at southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, in former years a well-known banking location, was secured and fitted up in modern style for the bank's occupancy, and in May, 1903, the removal was made.

THE SECURITY TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY

was formally organized April 7, 1905, to conduct a trust business in all its various lines, and the following board of directors was elected: R. H. Evans, E. A. Evans, J. B. Anderson, L. M. Elwell, H. L. Greiner, M. W. Hissey, I. L. Shurtz, N. P. Shurtz, J. C. Saner, W. C. Atkinson, John P. Mourin, F. B. Fell, Simon Linser, H. C. Warner, H. E. Printz, C. A. Baird, Robert J. King, Frank C. McCaddon, W. B. Deacon and W. E. Lloyd, of Zanesville; E. M. Kennedy and John Erwin, of McConnelsville; W. D. Guilbert, of Columbus; E. O. Townsend, of Mansfield; C. W. Reynolds, of Beverly; W. B. Hiteschew, of Parkersburg.

The officers chosen from the directory were: R. H. Evans, president; N. P. Shurtz, first vice president; H. E. Printz, second vice president; W. G. Atkinson, third vice president; W. B. Hiteschew, secretary; J. C. Saner, treasurer; W. B. Deacon, S. Linser and W. E. Lloyd, in connection with the officers as executive committee.

THE DEPOSIT BANK OF C. C. RUSSELL & COMPANY.

Charles C. Russell, Thomas L. Jewett and Hugh J. Jewett began business June 15, 1869, as the Deposit Bank of C. C. Russell and Company, at the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets; Thomas L. Jewett died and Hugh J. Jewett retired, and March 13, 1880, the firm was C. C. Russell, Thomas Griffith, William Price and Charles M. Gattrell; the death of Mr. Russell did not affect the business, but Mr. Griffith made no provision in his will for a continuance of the enterprise in the interest of his estate, and Wm. Price and C. M. Gattrell, as surviving partners, on August 28, 1894, gave notice that the business would be wound up and that no new business would be received. The liquidation proved tedious and expensive, a receiver was appointed and the courts were engaged for a long time in adjusting the claims which arose by reason of the different periods during which the partners were interested.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

was organized by T. F. Spangler and William J. Atwell, in 1889, and was incorporated under the state banking laws of Ohio, and began busi-

ness November 1, 1889, with the following directors:

John Hoge, Alexander Grant, C. Stolzenbach, Willis Bailey, T. F. Spangler, M. Churchill, W. T. Perry, James Buckingham and William J. Atwell.

The officers were: T. F. Spangle, president; Willis Bailey, first vice president; C. Stolzenbach, second vice president; William J. Atwell, secretary and cashier.

The history of the bank, as reflected by its annual statements, has been one of constant growth in financial strength and popularity, until it is one of the largest savings banks in southeastern Ohio, and one of Zanesville's most substantial institutions. At the close of the fifth years' business the resources were $263,319.26, and at the last statement $1,069,740.81. It carries accounts with not less than five thousand individuals, and in its fifteen years' history has had no change in its active officers, and only two in its directory.

The present directors are: John Hoge, C. Stolzenbach, T. F. Spangler, Alexander Grant, W. T. Perry, James Buckingham, John C. Harris, George A. Stanbery and William T. Atwell, and the officers are: T. F. Spangler, president; John Hoge, first vice president; C. Stolzenbach, second vice president; William J. Atwell, cashier; Charles T. Atwell, assistant cashier.

The bank began business in one room in the Memorial building, at the corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley, and in 1894 moved to the corner room in the Clarendon building; in 1903 it moved into its own modern five-story brick structure on Fourth street, opposite the court house, and possesses as handsome and well equipped bank and office building as may be found in the state.

THE GUARDIAN TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

was incorporated May 17, 1900, and was formally organized May 29, 1900, at the banking room of the People's Savings Bank, in the Clarendon building, Main and Fourth streets; the paid-in capital was $50,000.00, and the first board of directors were:

John Hoge, president; T. F. Spangler, first vice president and manager; Willis Bailey, second vice president; C. Stolzenbach, third vice president; F. A. Durban, general counsel; E. S. Grant, S. A. Weller, U. H. Brown, W. W. Harper, W. B. Cosgrave, Joseph Shaw, John C. Harris, George A. Stanley, James Herdman, W. T. Perry. In addition to the officers named William J. Atwell was chosen secretary and treasurer, and Charles T. Atwell, assistant secretary.

The executive committee was John Hoge, C. Stolzenbach, G. A. Stanbery, Joseph Shaw, Willis Bailey, W. B. Cosgrave, T. F. Spangler.

Upon the removal of the People's Bank to its modern building, the Trust Company was installed therein, where it acts in all the trust capacities of executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, receiver or assignee.

The only changes which have occurred in the official organization have been occasioned by death: Mr. F. H. Herdman succeeded James Herdman as director, and upon the death of Mr. Bailey, in 1905, the following were made:

THE ZANESVILLE BANK

was opened by John W. King as a personal deposit and discount bank, in 1884, in the room still occupied by the institution, adjoining the People's Savings Bank, in what was formerly the Atheneum building, in Fourth street, opposite the court house. In 1900 Gus Stern and H. M. Eaton purchased the business and have since conduced it as originally started by Mr. King.

THE AMERICAN BANK

was organized January 19, 1903, as a partnership to conduct a deposit and discount bank at No. 508 Main street, in the rooms of the Equitable Building Company; the capital was $15,000.00, and the officers were: J. B. Hunter, president; F. C. Dietz, vice president; George Brown, cashier; H. C. Shepherd, assistant cashier. During the fall of 1904 Mr. Brown purchased the interest of his partners and has since conducted the business on personal account.

THE PUTNAM BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

was incorporated March 2, 1869, and was organized March 17, 1869, with a capital of $200,000.00 in shares of $100.00 each. The first directors were: Henry Jones, president; John Clark, vice president; Perry Wiles, H. Sturges, James Buckingham, J. Randall, J. B. Williams, Caleb D. Caldwell and James C. Gillespie; the other officers were: W. E. Guthrie, secretary, and A. V. Smith, treasurer. The association was of the terminating class and closed business December 1, 1875, and to continue the operations before the dissolution of the Putnam the

MUTUAL BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

was organized May 16, 1874, with Henry Jones, president; W. E. Guthrie, secretary, but the remainder of the official list cannot be found, the

officers and members were about the same as in the predecessor; this association was of the same class and wound up its affairs in 1880, and the same method of perpetuating the business was followed by organizing the

HOME BUILDING COMPANY

on March 1, 1880, with the following gentlemen as directors: Henry Jones, president; J. B. Allen, vice president; Harvey Darlinton, J. M. Lane, George M. Jewett, W. C. Townsend, J. M. Bonnett, James T. Irvine, John P. Ford. The other officers were: Jefferson Van Horne, secretary; William Price, treasurer, and John R. Stonesipher, attorney. The business was conducted at (new) number 505 Main street, in the Zane House building, where its successor has remained; this company was also of the terminating class and closed out its affairs in 1886, and in anticipation thereof another company was formed on the permanent plan and styled the

HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS COMPANY,

which was organized June 1, 1886, by the election of the following directors: Henry Jones, president; Harvey Darlinton, vice president; John M. Lane, John N. Steiner, John P. Ford, John W. Gates, James H. Alexander, James T. Irvine, William C. Townsend, William M. Bateman and W. S. Drake. The other officers were: Jefferson Van Horne, treasurer, and T. J. McDermott, attorney; this company is conducting business in the same rooms at present.

The first savings bank in Zanesville was opened under the auspices of the Mutual Building and Savings Association, in 1875; Mr. Jones' health became impaired and he requested the directors to select some one to relieve him, or close the savings feature, and the latter alternative was preferred, the depositors paid in full and the institution closed during the fall of 1879; Mr. Jones' health having been restored, when the Home Building Company was formed the savings feature was restored.

THE HOMESTEAD BUILDING AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

The Zanesville Building Association was organized in 1867, with Frank A. Thompson president; George D. Gibbons, secretary; Alexander Grant, treasurer; A. W. Train, attorney; Daniel Applegate, Thomas Griffith, Peter Black and Thomas Durban, directors.

The Muskingum Building Association was organized December 20, 1872, in accordance with a charter issued November 21, 1872, to succeed the Zanesville Building Association, with a capital of 2,500 shares of $200.00 each; the dues were twenty-five cents per share per week; withdrawals were prohibited and stock could be obtained only by purchasing from some one desiring to sell, or by paying accrued dues to the association, and if the holder of shares was unable to continue the payments, and could not secure a purchaser the amount paid in was in danger of being forfeited to the association in fines for failure to make payments promptly. The officers were Thomas Durban, president; E. S. Garner, vice president; Alexander Grant, treasurer; C. T. DeVelling, secretary; Peter Black, Thomas Griffith, George D. Gibbons, D. T. Johnson, W. H. Mcowen, directors; Hon. L. P. Marsh, attorney. As this association matured, to accommodate new members,

The McIntire Building Association was incorporated June 22, 1877, and was organized July 30, 1877, in the rear room now occupied by Judge Granger, as law office; the capital was divided into 2,000 shares of $15.00 each. The officers were: J. J. L. Blandy, president; Charles W. Fletcher, vice president; Alexander Grant, treasurer; Thomas Griffith, Daniel Applegate, Thomas Lindsay, John W. Conrade, R. B. Brown, Henry L. Korte, Directors; T. F. Spangler, secretary.

The Union Building Association was incorporated March 5, 1880, with a capital of 2,500 shares of $100.00 each, with Thomas Griffith, president; W. A. Graham, vice president; Alexander Grant, treasurer; Thomas Lindsay, Francis Wedge, Robert Silvey, Frederick Geiger and Thomas M. Gattrell, directors; T. F. Spangler, secretary and attorney.

The foregoing companies were all terminating in form and were associated and not competitive organizations; the experience gained persuaded the managers that a permanent form of organization, which would permit members to enter or retire at pleasure, would be not only more profitable but popular, and protect members against losses from inability to sell current stock or meet weekly dues; incorporation papers were issued February 26, 1884, for a permanent company and June 10, 1884,

The Homestead Building and Savings Company was organized in Mr. T. F. Spangler's office, in the Opera Block, and the directors then chosen met on the 13th and organized as follows: Robert Silvey, president; George D. Gibbons, vice president; Alexander Grant, treasurer; T. W. Gattrel, Robert Fulton, Joseph Shaw, Thomas S. Black, C. Stolzenbach, Thomas Griffith, directors; T. F. Spangler, secretary and attorney. The only changes which have occurred in this harmonious official family have been made by death; Messrs. Griffith, Gattrell, Black and Silvey have died, and the vacancies have been filled by electing John Hoge president, W. E. Guthrie and T. F. Spangler, directors. The new company now occupies handsomely furnished rooms in the People's Bank building in Fourth street opposite the court house.

EQUITABLE BUILDING COMPANY.

October 14, 1887, S. F. Edgar, Ferdinand C. Dietz, W. P. Wells, Horace D. Munson, jr.; Addison W. Richards, George Brown, A. V. Smith, N. H. Moore, A. T. Baker, S. W. Clark and William J. Finley executed articles of association which were filed with the Secretary of State, and on the 17th he issued a certificate of incorporation to the Equitable Building Company; October 20 the company was organized by electing the incorporators as directors and the following officers: F. C. Dietz, president; A. W. Richards, vice president; George Brown, secretary; A. V. Smith, treasurer.

The first offices were in the Opera Block, and about 1890 were removed to the Memorial Building; about 1894 a lease was made of a building on Main street, opposite the present rooms, where the business was conducted until April 1, 1899, when the building at 508 Main street was occupied, the structure having been purchased and fitted up to accommodate the large business of the company.

The Citizens' National Bank was depository until the organization of the Commercial National Bank, and upon the withdrawal of the latter from the Equitable Building the American Bank became depository.

MUSKINGUM BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation were issued March 11, 1902, for the formation of the Muskingum Building and Loan Company, and March 12 directors were chosen as follows: C. F. Hearing, one year; John Blankenbuhler and M. Luby, two years; W. W. Harper and J. H. Shipps, three years. March 24 the board organized by electing W. W. Harper, president; M. Luby, vice president; C. C. Griffiths, secretary and attorney; W. B. Cosgrave, treasurer. Business room was secured in the Bailey building, in Fourth street, opposite the court house, and no change has been made in the directory, officers or location since organization.

The West and South Zanesville Building Association was organized among the earliest in the city, but no record of its career is extant; David Lee was the first president, and Imri Richards the first secretary, and such men as Austin Berry and Thomas Drake were its directors; W. T. Gray was its last secretary, and as the association was of the terminating class, it passed out of existence with a record of successful operation, and the satisfaction to the officers of having materially contributed to the improvement of the two villages it was formed to advance.

The Workingmen's Building Association was incorporated May 5, 1875, on the terminating plan, but no record of its operations has been obtained.

The Mechanics' Building Company was incorporated October 27, 1883, on the terminating plan, and was successfully closed out in accordance with the computations. Some of the officers and members incorporated

The Buckeye Building and Loan Company, February 20, 1888, on the permanent plan, and organized the company for business July 26, 1888; it was unfortunate in some of its operations and June 12, 1899, its business was entrusted to F. M. Ford, E. M. Ayers and R. L. Holland, as trustees, who have been closing up its affairs and eighty per cent. has been paid to the creditors to date.

The City Building Company was incorporated May 11, 1890, on the permanent plan, and operated largely in South Zanesville, a "boom" project; the investments sustained heavy shrinkage, and the company went out of business and was an unfortunate enterprise for all who had an interest in it.

The Economy Building and Loan Company was incorporated February 18, 1887, to operate on the permanent plan and the following directors and officers were chosen at the organization of the company, February 23, 1887: R. D. Schultz, president; T. J. Barton and John M. Bonnett, vice presidents; Henry R. Stanbery, secretary and attorney; H. A. Sharpe, treasurer; W. M. Shinnick, jr., Charles F. Hatton, E. R. Sullivan, John N. Steiner, William F. Beaumont, Ed F. Dillon and Henry C. Werner.

The Farmers' Building and Loan Company was incorporated on the permanent plan and organized June 18, 1889, and January 7, 1905, consolidated with and merged into the Economy Building and Loan Company.

The Citizens' Building and Savings Company was incorporated September 19, 1887, on the permanent plan, and was organized October 28, 1887, with the following directors: Mendal Churchill, president; Thomas E. Richards and Edgar M. Hatton, vice presidents; Robert D. Schultz, T. J. Barton, M. D.; Henry C. Werner, H. Eugene Printz, Thomas S. Murphy, William F. Beaumont, Julius Frank, John J. Thomas and John N. Steiner. In addition, Henry R. Stanbery was elected secretary and attorney, and George H. Stewart, treasurer. The number of directors was in later years reduced to nine.

The Ohio Safe Deposit and Trust Company was incorporated September 21, 1889, and was organized April 15, 1890, by electing the following directors: Thomas E. Richards, president; T.

J. Barton, first vice president; W. M. Shinnick, jr., second vice president; Henry R. Stanbery, manager and cashier; W. A. Graham, A. H. Bonnett, Wilbur F. McCoy, W. N. Werner, Thomas H. Fogarty, John N. Steiner, I. N. Clossman, Alexander Grant, S. A. Baldwin, T. J. Davis, M. D., and William Kirk. The company acts as a safe deposit company only and does not accept trusts; the number of its directors has been reduced to seven; the banking room is at No. 11 South Fifth street, and the Economy, Farmers' and Citizens' Building companies occupy the same rooms.

Among the early building companies, on the terminating plan, and which successfully closed out their business, were the Pataskala Building Association, incorporated February 6, 1873; People's Building Company, incorporated March 6, 1880, and the Germania Building Association.

The record of the financial institutions of the city is one to which no taint of dishonest practices attaches, and the losses which have been sustained were the results of incompetency, errors of judgment or inattention to conservative banking methods, and not attributable to corrupt practices of the officials, when more strenuous (?) measures indicate a greater measure of success, the inclination to imitate is strong, but the record of nearly a century of happy results ought to admonish the bank officials and the depositors that the lack of ruins along the road of conservatism is a more agreeable prospect than the wrecks which are spread so frequently along the highways of what has been recently so aptly styled "frenzied finance."

CHAPTER XIII.

PROMINENT PRIVATE STRUCTURES AND INSTITUTIONS, COMPRISING PUBLIC HALLS, THE ZANE HOUSE, THE ANTHENEUM, THE JOHN MCINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME, SCHULTZ OPERA HOUSE, WELLER'S THEATER, ZANESVILLE CITY HOSPITAL, GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, HELEN PURCELL HOME.

PUBLIC HALLS.

The first rooms employed for public meetings and amusements were the concert room in the Burnham Tavern, in Putnam, the school room in the Frazey Tavern, corner of Sixth street and Locust alley, and the Senate Chamber in the court house, but the first room designed and furnished for dramatic performances was in the second story of a three-story brick building, on the east side of Fifth street, north of Main, erected in 1818, as an addition to the two-story frame hotel, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. The room was 28 by 78 feet, adapted to ball, concert and theatrical purposes, and at the time was reputed to be the largest and finest west of the mountains; it contained a portable stage and scenes, with benches for an audience, and Miss Julia Dean is said to have made her debut in this room, when five years of age. The building was razed when the opera block was erected.

The antiquated, two-story brick building, still standing on the west side of Potter alley, between Main street and Fountain alley, was erected in 1826, by "Joe" Stacy, proprietor of the Stacy House, and was known as Stacy's saloon, although no liquor was sold in it. A thirst parlor was maintained in a room on Main street, at about the site of Nye's drug store, and from it a large arbor, covered with grape vines, extended to the brick building in the rear, and the fruit was pressed into wine, and sold in the Main street room. The brick building had windows on the east or alley side, but they opened upon a hall or narrow entry, and two of the rooms on the ground floor had no windows, and sounds from the interior were not audible upon the outside; these rooms were used for gambling purposes, although public sentiment was not so strong against the practice, and the knights of the pasteboards were not pursued with so much persistence by the officers of the law as in the present day, and the shelter of the arbor was welcomed by many who were attracted to the rooms where "the fool and his money are soon parted." The second floor was fitted as an assembly room, concert hall and theater, and the association below did not detract from its popularity as a reputable place of assembly. In 1854 the structure became the property of L. P. Bailey, and was used in the production of organs, pianos and the fine cabinet work for which he and his son, Howard, were so noted.

During the winter of 1831-2 two traveling theatrical companies occupied the boards in Zanesville for thirty-nine consecutive nights, an engagement which the city could not sustain in its present more metropolitan dimensions, but traditions vary as to which of the above mentioned assembly rooms were occupied.

Other assembly rooms were opened in the present brick building at the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and the "City Hall," in the third story of the brick building still standing at the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, but those described became secondary in attractiveness when the second floor of the Odd Fellows' building, and the Nevitt and Dixon hall, in the third story of the building still standing at the northwest corner of Main and Seventh streets, were opened for public uses.

The first room permanently fitted for theatricals was Black's Music Hall, erected in 1862, on the south side of Main street, east of Third, and

THE ZANE HOUSE

as it appeared until the Opera Block was erected; the gabled building was a livery stable, which with the three story portion of the Zane gave place to the present Opera Block. The balcony shown was a popular place of assembly for the ladies of the hotel and friends.

now occupied by Zanesville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as lodge and club rooms. A balcony was thrown across the width of the room, at the Main street end and the stage occupied the Locust alley end; in the rear of the auditorium the floor was slightly elevated, but the greater portion of the floor was level, and as there was no law at the time requiring the removal of headgear, a sight of the stage was obtained usually only by continued contortion of the head and shoulders. Upon the opening of Schultz' Opera House, undoubtedly the most popular building ever erected in the city, the Music Hall's occupation, like Othello's, was gone.

ZANE HOUSE.

In 1806 Gen. Van Horne erected a two-story frame hotel building at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, which was opened by Benom Peirce; several landlords succeeded him and in 1818 the proprietor constructed a three-story brick addition, thirty-one by eighty feet, along Fifth street. The owner died in 1825, and his widow removed the original frame and replaced it by a three-story brick to correspond with the addition, and a portion of the frame hotel was moved to the second lot north of the Second Presbyterian church, on Fifth street, and converted into a dwelling, so long known as the N. G. Abbot residence, and still standing and occupied as a residence.

In 1855-6 the fourth story was added to the corner building and this erection of 1825 still remains with its eighty years, a specimen of the substantial handiwork of the craftsmen of that day. When the name of Zane House was applied to the hostelry has not been ascertained, but it was a famous house of entertainment in its day, and was closed as a hotel upon the opening of the Clarendon about 1878.

ATHENEUM.

December 19, 1827, a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a reading society; Alexander Harper presided, and Alfred Martin acted as secretary; articles of association for the Zanesville Atheneum were adopted, and December 22, 1828, the organization was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, the corporate authority being vested in Alexander Harper, Charles B. Goddard, Richard Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, William A. Adams, Bernard Van Horne, Alfred Martin, James V. Cushing and their associates. The rules were revised February 16, 1829, and the following officers chosen: Alexander Harper, president; Alfred Martin, secretary; James V. Cushing, treasurer; Seth Adams, librarian; R. Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, C. B. Goddard, B. Van Horne, W. A. Adams, directors.

February 6, 1830, a lease was effected with the County Commissioners for the land on the east end of the court house for a period of one thousand years, and at an annual rental of one cent, and March 10, 1830, a contract was entered into with John Wilson for the erection of a brick building at a cost of $3,500. At the request of John Wilson and Asa R. Cassady, undertakers, and William Blocksom and Charles G. Wilson, building committee, the corner stone was laid April 13, 1830, by Lodge of Amity, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, with the following officiating officers: David Spangler, Robert Stewart, Joshua C. Hook, William Berkshire, G. Wynkoop, James Caldwell, Adam Peters and William Twaddle. A procession was formed of Masons, citizens and others, marshaled by Daniel Convers and D. W. Rhodes, and conducted to the site, where Rev. Emory opened the exercises with prayer; after the Masonic rites Gen. C. B. Goddard delivered the oration and the services closed with the benediction by Rev. Emory.

When the erection of the present court house was contemplated it was essential to occupy the ground leased to the Atheneum, and the county paid $6,575.00 to recover the ground. With the proceeds the Atheneum purchased the building on Fourth street, opposite the court house, now occupied by the Zanesville Bank, borrowing some money to pay the difference, but in April, 1876, the number of stockholders was so reduced, and the income so inadequate to maintain the institution that the McIntire estate, by decree of the Court of Common Pleas, agreed to pay $1,000.00 per year to its support on condition that "Each member of the senior class of the Putnam Female Seminary; each scholar of the Zanesville High School, each member of the senior schools of the several districts of the city; each member of the senior class of St. Columbia's Academy; each member of the senior class of the St. Nicholas German Catholic School; each member of the senior class of the then colored schools of the city, and forty others who shall be agreed upon by the Atheneum committee of the McIntire Board, shall each year receive a certificate entitling him or her to the privileges of the library and reading room, subject to the rules and regulations governing them." In 1884 the annual contribution was increased to $1,525.00, and at least four of the Atheneum Board were to be members also of the McIntire Board.

In the fall of 1887 the building on Fourth street was sold, and a three-story brick purchased at the northwest corner of Fifth street and Locust alley, and July 1, 1904, the building and library were conveyed to the Board of Education of the city, with the stipulation that the city would assume the mortgage notes for $3,400.00 upon the building, held by the McIntire Board, and maintain a public library, in accordance with the statute of

1902, empowering Boards of Education to create and maintain public libraries; the stipulation was also made that it should be called "The John McIntire Public Library," and that it should be free to school and poor children upon reasonable regulations; that in case the building was sold and the library not kept public, the property should be returned to the McIntire Board; that the Board of Education was privileged to sell the real estate, but must pay the mortgage note, and use the residue for the purchase of a new site, or if a new site were otherwise provided, such surplus could be applied to the maintenance of the library. If the Board of Education should fail to maintain and keep open for one year the public library, all property conveyed and in possession to be returned to the McIntire Board, and if the real estate had been sold the difference between the mortgage note and the proceeds of the sale to be paid to the McIntire Board; but if the real estate were returned the $3,400.00 should be refunded by the McIntire Board.

THE JOHN MCINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME.

During the winter and spring of 1860-1 Mrs. Van Buren had spoken to several ladies about the establishment of a home for children in Zanesville, but the Civil War attracted all attention and the subject was dropped. During June, 1865, Mrs. Van Buren called on Mrs. George James to consult her about her plan, and they conferred with others, and finally a meeting was held in a small class room in the Second street church, and a committee was appointed to canvass each ward and secure subscriptions of five cents or more per week. July 24, 1865, a second meeting was held in the same place to draft regulations, to which Mrs. Van Buren had invited several gentlemen; as the attendance was greater than the capacity of the room the meeting was adjourned to the lecture room, where Rev. Leavitt opened the deliberations with prayer, and Gen. Leggett introduced a gentleman from Cleveland, who made some remarks about a similar home in that city, and was followed by several other of the gentlemen present.

July 31, 1865, an organization was effected by electing Henry Blandy president, Joseph Black and C. W. Potwin, vice presidents; John Taylor, jr., secretary; D. H. Willard, treasurer, and a board of control for the Muskingum County Children's Home was selected by naming Mesdames Van Buren, Hazlett, Brown, Leggett, Brooks, Benjamin Wheeler and T. J. Maginnis; Miss Mary Flood was chosen first matron.

The first inmates were sheltered in a brick building in Market street, east of Blocksom alley, belonging to Miss Flood's mother; the children occupied two upstairs front rooms, one as dormitory and the other as school and play room; the family dining room was used for meals. At first only two inmates were cared for, but the number increased until in the ensuing April there were eight girls and nine boys; more room was required and a one-story frame house, with five acres of land, in the Wheeling road, opposite the Harris brick yard, one mile from the court house, was bought for $2,150.00. Aaron Charlotte and wife were employed April 1, 1866, to take charge, and on that date the Home moved to the new quarters; but more room was soon needed, and a second story was put on the building, and an annex added. A loan of $2,000.00 was secured from the McIntire estate, and a mortgage given on the premises, and an appeal to the city churches for aid was generously responded to.

May 14, 1866, the Board of Control was increased to sixteen members and the clergy made honorary members; the McIntire estate was appealed to, but the administrators held that its money could not be diverted to the Home as some of the children were non-residents of the city. Messrs. Blandy and Potwin waited on the supreme judges, who decided that the money could be used in the interest of the Home if the children lived within the limits of the city.

April 1, 1867, Mrs. Highfield was appointed matron and resigned September 14, when her daughter, Mrs. Ely, was named and May 16, 1868, the name was changed by the Court of Common Pleas to the McIntire Children's Home. Commencing January, 1869, the McIntire administrators made an annual contribution of $2,000.00 to the Home, and for some time previous had been paying the cost of the teacher. February 27, 1874, the Court of Common Pleas of Muskingum County changed the name to The McIntire Children's Home Association, and in order to introduce the full name of the testator, on September 23, 1880, The John McIntire Children's Home Association was organized, and the old home conveyed its property to the McIntire administrators, in satisfaction of the mortgage, and ceased to exist.

Work on the present beautiful Home was begun May 7, 1879, and the buildings were completed in August, 1880. The main building is 90 by 125 feet, the basement of limestone; the central portion is three stories, and the east and west wings two stories; the walls are brick, with stone trimmings, and Mansard roof; the building is heated by steam and contains thirty-five rooms, and has a capacity of 125 children; the average number of Home children during the period has been forty and only three deaths have occurred.

July 25, 1895, a contract was awarded for the construction of a two-story addition at the northwest corner of the same contour as the original building. The school house is 75 yards east of

JOHN McINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME.

the Home, and is a handsome two-room building with a capacity for 100 pupils; the attached farm comprises 104 acres upon which are two frame dwellings for the janitor of the Home and the overseer of the farm.

SCHULTZ' OPERA HOUSE.

The inferior facilities for dramatic and operatic amusements, which Black's Music Hall afforded, induced Schultz and Company to erect a Temple which would be a credit to the city, and they were so successful that the auditorium became a pride to every citizen, and although it has been "dark" several years, since the more commodious Weller was opened, the popular heart beats for the Schultz, in which the citizens have witnessed nearly all the leading stars of the last twenty years in their principal roles.

The building was designed by Oscar Cobb, of Chicago, and was regarded as his master piece, and no opera house in the west presented so many real excellences; it was rated as the most perfect and convenient, in all its appointments, and second only to the Euclid Avenue Theater, in Cleveland, in decoration. Its acoustic properties were perfect, and every sitting was comfortable and satisfactory. The parquette contains 176 chairs, parquette circle, 214, dress circle, 276, and the gallery benches seat 450, making the entire sitting 1,116. The stage is seventy feet wide and thirty-five feet deep; the drop curtain was painted by Matt. Morgan, of Cincinnati, and represented Apollo standing in a golden chariot, leading out the horses of the sun. Preceding him, on the left, are dancing nymphs and satyrs, on the right, the twin muses, Tragedy and Comedy.

The opening was fixed for January 20, 1880, with the Emma Abbott English Opera Company as the officiating priests in the opera of Romeo and Juliet; a matinee on the succeeding day, with Chimes of Normandy, and the Daughter of the Regiment, on the second night.

The sale of seats began at Munson's music rooms, Main street, at 9 a. m., January 13; the first purchaser took his stand at the door at 3 a. m., and up to 7 a. m. fourteen had fallen into line, and at 9 a. m. exactly 129 were counted; at 10:30 a. m. all of the seats were sold for the opening night.

The audience was the most brilliant and fashionable previously assembled in the city, the majority being in evening costume, and each sought to distinguish the occasion. Governor Foster and family occupied a box, and he was called on for a speech, and the architect, and Miss Abbott were each called before the curtain, and made a brief response to the compliment.

WELLER THEATER.

S. A. Weller, manufacturer of art pottery, decided to erect a theater of greater proportions than Schultz', and purchased the Clements' homestead, on the west side of Third street, north of Main, upon which the present beautiful structure, known as Weller's Theater, was erected. Harry C. Meyer, of Zanesville, and Frederick Elliott, of Columbus, were its architects, and Adams Brothers and C. O. Vinsel, of Zanesville, the contractors. The interior stucco work was designed and executed by Hugo Herbe, an artist at the Weller works, and the mural decorations he produced in the auditorium are equal in artistic design and mechanical finish to those which, in more public places, have earned the highest encomiums for their producers. The stage is forty-two by seventy feet, and the height, from the floor to the gridiron, is sixty-nine feet, while the steel fly gratings will accommodate the scenery carried by any traveling company. To the side and rear of the stage are four dressing rooms, heated by steam, lighted by both gas and electricity, and with outside ventilation; under the stage are four large dressing rooms for choruses, with a room for the orchestra, and in the rear the engine and boiler rooms.

The drop curtain was painted by John Rettig, of Cincinnati, and represents an ancient triumphial procession, which well repays a detailed study by the waiting spectator. The seating capacity is seventeen hundred, with standing room for eight hundred additional, and six boxes; all seats on the ground floor are heavily upholstered, and the first five rows in the balcony partially so; a special stairway leads to the gallery, and in the rear of its seats is a large lobby and lavatory. In the rear of the balcony is a lobby and on the first floor, in addition to a large lobby is a smoking room on one side, and a ladies' retiring room on the other, in charge of attendants to care for wraps, with manager's and ticket office. Ample exits exist, and crowding is unnecessary to empty the auditorium in a short time.

The opening was set for Monday, April, 27, 1903, and the attraction was "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." The sale of seats began at 7:30 a. m., Thursday, April 23, at Schultz' Opera House, but Tuesday night, twenty-one boys took places in Fountain alley, working in pairs and relieved each other at intervals; each purchaser was permitted to buy six tickets for each of the four performances, and although it rained continually during Wednesday, the boys held their places, and at 7 a. m., Thursday, two hundred persons were in line, and the sale continued until 5 p. m., and was resumed on Friday. The performances were in every respect suited to

the character of the beautiful temple of historionic art, and during its comparatively brief existence has presented some of the most eminent dramatic and operatic stars of the period.

THE ZANESVILLE CITY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

On February 19, 1888, C. W. Potwin, James Buckingham, John C. Sullivan, Moses M. Granger, C. Stolzenbach, T. F. Spangler and N. T. Gant were incorporated as the Zanesville City Hospital Association, but no further action was taken under the authority thus secured; in March, 1890, a few ladies interested in the subject called a meeting in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was largely attended, and in April an organization was affected under the incorporation papers of 1888, with twelve trustees, twenty-four managers, all ladies, and an advisory board of four gentlemen. The trustees were chosen and took the oath of office, May 1, 1890, and fixed the membership fee at $1.00 per annum; a mid-summer festival was held, and in August an aggregate of $9,000.00 was in the treasury or promised. The Peabody homestead, in Underwood street, was purchased for $10,000.00, and the building formally opened and dedicated January 22, 1891.

The first trustees were: Mesdames James Herdman, Frank J. Terry, James R. Peabody, James Buckingham, T. B. Townsend, D. I. Jones, Julius Frank, M. M. Granger, Ellen M. Gattrel, and Miss Mattie A. Taylor; the last four named resigned, and were succeeded by Mesdames R. G. Silvey, C. C. Goddard, W. W. Harper, and Miss Jennie T. Ball. The first officers were: Mrs. James Herdman, president; Mrs. James Buckingham, first vice-president; Mrs. F. J. Terry, second vice-president; Miss Mattie A. Taylor, secretary, succeeded by Miss Jennie T. Ball; Mrs. Ellen M. Gattrell, treasurer, succeeded by Mr. W. H. Pierpont. The first advisory board was Rev. Frank Richards, F. H. Southard, C. Stolzenbach and M. Churchill.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

During 1894 a hospital was opened in south Seventh street, by H. T. Sutton, M. D., and placed in charge of Mrs. Vicroy, a professional nurse; the institution was styled the Third Ward Hospital, and when Mrs. Margaret Blue learned of its establishment she made a written tender of financial assistance to Dr. Sutton, with whom she was then unacquainted. Through Dr. J. L. Holden, Mrs. Blue and Dr. Sutton were made acquainted, and the latter was requested to select a lot upon which a suitable building could be erected; he suggested that the one adjoining her home in the Marietta road would be very appropriate, and was told to have plans prepared, which were drawn by the Doctor's sister-in-law, Mrs. Helen Maginnis. During 1895 the Margaret Blue Sanitarium was incorporated as an institution, not for profit, by Hon. T. J. McDermott, H. T. Sutton, M. D., H. R. Geyer, M. D., J. L. Holden, M. D., and C. L. Crider, M. D., and the building was erected and the first operation performed in it during the week preceding Christmas, 1895. The expense of construction and equipment had exceeded the estimate made to Mrs. Blue, and Drs. Sutton and Holden paid the excess. Dr. Sutton was nominal manager, and the Sanitarium was prosperous from the beginning, its wards being generally occupied, and soon it was more than self-sustaining.

As Mrs. Blue's health was impaired, upon the completion of the building, she took up her residence in the Sanitarium, and died there in 1900. The male trustees then resigned, and in May, 1900, were succeeded by five Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity, who continued to operate the institution; in 1902, its capacity was too limited for its demands, and plans for enlargement were considered; about this time the E. J. Brush homestead, in Laurel avenue, on McIntire Terrace, was offered for sale, and its ample grounds, and greater accessibility suggested it as a more desirable site for the enlarged institution; the property was purchased, an addition of two brick wings, with stone trimmings, and wide verandas on each floor, for the comfort of convalescents, was made, at a cost of $10,000.00, and the building, with an aggregate of twenty-six rooms, was occupied June 28, 1902, and called The Good Samaritan Hospital. The vacation of the Margaret Blue Sanitarium was regarded by the Sisters as a relinquishment of the bequest, and they resigned in favor of five gentlemen to take the property in the interest of the heirs of the donor, and with the vacation and surrender they paid their successors $1,800.00 in money.

The hospital was dedicated, Friday, June 27, 1902, with solemn splendor; service began at St. Nicholas church at 9:30 a. m., with high mass, after which carriages were taken by the officiating clergy and Sisters to the Hospital, where Rt. Rev. Bishop Henry Moeller officiated in the local exercises. Three rooms were furnished at private expense, one each by W. D. Schultz and wife, and A. E. Starr, and the children's ward by E. J. Brush and wife.

The Good Samaritan Hospital has no medical or surgical staff; any physician or surgeon of the city is admitted to practice in it, although Dr. Sutton is recognized as surgeon in chief; about a dozen Sisters are in attendance at all times, and the building has been much overcrowded for some time. Plans are about completed for an entirely

new, modern, three-story brick hospital building, on the present grounds, to contain one hundred rooms in the portion which it is contemplated to erect at once, at a cost of perhaps $60,000.00.

HELEN PURCELL HOME.

Helen Purcell was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, November 24, 1824, and came to Zanesville with her parents in 1827; she was a delicate girl and unable to attend school continuously, and resided at Zanesville all her life, except from 1854 to 1866, which years she spent at Dayton. She was one of the founders of the Womens' Benevolent Society, and one of its most active and earnest workers, and at its meetings was accustomed to speak of the formation of an "old ladies' home," perhaps prompted thereto by her own loneliness as an unmarried woman. She died Sunday, May 31, 1885, and by will, dated March 26, 1885, named C. Stolzenbach, John M. Bonnett, jr., B. V. H. Schultz, Edgar W. Allen and Z. C. McElroy, M. D., trustees to form a home for "aged, infirm and indigent widows, and unmarried women," the estate being worth about $7,800.00. The trustees were to have free power to prescribe rules for entrance and were advised to charge fees, as her expressed intention was to shelter the worthy and unfortunate, and not create an asylum for those who had wasted their substance.

November 6, 1885, The Helen Purcell Home was incorporated, and a portion of the estate was consumed in contesting the claims of heirs at law to have the will set aside; the will was sustained, and increments to the fund were made by Mrs. Esther M. Clark, $4,304.00; Mrs. Alexander Johnston, $200.00; Daughters of the American Revolution, $243.46; W. B. S. Calendar, $140.00; Girls' Club, $100.00; Children's Fund, $109.31; an unknown friend, $300.00; and others. The Childrens' fund was the development of two pennies; the ladies of the Womens' Benevolent Society had asked the school children to contribute to their work by donations of groceries, and in a bag of beans two pennies were found wrapped in paper; they were given to a little girl to inaugurate some plan of increasing the contribution and she bought some cloth and made an iron holder which was sold for a dime; this was reinvested in more material for similar devices, and the result of the movement was $109.31, which was dedicated to the Helen Purcell Home. Miss Jennie T. Ball was an earnest friend of the Home and her zealous labors had large pecuniary value.

In 1904 the beautiful grounds and commodious building of the former Putnam Seminary were purchased; the furniture in the building, which had been used by the Brunton Sanitarium, was donated by Mr. James Buckingham and his sisters, Mrs. S. S. Cox and Mrs. John A. Hardenbaugh; other benevolent persons made contributions, among whom were Mrs. General Samuel Thomas and Mrs. Mary E. Williams.

May 17, 1905, the Home was dedicated and opened. Edgar W. Allen delivered the opening address, reciting some events in the life of the founder; a quartet composed of Mrs. Charles Geis, Mrs. Mary Gebest-Rietz, Clyde Reasoner and H. O. Stanton, sang the "Gallant Troubadour," Rev. A. M. Courtnay, D. D., offered an invocation; Mrs. Rietz and Mr. Stanton sang a duet; Rev. D. M. Ross spoke upon the Home, and at its conclusion Mrs. Geis sang "Love's Echo;" Col. T. F. Spangler spoke of the financial career and condition of the Home, and announced the donation of $2,500.00 in six per cent. securities from a friend whose identity was withheld by request. The property had been purchased at a cost of $25,000.00, and at dedication had an indebtedness of $3,000.00. The quartet rendered "Lo. it is I," the accompainments to all the musical numbers being furnished by Mrs. Graham Bailey, and the ceremonies were concluded by the benediction by Rev. D. M. Ross.

The present trustees are T. F. Spangler, J. J. Adams, W. R. Baker, W. M. Shinnick and George H. Stewart; and the board of women managers is Mesdames Edward Martin, W. E. Guthrie, W. D. Schultz, Otto A. Bauer, James W. Rusk, Edward A. Green and Anna M. Hill, M. D.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES, COMPRISING ABOLITIONISM, TEMPERANCE, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, MUSKINGUM COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, MEDICAL SOCIETIES, HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETIES, MUSKINGUM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, EIGHTH WARD PARK ASSOCIATION, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE AND COLUMBUS, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS AND YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE, BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS, SINGING SOCIETIES, DRAMATIC, ART AND LITERARY ITEMS.

ABOLITIONISM.

Zanesville was settled originally by Virginians, Marylanders and Pennsylvanians, and a few Protestant Irish; they were fond of sports, dancing and music and endeavored to obtain as much pleasure as possible out of life. Putnam was settled originally by Yankees, who were honest, shrewd, industrious and intelligent, who regarded life more seriously, were inclined to reflect upon the sober questions of the day, and discounten-

anced what they regarded as the ungodly frivolities of the Zanesville inhabitants, who gave Putnam the sobriquet of "Saint's Rest," which it has ever retained, because of a certain degree of solemnity which cast a gloom over everything.

Zanesville had no objection to slavery and many of its people favored it although its existence was prohibited in the state; the people of Putnam had brought with them, from their New England homes, the Puritan opinions of the institution, and hated it with religious zeal; they despised the Zanesvilleans for their ignorance and disregard of ethics, and the latter reciprocated with a coarse ill will and intense contempt for what they classed as Puritanical cant and hypocrisy. To intensify the disagreement, fortune had smiled on Zanesville and it had outstripped its neighbor as a town, and its citizens were proud and elated over it and never permitted an opportunity to escape to remind their more thrifty but less successful neighbors of the fact.

Although their fortunes might not have prospered their opinions were not modified, and they were not depressed by loss of prestige; and Monday evening, June 24, 1833, Levi Whipple, A. G. Allen, Thomas Gurney, M. B. Cushing and H. C. Howells met at the latter's residence, northeast corner of Woodlawn avenue and Van Buren street, to consider the expediency of forming an organization to promote the total abolition of slavery, and it was agreed that each one present should invite his friends to meet with them at Mr. Whipple's office on the following Saturday, at which time there were present Levi Whipple, chairman; A. G. Allen, secretary; John Goshen, Thomas Gurney, Horace Nye, H. C. Howells, M. B. Cushing, John Quigley, Charles Mathews and Wm. Joiner. A constitution was adopted, which was signed by all present except Goshen and Mathews, and the first public meeting was held July 4, 1833, in the Presbyterian church, in Zanesville, when the constitution was amended and the name of the society changed to the *Muskingum County Emancipation Society to promote the Abolition of Slavery and of Oppressive Laws;* although not endorsed very extensively in the city, 220 persons in the county had signed the constitution in a short time.

Commencing October 26, 1833, a monthly prayer meeting was held for the abolition of slavery, at first in the stone academy, and for many years in the Putnam Presbyterian church; a Bible class for colored adults was formed and later a Sunday school for colored children; petitions to the Legislature and Congress were forwarded and the society was in active co-operation with similar organizations throughout the country.

Zanesville was not indifferent to these transactions, but regarded them as the futile efforts of "cranks," who were dealing with a subject about which they knew nothing, but were aroused to a feverish condition of excitement when the announcement was made that a state convention of Abolitionists was called to assemble, April 22, 1835, in the stone academy near the intersection of Moxahala avenue and Jefferson street. The coming event was the sole topic at tavern conferences, on the street and in the homes of Zanesville, and it was determined to prevent it. Preceding the convention Theodore D. Weld came by invitation to lecture and his meetings created such opposition and excitement, that April 11, 1835, a committee was appointed to wait on the prosecuting attorney about the disturbances at the meetings, and secure protection.

When the day arrived Zanesville was beyond control, and when it was known that the half dozen Abolitionists of Putnam were in actual conference with visitors of similar political persuasion, the slum of Zanesville, encouraged by more respectable and more guilty men, but lacking the courage to engage in actual violence, crossed the river, dispersed the meeting, defaced the building, insulted the ladies and spread terror throughout the village. Putnam was helpless; violence to private property was imminent, and the residences of Major Nye, A. A. Guthrie and H. C. Howells were threatened with incendiarism, and, for some time, were protected by neighbors. The Putnam residents were greatly aggrieved and an intensely bitter feeling grew out of the occurrence.

Time worked partial reconciliation but the slumbering opposition of Zanesville was fanned into a living flame of political hatred by the rumor that the state convention of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society was to assemble in the stone academy in May, 1839. Zanesville had condoned the first offence but would not permit such incendiary meetings; inflammatory documents were issued, one especially was filled with the bitterest invectives, designed to excite the worst of human passions, and entitled the "Resurrection of Abolitionists in Putnam." Zanesville was aroused to madness on the day of the convention and the Zanesville rabble invaded Putnam during daylight, but no disturbance occurred until evening, when the barn of Adam France was fired, because he had stabled the horses of some of the delegates, and on the following night Mr. Whipple's barn was burned. Mr. Howells, an Englishman, engaged in tanning at Woodlawn avenue and Harrison street, and others, had made ethusiastic speeches before the convention, which the mob considered inflammatory, and the information was carried into the country, and hundreds of rural pro-slavery men came into Zanesville to reinforce the haters of the Abolitionists. An attack was made on the academy, the Putnam men resisted, routed the ruffians and captured

their leader and some of the men. When this intelligence reached Zanesville the friends of the prisoners were hastily notified to rendezvous at the Third street bridge, to rescue their comrades; in the meantime the citizens of Putnam, without regard to political affiliations, were determined to defend their town and place the prisoners in the Zanesville jail; the Zanesville mob, threatening to burn the town, was met at the southern end of the bridge by Mr. Z. M. Chandler and an armed force, and a battle with stones, bludgeons and firearms ensued, in which one Zanesville man was severely wounded in the leg. Reinforcements came to both sides, and when the fight was hottest the Sheriff appeared with a posse, read the riot act and ordered the mob to disperse. During the conflict one prisoner escaped but the remainder were marched to jail by the Sheriff.

When the Zanesville party made the first attack, a detachment had provided a bucket of tar and a sack of feathers to adorn Mr. Howells, but he escaped from the building and climbed a tree on the high ground near the Cooper Mill road, from which he watched the mob searching for him; when the rioters learned that their attack had been repulsed and some of their party captured, they feared their ability to reach home by the bridge and swam the river.

When the Sheriff had locked up his prisoners, he anticipated a rescue as the city was in turmoil, and popular sentiment was running in that direction; the officers knew the danger and were hoping for the return of the Zanesville Guards, who had gone on an excursion to Dresden. Upon their return they were placed on duty at the court house, and late at night, when the crowd had dispersed, the military were released and a strong civil guard alone held the position. Public sentiment was so favorable to the prisoners that their punishment was nominal and did not "fit the crime."

Putnam was not on the line of the Underground Railway, and while the occasions were infrequent to assist a slave to freedom, the Putnam Abolitionists were never found lacking in any of the zeal in action which they so forcibly advocated in theory.

TEMPERANCE.

The prevalence of the use of intoxicating liquors in the early part of the Nineteenth century is affirmed by social and commercial records; custom sanctioned their employment upon all social occasions and stores sold them as staple articles; they were displayed openly upon the sideboard in nearly every home, and whiskey, brandy and wines were as essential to hospitality as solid food. Bitters were administered to the household, at fixed seasons of the year, and their use was regarded as positively necessary to the health of the family; the liquors were too cheap to adulterate and their quality was never impeached, and intoxication rarely extended to the condition of imbecility.

Notwithstanding popular sentiment found no fault with existing customs there were individuals who did, and November 15, 1830, a meeting was held in the Methodist meeting house, in Putnam, for the purpose of forming a temperance society; Edwin Putnam was chosen chairman and W. H. Moore, secretary; Rev. James Culbertson opened the exercises with prayer and an address was delivered by A. A. Guthrie. A constitution was adopted and those signing it agreed "to perpetually abstain strictly from ardent spirits and wine, except as a medicine, or as a part of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, not to present it to visitors, customers or laborers, except as a medicine, not to be directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits, except so far as he shall be convinced that they are intended for medical purposes or the arts." Ninety names were affixed to the constitution, and the officers chosen were: John Goshen, president; Edwin Putnam, vice president; A. A. Guthrie, secretary; Samuel Chapman, treasurer; W. H. Moore, Horace Nye, Thomas Wilbur, Abraham Josselyn and Col. Wm. Hadley, directors. The society flourished and December 6, 1850, there were 813 signers to the constitution, and April 18, 1853, the society became part of the Temperance Alliance.

At various times an active campaign in the interest of temperance was conducted by the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, of which no records remain, but the efforts of these societies were limited to persuasive methods and while they accomplished much in molding public sentiment and in reforming hard drinkers, more strenuous measures were demanded by the more radical temperance advocates.

The spasmodic crusade which swept over Ohio in 1874 was vigorously contested in Zanesville; a meeting of the friends of prohibition was held in the Second Street Church, March 3, 1874, with Mrs. Sarah Hazlett as president and Mrs. D. C. Smith as secretary; the meeting was very enthusiastic and largely attended and on the following day the Women's League was formed by electing Mrs. Hazlett president, the wives of the city clergy as vice presidents; Mrs. D. C. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Buell and Mrs. S. S. Black as secretaries; an executive committee of nine members and an advisory committee of gentlemen were also selected. The pledge consisted of an agreement "to use judicious and lawful means to rid the city of the curse of the liquor traffic," and in a short time eight hundred names were subscribed to the agreement. A petition was prepared for presentation to the city council asking the passage

of as prohibitory a law as the constitution would permit, and 4,470 names were attached when it was presented. About a score of the most prominent ladies attended at the council chamber on the evening it was presented to council, and they were allowed ten minutes to express their desires; Mrs. L. G. Shrom addressed council in behalf of the league, and H. L. Korte, of the law firm of Korte and Archauer, attorneys for the Liquor Dealers' Association, presented a remonstrance and addressed council upon the injustice of the proposed law, and having exceeded his time Rev. W. P. Shrom was given opportunity to reply.

The entire membership of council was present and a motion to suspend the rules was carried by a vote of 17 to 1, and upon the adoption of the ordinance the roll was called and the vote, as enrolled, was:

Daniel Applegate, Henry Blandy, A. E. Cook, Fred. Dieterich, C. W. Fletcher, Wm. Foran, Samuel G. McBride, O. C. Farquhar, George W. Guthrie, P. Morgan, Robert Price, Benjamin Spangler and James L. Taylor, or thirteen ayes; and Michael McDonald, Frank Myers, H. Eugene Printz, Robert D. Schultz and E. B. Williams, or five nays; among those voting aye will be - served several names which were a surprise to - public as the parties were not favorable to - question but lacked the courage of the minori v to express their opinions. There having bee n thirteen for and five against the ordinance it was declared adopted, and upon this announcement Mrs. Hazlett arose and suggested the singing of the long meter doxology; Mrs. Rev. J. F. Ohl began and the audience arose and joined in the singing.

The influence of the movement extended to the medical society, which passed a resolution to not prescribe spirituous liquors except in cases of absolute necessity, and twelve of the thirteen druggists pledged themselves to not sell except as a medicine. Street meetings were held and saloons were picketed; persons about to enter were requested not to do so and many were deterred from entering by the knowledge that they were watched; antagonism was excited in some, and others, in terror, abandoned the business. April 7, 1874, a party of crusaders sang a hymn and offered a prayer on a sidewalk in front of a saloon in Tarrier street, and quite a crowd collected; the proprietress was boisterous and threatening and next day filed an affidavit against one of the lady participants for obstructing "said sidewalk or pavement, to hindrance, inconvenience and damage of affiant and the public, by stopping, standing, kneeling, singing, praying and collecting a crowd on said sidewalk or pavement and street." The accused was arrested and later discharged; the liquor dealers requested the Mayor "to prohibit street demonstrations of any kind" which he declined doing on the ground that there was no law under which he could act. The Women's League meetings were maintained and interest seemed unabated, but after a six-months' trial the ordinance was repealed, some of the members of council having been persuaded to resume the former practices. Since this effort the temperance movement has been confined to efforts to secure local option, the last having been at an election in the new Third ward in 1904, which was defeated by a narrow majority.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES

is founded on extracts from Jer. xxv:

"The word which came unto Jeremiah from the Lord, in the days of Jehoiakin, the son of Josiah, king of Judah, saying, 'Go unto the house of the Rechabites, and speak unto them and bring them into the house of the Lord, into one of the chambers, and give them wine to drink.' Then I took Jaazaniah, the son of Jeremiah, the son of Habazinaiah, and his brethren, and all his sons and the whole house of the Rechabites; and I brought them into the house of the Lord, into the chamber of the sons of Hanan, the son of Igdaliah, a man of God, which was by the chamber of the princes, which was above the chamber of Maaseiah, the son of Shallul, the keeper of the door; and I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites, pots full of wine, and cups and I said unto them, 'Drink ye wine.' But they said, 'We will drink no wine, for Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, commanded us saying, ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons forever; neither shall ye build house nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have any; but all your days ye shall live in tents; that ye may live many days in the land where ye be strangers. Thus have we obeyed the voice of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine in all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters; nor to build houses for us to dwell in, neither have we vineyard, nor field, nor seed; but we have dwelt in tents, and have obeyed and done according to all that Jonadab, our father, commanded us.' And Jeremiah said unto the house of the Rechabites: 'Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel; because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab, your father, and kept all his precepts and done according unto all that he hath commanded you, therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before Me forever.'"

The members of the order, therefore, are total abstainers, and their place of meeting is styled a tent. The first tent in Ohio was instituted at Zanesville, August 15, 1877, and designated as

Excelsior Tent, No. 80, with the following officers: A. J. Wolfe, shepherd; D. B. Gary, past chief ruler; James Benjamin, chief ruler; Charles Arter, deputy ruler; I. B. Copeland, recording secretary; L. C. Webster, financial secretary; Thomas Roach, treasurer; C. Wintermute, Levite; G. W. Marshall, inside guardian; Benjamin Priest, outside guardian, with eleven additional members; the tent disbanded in December, 1899.

Peerless Tent was organized in February, 1887, and disbanded in July, 1898.

Lily of the Valley Tent was organized September 29, 1888, with fifty-five charter members and the following officers: Mrs. B. Pritchard, shepherd; Mrs. Jennie Kelso, past chief ruler; Mrs. Elizabeth Lawson, chief ruler; Miss Hattie Toll, deputy ruler; Miss Alice Lampton, recording secretary; Mrs. L. F. Quigley, financial secretary; Mrs. Hattie Parkison, treasurer; Mrs. Elmer Flowers, Levite; Mrs. Charles Taylor, inside guardian; Mrs. Ella Parkison, outside guardian; John L. Stockdale, George Vaughn and George Parkison, trustees; this tent is still working.

Banner Tent, No. 111, was organized August 9, 1879, with fifty charter members and the following officers: Louis Quigley, shepherd; W. P. Brown, past chief ruler; Lyman Flowers, chief ruler; John Miller, deputy ruler; W. J. Finley, recording secretary; J. W. Donaway, financial secretary; D. B. Gary, treasurer; Hugh Benjamin, Levite; Clark Wilbur, inside guardian; G. W. Wilson, outside guardian; this tent is still working.

White Rose Tent was organized in August, 1896, and disbanded in 1899, and Willing Workers Juvenile Branch, organized with forty members is doing good work among the children. For a number of years the hall of the order has been in the third story of the building on southwest corner of Fifth street and Fountain alley.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A formal organization of this widespread association was made in Zanesville, November 11, 1867, when A. A. Guthrie was chosen president and was retained in the position until physical disability compelled him to retire. Pleasant rooms were secured in Main street over where Brendel's shoe store has been kept so many years, and for a long time the association flourished and was influential for good. It was active in Sunday-school work where sectarian authority had not been exercised, and extended its labors to sewing missions for girls, but interest ceased and the organization became dormant about 1880-1.

In the late 'eighties the association was revived and the Hurd residence, in Fifth street, immediately north of the Monumental Building, was leased and fitted up, and a frame gymnasium was built in the rear of the lot; after a few years the interest waned and about 1892 it was disbanded, and the gymnasium is now occupied by the Sunkel Plumbing Company as a work shop.

THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized in September, 1828, with Gen. Isaac Van Horne, president; Rev. James Culbertson, recording secretary, and Levi Whipple, treasurer. In 1842 an executive committee was selected, the first members of which were Isaac Dillon, James Raguet, John Metcalf, Alexander Sullivan, Wm. Schultz, E. E. Fillmore and John Taylor, Jr.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The General Assembly passed an act January 28, 1817, to regulate the practice of physic and surgery and a board of censors was appointed for each of the medical districts created by the act; Muskingum county was in the Fourth district and Dr. John Hamm was president of the board whose first meeting was held at Zanesville, on the first Thursday in November, and the examination was begun of such persons as were to be permitted to practice medicine; among those first examined were Doctors Calvin Conant and Dudley W. Rhodes. This act seems to have been recognized as monopolistic in character and another was passed February 26, 1824, by which medical societies were recognized and May 25 the physicians of the Fifteenth medical district, composed of the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey, Coshocton, Knox and Licking, assembled in the court house, at Zanesville, and organized a medical society with twenty-seven members, the officers being John Hamm, president; John J. Brice, vice president; Thomas Flanner, secretary, and Robert Mitchell, treasurer. This organization continued until

December 12, 1842, when fifteen physicians met at the Eagle Hotel, at Zanesville, and agreed to form the Muskingum County Medical Society, and at another meeting held at the same place, January 10, 1843, effected the organization by electing Robert Safford, president; John Walker, vice president; C. C. Hildreth, secretary; James Helmick, treasurer, and J. G. F. Holston, librarian; thirty-one members were at once secured and in 1874 it merged with the

Zanesville Academy of Medicine, an association which was formed about 1873; the date is undetermined except by the facts from contemporary sources that Dr. Hildreth was president in 1873 and that he was the first president; it is asserted that the organization was incorporated at the beginning but the first record found is that incorporation papers were issued January 20,

1878, with a capital of one hundred shares of $5.00 each, and every member was required to hold one; it had authority to issue diplomas, and charge a fee of $25.00 therefor, and the certificate entitled the holder to practice medicine; a valuable library was collected and the meetings were held in the Atheneum building, in Fourth street; only one class was graduated, and professional jealousies wrought the disintegration of the body and its library was scattered among the members.

In 1883 it was succeeded by the Zanesville Medical Society and about the same time the Muskingum Valley District Medical Society was formed as a rival body, but neither flourished and both languished and died, and for some time there was no association of physicians. When time had softened the feelings which had caused the differences in the past, Drs. W. R. Hosick, Edward Cass, H. McCreary, O. M. Norman, W. D. Forsythe, A. E. Bell, J. G. F. Holston and J. F. Kennedy issued a call which was intended to reach every allopathic physician in the county, to meet at the Probate Court room, at Zanesville, September 8, 1892, to consider the subject of organizing a medical society; sixteen attended and formed the Muskingum County Medical Society with the following as the first officers: J. L. Geyer, Norwich, president; Z. C. McElroy, Zanesville, first vice president; J. S. Haldeman, Zanesville, second vice president; J. F. Kennedy, Zanesville, treasurer; J. M. Fassig, Zanesville, secretary, and the organization has been in prosperous condition and productive of much good among the associates.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

was organized in July, 1898, by D. H. Crawford, O. B. Crumbaker, S. F. Edgar, Martha A. McBride and W. G. McGee, when officers were chosen as follows: S. F. Edgar, president; W. G. McGee, vice president; Martha A. McBride, secretary; D. H. Crawford, treasurer. Territorial limits have not been defined and no members have been received west of Columbus. The active movers in the organization were Drs. McBride and McGee, and at first monthly meetings were held but as the membership increased and became dispersed the assemblies were made semi-annual, and papers are presented and a pleasant social feature given to the occasion. The present officers are: John B. McBride, Zanesville, president; C. L. Ireland, Columbus, vice president; Harry E. Hunt, Newark, secretary; S. F. Edgar, Zanesville, treasurer.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1836 John and Isaac Dillon and others organized an agricultural society in the county and held an exhibit in the court house; the fairs were held in subsequent years, and when the General Assembly passed the act February 28, 1846, "for the encouragement of agriculture," and recognized the utility of such organizations, the Muskingum County Agricultural Society was born January 21, 1848. The first officers were: Cornelius Springer, president; George W. Gibbons, vice president; James L. Cox, treasurer; Uriah Park, secretary. The first formal exhibit was made in the old market house, Zanesville, in the fall of 1848, and soon after about twenty acres of ground were purchased in Springfield township, along what is now Luck avenue, but which proved too limited for the purpose; this tract was sold and the present commodious grounds purchased, along the Cooper Mill road; during the Civil war the fairs were suspended and the grounds were used as a military camp, and named in honor of Gen. Chas. B. Goddard.

The Muskingum County Horticultural Society was organized January 15, 1869, with Wm. Imlay, president; S. Jacobs Moore, vice president; Wm. J. Townsend, secretary; W. A. Graham, treasurer, and twenty other members.

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of elderly citizens of the county was held at the court house, May 21, 1866, to form a historical society, to be composed of elderly citizens only, no person to be eligible to membership unless fifty years of age. Thomas McLees was made president; B. F. Swingle, vice president, and Wm. Gray, secretary. The organization was maintained more as a social affair than for the collection of historical data, until the formation of the pioneer society into which it drifted.

August 30, 1867, the Old Settlers Association was organized at the Odd Fellows Hall, and September 13th a constitution was adopted, and John Peters was elected president and L. H. Dugan, secretary, but its records cease with those of November 16.

March 4, 1890, Charles C. Goddard, H. D. Munson, Sr., Henry Taylor, H. S. Nye, M. D., B. F. Leslie, Frank Richards and Addison Palmer were incorporators of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County, and the first board of trustees were: C. C. Goddard, Rev. Frank Richards, H. S. Nye, M. D., Addison Palmer, Henry Taylor, B. F. Leslie, H. D. Mun-

son, Sr., Edward Cass, M. D., Thomas McLees; the officers were: H. D. Munson, president; Edward Cass, vice president; Wm. Gray, recording secretary; Mrs. F. C. Dietz, assistant recording secretary; Addison Palmer, corresponding secretary; Rev. Jefferson Chambers, treasurer; R. J. J. Harkins, curator. The organization occupies rooms in the Memorial Building and is collecting records and relics of the county and preserving what will be of inestimable value to the historians of the future.

THE EIGHTH WARD PARK ASSOCIATION.

McIntire Terrace was platted by George N. Eaton and the dominating idea of the design was a suburb of homes with commodious grounds; the interior streets were irregular in direction and alleys were unknown, and lots so formed that subdivision would prove inconvenient and undesirable. This intention was readily accepted by the pioneer lot purchasers, but later owners have made subdivisions, and the original plan has been destroyed. With the construction of the bridge at the foot of Fifth street intercourse with the Terrace was made easy and it was rapidly improved by beautiful homes, and the owners sought to make then attractive with trees, shrubbery and flowers; hogs, cows and horses roamed the streets at will and the rich lawns were a strong temptation to the four-footed marauders, who, in a few minutes, destroyed the labor and patience of years; fences did not protect as an open gate admitted the animals and the city officials cultivated the votes of the owners by refusing to restrain them from injuring their more aesthetic neighbors.

Continued losses induced the issuance of an invitation, through the *Courier*, to all citizens of the Eighth ward and McIntire Terrace to assemble on the lawn of Mr. David Lee, July 23, 1882, "to consider the expediency of taking concerted action respecting the improvement of McIntire Park and securing relief from the ravages of stock running at large." The attendance was gratifying and the meeting was called to order by Mr. Lee, who stated its purpose, when Thomas Griffith was chosen chairman and J. Hope Sutor acted as secretary. Much interest was manifested, the attendants spoke freely about their wrongs and it was resolved to form The Eighth Ward Park Association, with nine directors to conduct its business and Thomas Griffith, George D. Gibbons, Joseph T. Gorsuch, J. Hope Sutor, David Lee, William T. Maher, William Dunn, Parker N. Young and Edmund J. Brush were elected. A week later rules were adopted and committees appointed on finance, streets and sidewalks, membership, parks and public grounds, drainage and sewerage, destructive insects and the diseases of trees and shrubbery, and law and legislation; and the directors organized by electing Mr. Griffith president, Mr. Lee vice president, Mr. Sutor secretary and Mr. Brush treasurer. An address upon the objects of the association was printed and distributed throughout the ward, in which it was stated that the association desired to secure "all the comforts possible and make life in Zanesville pleasant—by gathering around our homes, in our public streets and in our parks all the beauties that nature has so generously provided in innumerable varieties of form and color.—It will be necessary, in order to accomplish anything in this direction to compel a few persons to respect their neighbors' rights and property. The money, time and careful nursing expended on trees and shrubbery make them valuable property to the owner, and no person should be permitted to injure or destroy them."

The movement met a hearty co-operation in the other residence wards and the Seventh Ward Park and Lawn Association was incorporated August 26th, and the Putnam Park Association was incorporated November 29th, the organizations having been previously formed, and the incorporation was made for the same reasons that prompted the Eighth Ward Association to secure the right to sue.

McIntire Park was enclosed by a fence, was neglected and parties were accustomed to turn cattle in during the night to graze and drive them out in the early morning; the association endeavored to have this stopped but pettifogging city officials obstructed the design to enforce existing laws; inquiry into the appropriations and disbursements on park account disclosed that the money had been misappropriated, and the faithless official was published, restitution was made but the council was so implicated in such practices that the investigation was made a "whitewash;" and to enable the association to prosecute offenders it was incorporated July 31, 1882. In November a man was employed to arrest cattle and drive them to the city lot, where the officers of the city turned them loose when the association's officer had disappeared, and by every method in their power the officers thwarted the organization in its work.

A joint committee, composed of C. C. Goddard, L. E. Dodd, W. T. Maher, I. I. Thomas and W. D. Lash, of the Eighth; C. M. Vandenbark, G. D. Munson and J. A. Knight, of the Seventh, and M. M. Granger, J. C. Gillespie and E. L. Koethen, of the Putnam associations, was formed for co-operative purposes, and a joint meeting of all persons interested in the work of the organizations was called at the court house in May, 1883, and invitations extended to J. Hope Sutor, of the Eighth; Homer White, of the Seventh, and O. C. Farquhar, of the Ninth, to make addresses.

Finally, Lieutenant Wm. Linton, whose fidelity as an officer was unquestioned, was employed to execute the law, but he was unable to cope with the entire city administration, and secure an observance of official oaths by recreant incumbents, and August 16, 1883, the last meeting of the association was held. The members did not cease their efforts to carry out the purposes of the organization and among the successes which attended their persistence were: regulation of the height to which shade trees should be trimmed; suppression of stock running at large; the removal of fences around public and private grounds; the reduction of the width of sidewalks and the cultivation of grass between the walk and the curb; the appointment of park policemen, etc. The members of the association which influenced so much legislation, who were so vigorously denounced by the small fry politicians, each of whom the members have seen politically buried, were:

G. G. Akerly, Willis Bailey, J. W. Bradshaw, Edmund J. Brush, John H. Dodd, L. E. Dodd, Wm. Dunn, I. N. England, J. G. England, Charles Gibbons, G. D. Gibbons, C. C. Goddard, J. T. Gorsuch, Charles Grant, L. M. Gray, Thomas Griffith, Charles H. Jones, W. D. Lash, David Lee, Thomas Lindsay, C. R. Long, John A. Magee, W. T. Maher, Alexander McConnell, Frank Mitchell, N. H. Moore, S. R. Moore, G. D. Munson, T. J. Newman, O. B. Perkins, J. D. Porter, John S. Price, Wm. Price, Wm. Snell, George H. Stewart, J. Hope Sutor, Enos F. Taylor, John J. Thomas and Parker N. Young.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

was organized as a national body at Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, and during the summer of 1893 Mrs. Edmund C. Brush called a few women of Zanesville together at her home to discuss the feasibility of forming a chapter of the society; in October Muskingum Chapter was formed with Mrs. Fanny Russell Brush, regent; Mrs. Mary H. Granger, vice regent; Mrs. Margaret M. Fulton, historian; Miss Alice Searle, registrar; Mrs. Mary Cox Spangler, treasurer; Mrs. Jessie M. Lilienthal, secretary, and Mrs. Mary Brown Stanbery, Mrs. Mary Munson Moore, Miss Julia Munson, Mrs. Ella Brown Abbot, Mrs. Cornelia V. H. Black and Mrs. Minerva Nye Nash.

Mrs. Brush served as regent for the first six years, and Mrs. M. M. Granger was state regent for two years; the chapter has contributed to the Francis Scott Key memorial; the Martha Washington monument; Continental Hall; Manila library, and during the Spanish-American war sent hospital supplies, magazines, papers, etc., to the soldiers. The public schools of the city have been furnished copies of the Declaration of Independence, and a tree has been planted on the court house esplanade. During 1902 an entertainment was given at Memorial Hall for the benefit of the Helen Purcell Home, at which the chapter presented "Early Zanesville in Picture and Story," in a series of historical tableaux, illustrative of pioneer life and founded on established facts. In addition to the original twelve members thirty-six ladies have been affiliated since the formation of the chapter.

Elizabeth Zane chapter was organized of juniors but did not prove a vigorous body and was disbanded.

KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE.

Commandery No. 77 was organized in the basement of St. Nicholas church, June 20, 1887, with twenty-four men, and the following officers: Mat. Faller, captain; Fred. Gressel, first lieutenant; Oscar Geodler, second lieutenant; Ed. Kellar, orderly sergeant; Charles Steil, quartermaster; Joseph Bauer, color bearer. The commandery is affiliated with the Knights of St. John Union, which embraces commanderies throughout the United States and Canada, and maintains an insurance feature.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Zanesville Council, No. 505, was instituted in Choral and Gold halls, Opera block, April 22, 1900, by T. B. Monahan, with the following officers: H. T. Sutton, M. D., grand knight; W. T. Morton, deputy grand knight; C. W. McDonald, financial secretary; P. V. Mulvey, recording secretary; Thomas H. Fogarty, treasurer; J. F. Brown, lecturer; T. J. McDermott, advocate; Rev. J. B. Schmitt, chaplain; P. A. Carr, inner guard; A. J. Haughran, outer guard; E. C. Logsden, M. D., physician; James Farahay, L. H. Dennis, F. E. Hemmer, Theodore Dosch and W. McDonald, trustees. Meetings are held at 2 p. m. on the second Sunday, and at 7:30 p. m. on the fourth Thursday, in each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Division No. 1, was organized August 26, 1876, with the following officers: P. J. Kelley, county delegate and treasurer; Michael Hayden, president; Terrence Farmer, vice president; James T. Bradley, financial secretary; Michael Liston, recording secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Montgomery Council, No. 226, was organized in the basement of St. Thomas church, April 30, 1894, with one hundred and two charter members, the following being the first officers: James Mc-

Carty, president; A. J. McNalty, first vice president; E. F. McGovern, second vice president; P. D. McCann, treasurer; Wm. Riley, recording secretary; Charles W. McShane, financial secretary; James Farahay, corresponding secretary; Patrick Mulvey and Patrick Carr, sentinels.

The first rooms were in the Stone property, No. 41 North Sixth street, in June, 1894, and were removed to the Shinnick block in January, 1895; to the First National Bank building in February, 1897; to the Sharpe hall, in Fifth street, in September, 1898, and to the second story, in the old Masonic building, in September, 1902, where the meetings are now held.

BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS.

The first musician of the settlement was Mess Johnson, John McIntire's colored servant, and the second, Thomas Dowden; these two, for nearly two decades, furnished the music for all public purposes. Perry Wells came in 1820 and is reputed to have known "where the sweetest melodies slept."

The first band was a string and reed organization, about 1820, with Charles Hill, leader, Wm. Lattimore, Robert Hazlett and James V. Cushing, violin; Wm. Hadley, violoncello; John Lattimore, clarionet; David Spangler, bassoon; Isaac Spangler, triangle, Benjamin Reed, drum.

In 1829 the Zanesville Harmonic Band was formed and maintained an existence until 1835; its members were, James Hough, leader; A. C. Ross, clarionet; John Parker, flute; D. J. Culbertson, piccolo; Henry W. Kent, bugle; Hamilton Hough, violin; James Fortune, drum.

The Mechanics' Band was organized in 1836 and disbanded ten years later; its members were: Thomas Launder, leader, C. Purcell, Monroe Ayers, Bush Eggerman, J. B. H. Bratshaw, John Alter, Daniel Hatton, John Printz, Jesse Fox, Cass Alter, Alva Rivers, Daniel Baldwin, L. Page, Jackson Printz and Fred. Drone. Its services were gratuitous and it received compensation once only, at the commencement exercises at the Muskingum College, New Concord, in 1841.

Atwood's Band was the first brass band and was organized in Zanesville in 1847, with A. D. Atwood, leader, David Hahn, John Bauer, Casper Bauer, Philip Kassell, Charles Roper, Thomas Launder, David Kahn, Timothy Webb, Emerson Howe and Charles Dulty. As Atwood traveled with a circus during the summer the organization was disbanded and in 1855 the band reorganized as Bauer's Band, and is today led by the veteran, John Bauer, who has been a member nearly sixty years; the charm of the musical technique of this matured band is not surpassed, except in volume, by more pretentious organizations.

Heck's Band, organized in the fall of 1856, with ten members, and Heck's orchestra, of 1875, with seventeen members, were accomplished but short lived bodies. Numerous other bands had brief careers and no records are left of their existence.

About 1871 the Muskingum Cornet Band was organized by some of the most prominent young men of the period, and now among the city's active business men. They were given the sobriquet of "Buttermilks," because of an incident which occurred at a Knights Templar picnic, at New Lexington, which the band attended in a professional capacity. The day was extremely sultry and a thirsty knight found a quantity of fresh, cold buttermilk at a spring house, and purchased the supply. The band was summoned to the refreshment and a rival band twitted them on their abstinence and declared that horns could not be filled on buttermilk, but they were, and on other occasions the "Buttermilks" filled their instruments without even this thin beverage. The members of the band, as appears from a photograph and the recollections of members, are given for the period of its existence, some of the original members having dropped out: W. H. Wilmot and Louis Heck, leaders; Charles E. Munson and George Convers, E flat cornet; A. Frank Munson, Edward B. Haver, Edward Roper and Hazlett Convers, B flat cornet; Albert W. Hack, J. K. Arnold and J. A. Hunter, alto; T. F. Spangler and S. C. Abbott, tenor; John H. Drake, L. R. Ray and C. E. Kahler, baritone; G. A. Allen and Sam. H. John, tuba; W. A. Scott and Marion Snoots, snare drum; Edward P. Waters and Frank Ryan, cymbals; Joseph W. Garside, bass drum. The last public appearance of the band was in the parade in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, July 4, 1876.

The Seventh Regiment Band has had a varied experience and passed through several reorganizations, and like many other social associations its records have not been preserved and the changes did not make sufficient impression to enable the participants to fix dates after the lapse of a few years. It originated about 1887 as the Sons of Veterans' Band, with Wm. Huff as leader and teacher, and the former hose house at the corner of Main and Ninth streets was the place of assembly; later the name was changed to the Excelsior Band and again to the Zanesville City Band; when R. B. Tomlinson became leader the name was changed to Tomlinson's Military Band and later it was mustered into the Ohio National Guard as the First Regiment Light Artillery Band. As only a battalion of the regiment was mustered into the federal service during the Spanish-American war the regimental officers, hospital corps and band were not called into service and as the regiment was mustered out of the National Guard service upon the conclusion

of the war, the band resumed its former name of Tomlinson's Military Band. Upon the organization of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, Ohio National Guard, it became the regimental band under the leadership of A. J. Senhauser.

SINGING SOCIETIES.

The Concordia, a German society, was formed in 1854 and flourished several years; the Mannerchoir began its existence in 1859 and was broken up by the Civil war; the Frohsinn was organized in 1865 but some essential voices were lacking and it suspended after two years to be reorganized in 1878 and to dissolve later. The Harmonie was formed in November, 1872, from members of former societies and disbanded in December, 1874. During the winter of 1879-80 the Mannerchoir was reorganized but was unable to maintain itself; December 5, 1879, the German Singing Society was formed, but business and social engagements prevented its permanency.

The Choral Association was organized January 1, 1879, with nearly two hundred members, but as the average attendance was one hundred it could not assemble at dwellings and the expenses of a suitable hall and scores for so many vocalists were heavier than could be borne and the association suspended. The Mendelssohn Glee Club, a male quartette, succeeded it composed of J. D. Luse, leader and first tenor; Hiram Waller, second tenor; J. J. Ingalls, first bass, and James Cox, second bass, all of whom had been members of the Choral Association; the last three named are deceased and the first left the city many years ago.

The "Arions" were a notable organization in their time of activity, and produced a number of operas in a manner that rivaled the efforts of professionals. The Bohemian Girl, Pinafore, Patience, Chimes of Normandy, and similar conceptions were in their reportoire, and although a number of the members are living in the city very little information respecting the organization can be obtained; the activity of the club was during the 'nineties.

The Zanesville Fortnightly Musical Club is not a vocal but an instrumental organization and was formed in the fall of 1895 by Miss Helen Maginnis, who became the first president; the membership was limited to thirty and confined to young women; meetings were private during afternoons and were devoted to the study of various composers and schools of music; occasional public concerts, or recitals, were given and the club was instrumental in bringing good music to Zanesville. After eight years the constitution was entirely remodeled, membership was made unlimited, men were admitted, meetings were held during evenings and in a hall. At the close of its ninth year the club is prosperous and progressive and the present officers are: Miss Katherine S. Stanbery, president; Mrs. Charles Culver, vice president; Mr. Florien Frazier, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Willis A. Bailey, chairman of the musical committee.

FINE ARTS.

The artists of Zanesville are not unknown to fame; among the first limners of the city was Thomas Cole, the painter of the "Course of Empire" and "The Voyage of Life," of whom William Cullen Bryant said, in his funeral oration, "had a fixed reputation and was numbered among the men of whom our country has reason to be proud." He was here in the early "twenties" and his portraits of old residents are in many homes in the city.

J. P. Barton painted his first picture in 1842 and devoted his talents to oil. His "Yosemite Valley," and his replica of Murillo's "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin," have established his fame. "Jack" Howland's vigorous brush has portrayed the grandeur of the Rocky Mountain region so faithfully that one can hear the awful stillness of the scene; and Charles Craig's "Custer's Last Charge" and "The Chariot Race," require no encomium. Howard Chandler Christie is a Muskingum county boy whose talents were unappreciated when a few years ago he was sketching around Duncan's Falls instead of attending to his teacher's instructions, but now his fame is national and approaching world-wide.

In water colors, crayon, placque and pottery decoration the list is so extensive names are omitted because of the inability to enumerate all who are worthy of mention. The art pottery works have developed professional work but the most notable creations are in the amateur line.

Among the societies which have existed for the cultivation of art none was more popular in its day than the Murdock Club, an amateur dramatic club which flourished during the 'seventies and gave recitals to honorary members in Black's Music Hall, at least monthly; there were perhaps thirty active members and several hundred honorary members, the latter paying a fixed annual sum towards expenses for which the former gave a monthly drama or comedy.

Muskingum county has sent many of her young people to other fields of usefulness, and for no other reason than that their talents were unappreciated at home; the home soil is productive of talent but incapable of developing it to maturity. This was true with respect to Virna Wood, who was born at Wilmington, Ohio, and

came to Zanesville while quite young; she attended the public schools and graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen; as a pupil she was a writer and in 1882 moved, with her father's family, to Sacramento, California, where she continued her studies and became an accomplished writer and speaker of Greek, French, German and Spanish, as she was in Latin. From her California home she issued *Jason Hildreth's Identity*, a story descriptive of Zanesville scenes and persons, which attested the deep impression they had made upon her and the affection she had for the old town which had been indifferent to her ability; the *Amazon*, a lyrical drama, was another production which was favorably received by the critics.

It was in dramatic composition, however, that she excelled and made her reputation. *Horatius*, a heroic drama, in five acts, was written for Frederic Warde, and produced by him in September, 1901; when the intelligence of its successful presentation and popular approval reached Sacramento the various art, musical and literary societies of the city united in a reception to the authoress, in the state capitol, which had been tastefully and elaborately decorated for the occasion. Her next production was *Lord Strathmore*, a melodrama, which was produced by one of Mr. Warde's company, in the title role during the season of 1902-3, and she was employed in the completion of *Charles IX*, for the season of 1903-4, when pneumonia ender her career, March 7, 1903.

The Frederick Warde Company was playing *Horatius* at Sacramento during the last week in February, 1903, and one night, after the performance the entire company assembled at her home to honor the genius that had produced so successful a play; she contracted a cold which developed into the disease that ended her life one week later, at which time the company was playing at San Francisco, and as a tribute of their esteem a benefit performance for her parents was given which netted $700.00.

CHAPTER XV.

FRATERNITIES, COMPRISING SECRET SOCIETIES, FREEMASONRY, ODD FELLOWSHIP, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS, KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES, UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, UNION VETERAN LEGION, NAVAL ASSOCIATION, WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, SONS OF VETERANS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, MUNIFICENT ORDER OF CAMELS, ROYAL ARCANUM, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE, FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES, ANCIENT UNITED ORDER OF DRUIDS, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, PATHFINDERS, FRATERNAL CENSOR, GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, COLORED FREEMASONS, SUNDRY SOCIETIES.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A prominent position must be assigned the so-called secret societies among the direct influences affecting the moral and temporal welfare of a community, and the fact is indisputable that the best types of citizenship are found where such organizations are most cultivated. The church appeals solely to the spiritual nature and hedges and limits its capabilities with so much theory and dogma, and demands so much self-denial and restraint of natural inclinations that many men decline to enact a role whose requrements their personal sentiments do not endorse. Banks and building companies attract and assist the industrious and thrifty in enlarging their operations, but their influence in behalf of the public weal is exerted only upon those who are themselves exemplars of sobriety and good citizenship.

Secret societies inculcate morality, industry, fidelity and patriotism; demand from their members no more than can reasonably be performed; promise and provide material pleasures and rewards during the continuance of health and prosperity, and when sickness and misfortune overtake a member do not desert him nor permit him to suffer for friendly counsel and assistance; they require that members shall be honorable and respectable, not noted for the performance of good deeds, but for their abstinence from evil ones; that they shall observe, as nearly as possible the Golden Rule, and that questions of politics and religion shall be determined by the conscience of each individual. That such organizations are popular is evinced by the large number which exist, and few of the men who join them limit their affiliations to one society. They are active in social, benevolent and protective work and deserve more than mere "honorable mention" for their achievements in the great battle of human life. The range of their operations is extensive, the Shrine and Elks being types of the social class; the Freemasons of the charitable, the Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias of the benevolent, and the RoyalArcanum, and Modern Woodmen of America of the protective.

FREE MASONRY.

Muskingum county was little more than a year old when William Raynolds, William Smyth, Levi Whipple, Daniely Convers, Abel Lewis, and

Lewis Cass met May 25, 1805, and "after becoming known to each other as Master Masons, in the manner prescribed by the rules of the craft, entered into conversation respecting the practicability and propriety of procuring a charter, authorizing them to hold a lodge in this place; and in order to determine the question appointed Brother Smyth, Brother Cass and Brother Raynolds a committee for the purpose of preparing such resolution relative to the object of the meeting, as to them should seem expedient, and to report to this meeting on Saturday next." The committee was active and June 1, the obect was reported "attainable," and the committee was continued to prepare and forward the petition to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and solicit the endorsement of Washington Lodge, of Philadelphia. The petition was signed by William Raynolds, William Smyth, Daniel Convers, Levi Whipple, Abel Lewis, Lewis Cass, I. Van Horne, Seth Fuller, Master Masons, and Noyce Stone, fellow craft, and June 4 the officers were selected to be named in the charter: Lewis Cass, worshipful master; William Smyth, senior warden; Seth Fuller, junior warden; Isaac Van Horne, treasurer; William Raynolds, secretary.

No time was lost in forwarding the paper, as the Grand Lodge acted upon it and granted the prayer, June 24, but as the charter fee had not been sent ,the papers were withheld and it was not untily May 28, 1806, that the essential payments were made, and as a safe and certain conveyance was secured, and then Captain James Taylor, a non-Mason, brought the long-looked-for papers. The magnitude of the undertaking will be comprehended when it is considered that the settlement contained about 25 cabins and 150 inhabitants, and that there were not to exceed 300 inhabitants in the entire county; there was no place sufficiently secure for meetings unless guarded exteriorly; every member was practically penniless, and those coming to the settlement were in like condition and were seeking it in the hope of bettering themselves; it was the first organization of any character in the settlement, and the Lodge of Amity, No. 5, represents the first effort for social, moral and religious culture.

The authority to constitute the lodge was addressed to Gen. Van Horne, who was the only Past Master in the settlement, but the dispensation was limited to one year and did not reach him until after it had expired; he assumed to act, however, and reported the facts to the Grand Lodge under date of September 23, 1806, and October 20 the Grand Lodge sanctioned his action. There is no official record of the date upon which the constitution was effected, but from private letters it is learned that the ceremony was set for Tuesday, September 9, 1806, the lodge possesses a book of constitutions inscribed as presented by Lewis Cass, September 7, Sunday, and the first lodge record is dated September 26, at which time it was in working order with by-laws, etc. The ceremony of institution was performed in the new two-story, frame hotel building, owned by Gen. Van Horn and occupied by Benoni Peirce, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, so long the site of a hotel, and of the famous Zane House. The lodge was registered as No. 105, on the Pennsylvania register, but when it participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, its seniority of charter placed it fifth in the Ohio register, and the original seal, furnished by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, served for the Ohio lodge by removing the figures "10" from the die. An Ohio charter was issued and dated January 15, 1812, and the original appears to have been returned to Philadelphia.

The early meetings alternated between Zanesville and Putnam, wherever convenient and suitable accommodations could be obtained; private residences, hotels and the court house were used until 1817, when the last meeting was held in Putnam, and the lodge settled permanently in the Senate chamber until December 18, 1821, when it moved into the first Masonic hall; no meetings were held outside it until 1881, when the building was remodeled, and during that summer one meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' hall, in Putnam.

The approaching completion of the first Masonic hall caused a meeting to be held in the Senate chamber, December 6, 1821, to take action towards organizing a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which was attended by Daniel Convers, Calvin Conant, Levi Whipple, Joshua Downer, Horace Nye, Dudley W. Rhodes, and Charles Hill. A committee was appointed to secure signers to an application to the Grand Chapter, and officers were chosen as follows: Calvin Conant, most excellent high priest; Daniel Convers, most excellent king; Joshua Downer, most excellent scribe; Horace Nye, captain of the host; Dudley W. Rhodes, principal sojourner; Charles Hill, royal arch captain; S. S. Miles, Francis Fowler, and Levi Whipple, masters of the veils. December 13, 1821, the Grand Chapter approved the application, and February 1, 1822, Zanesville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9, was opened in Masonic hall; a full charter was granted January 15, 1823, and May 5, 182?, the constitution was performed in ample form. The anti-Masonic crusade seriously affected the chapter and it remained closed from September 5, 1831, until July 8, 1837, when it was revived through the efforts of Dudley W. Rhodes, Daniel Applegate, Nimrod Barr, David Reed, David Maginnis, William Twaddle, John Anthony, and James Caldwell.

The second lodge in the city and county and the third Masonic body in the city was Lafayette Lodge, No. 79, for which a dispensation was issued May 16, 1825, and the lodge met for the first time in the Masonic hall, May 25, with the following officers: George James, worshipful master; Calvin Conant, senior warden; William Blocksom, junior warden; L. L. Hamline, senior deacon; Isaac Van Horne, treasurer; H. Safford, secretary, and a regular charter was issued January 10, 1826. This lodge did not occupy the Masonic hall, but assembled in the Senate chamber, or at Market and Fifth streets, until 1837, when it held communications for a year in the Masonic hall; in 1838 it moved to Main street and Court alley, and 1847 to Main and Fifth streets, where rooms were used jointly with the Knights Templars.

February 22, 1844, a dispensation was issued to Daniel Applegate, George L. Shinnick, John T. Arthur, Charles W. Spaulding, I. Bartol, and George James, to form Zanesville Council of Royal and Select Masters, and when the body was opened Adam Peters, Nimrod Barr, and H. M. Miller were present in addition to the petitioners, John Barney, grand lecturer, representing the grand puissant. The date of the erection is not recorded, but the evidence points to the last week in February; the officers were: Daniel Applegate, thrice illustrious master; George L. Shinnick, deputy illustrious master; John T. Arthur, principal conductor of the work; Charles W. Spaulding, captain of the guard. October 26, 1844, a charter was issued, but no number was assigned, and October 24, 1845, it was registered as No. 13, but later a correction of the register was made and the number 12 was permanently assigned. The organization of this body was accomplished in the Masonic hall, and until the completion of the second Masonic hall the bodies meeting in the Market street building were the Lodge of Amity, the Chapter and the Council.

November 27, 1848, John L. Vattier, grand master of Templars in Ohio, issued a dispensation to John T. Arthur, Thomas Bell, Amos Bartholomew, Robert H. Cotton, Gilbert D. Palmer, Israel Hoge, Thomas Launder, Josephus Laken, and Thomas F. Nevitt, to open an encampment of Knights Templars in Zanesville to be known as Cyprus, and named Thomas Bell, grand commander; John T. Arthur, gereralissimo; Gilbert D. Palmer, captain general, and Amos Bartholomew, prelate. January 3, 1849, M. Z. Kreider, past grand master, opened an encampment in Lafayette lodge room, southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and November 9, 1849, a charter was issued as No. 10; in 1867 the title of the body was changed to Commandery.

The ruptures in Masonic harmony which attended the Cerneau-Northern Jurisdiction Scottish rite controversy caused the suspension of the charter of Cyprus Commandery, August 20, 1887, on which date Lafayette Lytle, right eminent grand commander, issued a special order arresting the charter, directing that all books and records be surrendered to the eminent grand recorder, and that all meetings be suspended until the revocation of the order. The demand was refused by the local officers and September 12 the right eminent grand commander came in person and renewed the demand and was again refused; October 11-12, the grand commandery being in session revoked the charter, and November 14 a formal appeal from the action of the grand commandery to the grand encampment was made; no relief was accorded as the grand encampment held that the grand commandery had jurisdiction.

November 5, 1890, Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, was erected in place of the former Cyprus, by W. B. Melish, right eminent grand commander, and S. S. Williams, deputy grand commander, with the following officers: James C. Gillespie, eminent commander; Herman F. Achauer, generalissimo; Albert B. Worstall, captain general, and a membership composed of former members of Cyprus Commandery.

For half a century the Masonic bodies of Zanesville had no permanent home; the Lodge of Amity was organized in Benoni Peirce's tavern, but the Putnam members wished the inconveniences of crossing the river divided, and when Burnham's tavern was completed the meetings alternated between the towns; when Burnham moved to the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets the feetings were held there, and later and for some time at the Widow Peirce's home, in Fifth street, between South street and Locust alley, and from there the lodge moved to the Senate chamber, where it remained until the first Masonic hall was erected.

The three-story brick building, in Market street, immediately west of the former Masonic hall, was erected as an academy, and August 15, 1820, Daniel Convers and John Dillon, on behalf of the Zanesville Academy, and John Butler, David Spangler and John Lattimore, on behalf of the Lodge of Amity, agreed that if the lodge would pay one-third of the expense of erecting the building and construct stairways from the second to the third floor at its own expense, it should have the exclusive privilege to occupy the third floor without rent, the academy to have the right to buy the lodge's interest upon

payment of the amount expended upon the building, after one year's notice. December 18, 1821, the lodge met in the new hall, and when the Chapter and Council were organized they were permanent occupants.

When Lafayette Lodge was organized it met in the Senate chamber, and when the new brick was built at southeast corner of Market and Fifth streets, met in the garret, where it remained until the spring of 1837, when it moved to the Amity room, and after one year moved to the third story of a building on the north side of Main street, between Fifth street and Court alley, where it remained until 1847, when the rooms in the third story of the building, still standing at southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, were fitted up, and when the commandery was formed it occupied the rooms with Lafayette Lodge until the erection of the hall at Market and Fourth streets.

In 1854 the question of more commodious and suitable rooms for Masonic uses were agitated and proposals to place a third story on projected structures, or to occupy existing ones, were considered and rejected, and the sentiment crystalized into a proposition to erect a building at the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets, and May 6, 1857, William Galigher, C. W. Potwin, Mark Loudan, Thomas Bell, John C. Hazlett, and William Schultz associated themselves as "The Masonic Hall Association," with a capital of $25,000.00, and filed their certificate next day with the Secretary of State. The association organized at the hall at Main and Fifth streets, and work had progressed so far that the corner-stone was laid July 4, 1857, on which day a special communication of the Grand Lodge was convened in Odd Fellows' lodge room; the Master Masons assembled in the concert room of the Odd Fellows' hall; the Royal Arch Masons, at the Amity lodge room, and the Knights at the Lafayette room. At 1:30 p. m. a parade was formed in Main street and moved west to Third, to South, Fifth, Market, Sixth, South, Seventh, Market, and Fourth, where an arch of evergreens and flowers had been erected; after the ceremonies the procession re-formed and proceeded by way of Market, Third, and Main streets, to the Odd Fellows' hall and was dismissed.

The new hall was occupied in April, 1858, and in March the Lodge of Amity sold its interest in the old hall to the city; June 24, 1868, the hall was dedicated, and the day celebrated with a procession, and an oration and festivities at Gant's grove. During the summer of 1881 the third floor was remodelled and a fourth floor introduced in the west end by utilizing the space between the trusses of the roof, but the improvements were insufficient to meet the increased demands for more room and various projects were discussed for relief.

The lack of exterior dignity and of interior dimensions and conveniences had, for several years, been apparent to the Masons of Zanesville, as characterizing the old temple; it had been discussed at business and social assemblies and finally a meeting was held February 19, 1900, which was largely attended, and the universal sentiment was that a new building was a necessity. Three properties on the east side of Fourth street, north of Fountain alley, were optioned and purchased, and July 12 incorporators were selected for a new temple company. April 9, 1901, the company organized with the following officers and directors: J. B. Hunter, president; O. F. McKinney, vice president; W. H. Goodlive, secretary and treasurer; U. H. Brown, George W. McCormick, W. B. Cosgrave, J. K. Geddes, H. F. Achauer, J. K. Smith, O. N. Townsend, John Hartmeyer, and March 25, 1902, the contract was awarded to R. J. Evans and Company at their proposition of $114,433.00, to be completed March 1, 1903.

The corner-stone was laid June 24, 1902, in the presence of an immense assembly of Masons and non-Masons; the parade which preceded the ceremony was one of the most extensive civic displays ever witnessed in the city, and in it were five Masons who had been in the procession held on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the old temple.

The completed building was dedicated June 24, 1903; the day was made a gala occasion, and a large procession of resident and visiting Masons was had. The basement and six floors of the structure are built in the most substantial and finished in the most modern manner; the basement and first three floors are fitted for office and other business purposes; the front of the fourth and fifth floors are also devoted to offices, and the sixth to a ball room; the rear of the three upper floors is occupied by the Masonic bodies of the Masonic club.

The dedicatory week was marked by a Guild fair in the new temple, which proved a wondrous attraction, and which was opened by a night street parade, in which the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America joined the Masons, Templars and Shriners in making a success.

On the European continent, especially in France, the rite of adoption is largely practiced, but in America, Masonic associations have been confined to men; in 1855, Rob Morris introduced a series of degrees, known collectively as the "Eastern Star," but until recent years their dissemination in Ohio has been discouraged and

almost prohibited. July 24, 1895, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Mary E. Meyer, in Linden avenue, to form a chapter, and J. H. Snoots, of Roseville, was commissioned deputy grand patron to institute Zanesville Chapter, No. 52, which was done August 15, 1895, with the assistance of the members of Martha Washington Chapter, at Roseville, the ceremonies being conducted in the old temple. October 10, 1895, a full charter was granted, on which forty-three names appear, and the first officers were: Mrs. Lizzie Vogel, worthy matron; A. E. Allman, worthy patron; Mrs. Nancy Bolin, associate matron; Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, secretary; J. C. Gillespie, treasurer; Mrs. Eura Curtis, conductress; Mrs. Mary Meyer, associate conductress; Mrs. Anna E. Bainter, Adah; Miss Alice Gillespie, Ruth; Mrs. Agnes Norman, Esther; Mrs. Mary Van Valkenburgh, Martha; Mrs. Jennie Lewis, Electa; Mrs. Hattie A. Allman, warder; C. H. Sebaugh, chaplain; Mrs. Lizzie Spencer, marshal; Miss Hattie Sly, organist; Frank Vogel, sentinel.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Muskingum Lodge, No. 28, was instituted May 11, 1844, by Mark P. Taylor, past grand master, of Cincinnati, and Past Grands John P. Blain and Justin Harrison, of Columbus. The charter members were:

Lambert Thomas, Jonathan R. Johnson, Jacob Little, Jeremiah Zeigler, J. Warren Clayton, and William L. Langton; and the first officers were: Jonathan R. Johnson, N. G.; Jacob Little, V. G.; Lambert Thomas, secretary, and John R. Worman, treasurer.

Moxhala Lodge, No. 144, was instituted February 21, 1850, by William C. Earl, grand master, and the past grands of Muskingum lodge, the charter members being:

Gemmill Arthur, A. W. Perley, Dudley S. Fracker, E. W. Cox, Charles C. Russell, L. H. Bigelow, Silvers Porter, William Leckey, Thomas Durban and C. T. Fracker. The first officers were: A. W. Perley, N. G.; Silvers Porter, V. G.; E. W. Cox, secretary; Gemmill Arthur, permanent secretary; Thomas Durban, treasurer.

Pataskala Encampment, No. 8, was instituted by Patriarch Albert G. Day, grand senior warden of Ohio, March 31, 1845, with the following charter members and officers:

Elias Pike, C. P.; John Burns, H. P.; Silvers Porter, S. W.; J. R. Johnson, J. W.; J. T. Fracker, jr., scribe; Robert Howard, treasurer; Lambert Thomas, guardian, and on the night of institution George B. Reeve, A. C. Ross, Edward Davis, John Metcalf, and Moses Keys were initiated.

The three bodies were organized and held their meetings in the Blocksom building, still standing at the northwest corner of Main street and Sewer alley, and April 9, 1850, James Darlinton was appointed a committee by Muskingum lodge to confer with Moxahala lodge respecting the expediency of purchasing a site and erecting an

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The proposition was favorably considered and February 22, 1851, incorporators were chosen, who applied to the General Assembly, and in the same month the Odd Fellows' Hall Association was incorporated by act of the legislature. The lots at the southwest corner of Main street and Potter's, or Diamond alley, were purchased at a cost of $4,000, and upon it the substantial, three-story, brick building, now occupied by the fraternity, was erected at a cost of $24,000.00, and while the exterior is not so ornamental as later structures, its imposing solidity attests its attractiveness for the period of its construction and with its handicap of fifty years will probably survive as long as later erections.

Imposing dedicatory ceremonies were observed September 9, 1852; the parade of three hundred and fifty resident and visiting brethren, with the local, Dresden, and Wheeling bands, in escort of the officiating officials, being especially notable. Hon. L. P. Marsh was orator, and after the formal rites a ball and supper were provided for the wives and daughters of the three linked brotherhood.

Rivalry arose between Muskingum and Moxahala lodges for the distinction of holding the first meeting in the new hall; Moxahala met Monday, and Muskingum, Tuesday; as the hall was completed, the members of the former lodge moved secretly at night, and August 2, 1852, assembled in the new hall, but a Muskingum member had "got next" and shut off the gas, and Moxahala obtained the coveted privilege by purchasing candles.

Pataskala Encampment grew healthily, and T. L. Fracker, C. C. Russell, Joseph Crosby, Edward W. Cox, George W. Graham, J. A. Buckmaster, W. R. Hazlett, S. G. McBride, Thomas Durban, and A. W. Perley applied for a charter for a new encampment, which was granted, and June 9, 1853, Walhonding Encampment, No. 55, was instituted by Thomas J. McLain, grand patriarch, and installed the following officers:

Thomas Durban, C. P.; W. R. Hazlett, H. P.; C. C. Russell, S. W.; G. W. Graham, J. W.; Joseph Crosby, scribe; A. W. Perley, treasurer; T. L. Fracker, guardian. The same night, S. Porter, William Hall, D. McCarthy, and R. S. Mershon were admitted to membership by card, and John C. Hazlett, William Laughlin, and

Frank Fracker were initiated into the mysteries of the degrees.

At the Grand Lodge session, held at Circleville, in February, 1854, a charter was granted to M. Keyes, Lewis Slyder, Jacob Lyda, William H. Christ, Thomas Griffith, William H. Shaffer, R. S. Fairchild, John Kuhn, A. J. Hahn, William L. Langton, and Frederick Howell, and March 24, 1854, Alexander Glenn, grand secretary, assisted by District Deputy Henry Granger and other visiting brethren, instituted Mechanics Lodge, No. 230, and installed the following officers:

Jacob Lyda, N. G.; Lewis Slyder, V. G.; Fred Howell, secretary; William H. Shaffer, treasurer, and by special dispensation, John Drumm, James P. Kimberly, and Henry Koenig were initiated on the night of institution.

The two encampments did not experience the prosperity that was anticipated and the members were convinced that strength would be found in union, and decided to surrender their charters and ask the grand encampment to issue a charter for a new organization. The request was complied with and July 2, 1858, Howard Encampment, No. 79, named in honor of the first C. P., was instituted with the following charter members:

Robert Howard, E. H. Church, Thomas Durban, E. L. Grigsby, Lewis Slyder, George D. Gibbons, Frederick Howell, W. J. Griffiths, John Breymyer, W. H. Thomas, M. S. Thomas, S. G. McBride, N. K. Smith, J. Wilber, William Forgraves, William Dunn, Charles Simmons, William Deffenbaugh, F. M. Hollister, William Bick, W. J. Woodside, Peter Helrick, Alexander Clark, J. V. Smeltzer, Thomas Drake, W. R. Hazlett, J. T. Fracker, J. R. Winegarner, John Stone, D. B. Gary, Peter Dick, James M. Feeters, W. S. Wells, and Amos Hollingsworth.

The institution was conducted by T. C. Cowan, grand patriarch, and the first officers were: Robert Howard, C. P.; Thomas Durban, H. P.; George D. Gibbons, S. W.; Lewis Slyder, J. W.; W. R. Hazlett, scribe; E. L. Grigsby, treasurer. At the first meeting after the institution, sixty-five members of the two former encampments were admitted to membership.

At the Grand Lodge sesson, in May, 1869, Fred. Geiger, A. Schaum, O. A. Duvee, C. Sunkle, Henry Koenig, Philip Muhl, Henry Roekel, Fred. Kappes, Adam Young, E. Dresher, William Derringer, J. Baum, William Bick, and Henry Knoedler applied for a charter for a lodge to work in the German tongue, and the request having been granted, June 25, 1869, Special Deputy Grand Master Henry Lindenburg, of Columbus, assisted by Past Grand Nich. Remlinger, of Woodlawn lodge, instituted Mozart Lodge, No. 423, and installed the following officers:

Ferdinand Hess, N. G.; Adam Young, V. G.; O. A. Duvee, secretary; F. Kappes, treasurer.

The interest which the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows, at other points, manifested in the work of the organization persuaded the Zanesville members to enlist their services locally and January 12, 1870, James Turner, grand master, of Dayton, assisted by Past Grands William L. Langton, Harvey Hubbell, Thomas Sloan and C. Fracker, instituted Elizabeth Lodge, No. 26, D. of R., so named in compliment to Elizabeth Howard, consort of Robert Howard, whose memory is perpetuated in the title of the encampment. The charter members were:

Charles and Isabella Neimeyer, Isaac Piersol, E. V. Piersol, Lewis and Sidney Brenholts, John and Elizabeth Bowman, E. L. and Nancy Grigsby, John and Maria Greiner, Wolf and Eva Dryfus, T. L. Fracker, J. H. Coke, George W. and Hattie Griffee, Isaac and Sarah Hillier, Ferdinand and Theresa Hess, A. and Elizabeth Schaum, William L. and Isabella Langton, and Elizabeth Howard.

The first officers were: W. L. Langton, N. G.; E. V. Piersol, V. G.; Hattie Griffee, secretary, and W. Dreyfus, treasurer.

Canton Nova, No. 5, Patriarchs Militant, was instituted about 1884-5; this uniform branch of the order in Zanesville is in a prosperous condition and the inability to details respecting the origin is due to the loss of the records during the flood of 1898, while they were in the dwelling of one of the members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The order was introduced into Muskingum county by J. Hope Suitor, supreme representative of West Virginia, and Morris Springer, a Knight, from Indianapolis, who secured the applicants for the charter and assisted in the institution of McIntire Lodge, No. 38, on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1871. The services were conducted by Edward T. Haines, grand chancellor, of Cincinnati; Joseph Dowdall, grand keeper of records and seal, and Henry Lindenburg, supreme representative of Ohio, both of Columbus, and a number of past chancellors and knights from Newark and Columbus. The first officers were: Edmund P. Moorehead, venerable patriarch; Alfred Ball, M. D., worthy chancellor; Henry C. Lillibridge, vice chancellor; Charles E. Randall, recording scribe; Basil D. Brown, financial scribe; Henry Bimple, banker; Morris Springer, guide; William H. Wilmot, inner guard; Robert S. Willey, outer guard, and Robert J. Brown, A. J. Farnum, Chapline Moore-

head, Thomas M. Gattrell, James Huff, Thomas Coppard, William C. Burns, Edward I. Cockrill, J. B. Copeland, William Goetz, Robert W. Jones, Reuben H. Morgan, William L. Prophater and Campbell T. Starr.

The institution was held in the Druids' hall in Main street, east of Seventh, and permanent rooms were secured in the third and fourth floors of the First National Bank building, where elaborate furnishings were supplied; after a few years, more commodious rooms were fitted up in the Star block, at Third and Main streets, and were occupied for several years. Accommodations were then obtained in Choral hall, in the Opera block, and upon the erection of the Shinnick block the castle hall was moved there and has since remained.

For a number of years McIntire was the sole representative of Pythianism in the county, King David Lodge, No. 155, being the first addition, the institution being conducted in Gold hall, by James Fairchild, April 18, 1883, when the following officers were installed: Sol. Levi, past chancellor; A. Hertsberg, chancellor commander; Sol. Frank, vice chancellor; J. Wolner, prelate; S. Goldberger, keeper of records and seals; S. Stern, master of finance; J. Englander, master of exchequer; J. Goldeberger, master at arms; L. Allas, inner guard; no outer guard was named; M. Freilich, A. Goldstein, and B. Ritman, trustees.

Zanesville Lodge, No. 172, was instituted in Star block, October 26, 1883, with the following first officers: Charles Goertner, P. C.; Emil Geiger, C. C.; Fred Laudenbacher, V. C.; Ferdinand Zuland, prelate; William Klinge, K. of R. & S.; Adolph Kreuter, M. of F.; Simon Hilpolsteiner, M. E.; Philip Hoffman, M. at A.; Simon Linser, I. G.; George Somers, O. G.; August Miller, Charles Volland and Fred Cordes, trustees.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 388, was instituted by Charles Fulkerson, in Memorial hall, December 4, 1889, with nearly three hundred members, the following being the first officers: O. F. Palmer, P. C.; Ed. Reich, C. C.; C. F. Hearing, V. C.; E. B. Roemer, prelate; A. B. Cowgill, K. of R. & S.; J. B. Mercer, M. of F.; W. M. Shinnick, jr., M. E.; J. P. Kelley, M. at A.; C. W. Hubbell, I. G.; William Wells, O. G.

Vesta Lodge, No. 458, was instituted by Charles Fulkerson, December 17, 1890, with ninety-four charter members, and the following first officers: John Meyer, P. C.; Milo E. Dunn, C. C.; George Turner, V. C.; L. L. Stewart, prelate; F. W. Logan, K. of R. & S.; J. N. Palmer, M. of F.; H. G. Bodker, M. E.; H. W. Booth, M. at A.; J. N. Thornbury, I. G.; R. L. Miller, O. G. In 1902 Vesta lodge consolidated with McIntire.

Silver Cross Division, No. 45, Uniform Rank, was formed about 1886-7, but discontinued and was resuscitated about 1890 as Crescent Division, with the original number, and a charter membership of about eighty. Vesta Division was organized early in 1891, but after the Spanish-American war the name was changed to Merritt Company, No. 116, in honor of General Merritt. Originally the organizations were called "Divisions," but were later designated as "Companies."

Section 1399, Endowment Rank, has an organization, but is strictly financial in operation, with F. W. Logan as local representative.

Beulah Temple, No. 33, Rathbone Sisters, was organized in the Shinnick block, March 15, 1892, by Emma Bell, grand chief, of Columbus, with forty-two charter members, and the following first officers: Mary Meyer, M. E. chief; Martha Stewart, M. E. senior; Fannie Hillier, M. E. junior; Mary Webster, M. of T.; Ella Roeshaar, S. M. of R. & C.; Kate Moody, S. M. F.; Mame Miller, G. of T.; Elizabeth Scholl, G. O. T.; Annie Young, P. C. Eight ladies and eleven knights were added at the succeeding meeting.

The order has been quartered for a number of years in the Shinnick block, at northwest corner of Main street and Cypress alley, where the entire third floor is comfortably fitted for Pythian uses, with two large lodge rooms, anterooms, etc.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

A tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, known as Pocahontas, was organized August 2, 1870, by Great Sachem G. B. Means, of Steubenville, and was chartered in May, 1871; the first officers were W. R. Hazlett, sachem; Alexander Platt, senior sagamore; G. W. Hazlett, junior sagamore; Samuel Howard, jr., chief of records; A. P. Stultz, keeper of wampum. Difficulties were experienced in securing suitable rooms in which to assemble, and meetings were irregularly held, interest ceased, and when rooms were finally obtained in the Star block, Zanesville, the enthusiasm could not be re-kindled and the tribe was disbanded. A renaissance was effected, after a generation and

WAUBECK TRIBE, NO. 143,

was instituted March 29, 1892, in the Shinnick block, Main street and Cypress alley, by the great sachem, great chief of records, and other great chiefs of Ohio, the adoptive ceremonies being conducted by Minnewa Tribe, of Newark. The first officers were: H. H. Huffman, prophet; I. N. Groomes, sachem; George Miller, senior sagamore; George S. Brush, junior saga-

more; F. D. Abel, chief of records; Al. Petit, keeper of wampum.

NATCHEZ TRIBE, NO. 220.

was instituted in Memorial hall, October 12, 1904, by the great prophet, great sachem, and great chief of records, with Waubeck Tribe in charge of the ceremonies of adoption; large numbers of chiefs and warriors were present from surrounding counties, and the occasion was one of much enjoyment to visitors and visited. The first officers were: C. A. Barton, prophet; C. W. Highfield, sachem; William Bowers, senior sagamore; Benjamin Grigsby, junior sagamore; Frederick Wallworth, chief of records; J. Reichart, keeper of wampum.

A tribe was instituted at Roseville, but has been dormant for some time and no information can be obtained about it.

Washetella Council, No. 19, Degree of Pocahontas, was instituted December 14, 1892, by Enos Pierson, great sachem, the ceremonies being conducted by Newark Council. The first officers were: Mrs. Mary Stewart, Pocahontas; Miss Augusta Kronz, Wenonah; Mrs. Annie Getter, prophetess; Cornelius Stewart, Powhatan; Mrs. Mattie Allen, K. of R.; Mrs. Eliza Fleming, K. of W.; F. D. Abell, first scout; Mrs. Hattie Barker, second scout; Mrs. Fannie Madden, guard of wigwam; Harry Fleming, guard of forest; Mrs. Kate Abell, first runner; Miss Flora Wallace, second runner; Miss Viola Hostler, first warrior; Miss Mary Wilson, second warrior; Mrs. Cinnie Craig, third warrior; Miss Gertrude Malott, fourth warrior; Harry Fleming, first councillor; John Harlan, second councillor.

Zanesville Tent, No. 237, Knights of the Maccabees, was instituted March 11, 1895, with the following officers: N. H. Garner, past commander; Martin W. Miller, commander; John Crooks, lieutenant commander; Fred Biszants, record keeper; Peter Ungemach, finance keeper; Frank Lemon, chaplain; D. P. Mercer, sergeant; A. L. Jackson, M. D., physician.

Zanesville Council, No. 20, United Commercial Travelers of North America, was instituted April 18, 1891, and has a membership of over three hundred, being one of the most prosperous councils of the fraternity; handsome club rooms are maintained at southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, and are open to the resident and visiting "knights of the grip" at all hours.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

The principles of this order that members must be natives or born under the jurisdiction of the United States, and that free public schools shall be maintained, and that there shall be no union of church and state, have given the impression that its objects are political; that such is foreign to its character is expressed in the constitution of the order, which directs that the use of the name for political or partisan purposes, by a camp, will forfeit the charter. All camps are named Washington, and their individuality is determined by number; the first to be established at Zanesville was No. 43, which was instituted June 6, 1879, by E. S. Layman, of Cincinnati, state secretary, with the following charter members: Frank Harris, A. Petit, F. M. Willey, C. A. Barton, Ed. Parshall, George Moore, John Millis, Charles Ford, Wash. Sockman, W. R. Hazlett, M. D. Frazier, Webb McCann, John Bailey, Charles Huff, Jud. Alvis, Jack. Wiswell, Hosea Haines, Albert George. The first officers were: W. R. Hazlett, past president; Frank Harris, president; F. N. Willey, vice president; Webb McCann, master of forms and ceremonies; C. A. Barton, recording secretary; Charles Huff, financial secretary; Albert Petit, treasurer; Charles Ford, conductor; George Moore, inner guard; Ed. Parshall, outer guard; Rev. H. A. Delano, chaplain.

Camp No. 47 was instituted February 9, 1881, with fifty-six charter members, and the following as first officers: George Brown, president; George Murdoch, vice president; H. L. McCarty, recording secretary; James Drake, assistant secretary; G. H. Grubb, financial secretary; David Mercer, master of forms and ceremonies; Smith Winchell, inner guard; A. B. Chilcote, outer guard.

Two other camps were later formed, one of which was at Putnam, but they have consolidated into Camp No. 47, which at present is the only one in the county.

HAZLETT POST, NO. 81,

was so named in honor of Captain John C. Hazlett, of 2d O. V. I., and his cousin, Harry Hazlett, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, both of whom were killed during the Civil war; the post was organized June 1, 1881, with the following officers: C. C. Goddard, post commander; M. V. B. Kennedy, senior vice commander; Wilson C. Moore, junior vice commander; Howard Aston, adjutant; Charles L. Moore, quartermaster; Rev. Theodore Crowl, chaplain; A. Ball, M. D., surgeon; Charles Grant, officer of the day; Frank J. Van Horne, officer of the guard; G. S. Warner, sergeant major; Fred. Geiger, assistant inspector; H. C. Lillibridge, aide-de-camp, and the following roll of members:

Jesse S. Arter, J. H. Axline, G. F. Axline, Fenton Bagley, Henry Barker, jr., J. S. Beach, Thomas G. Beacham, Thomas S. Black, D. J.

Brown, R. B. Brown, W. J. Chandler, A. B. Chilcote, R. A. Cunningham, F. C. Dietz, James Dixon, Joshua Downard, J. H. Drake, Daniel Dugan, S. F. Edgar, Abraham Emery, A. H. Evans, W. H. Foye, G. A. Gardiner, D. B. Gary, J. T. Gorsuch, M. M. Granger, John A. Green, Andros Guille, W. S. Harlan, S. V. Harris, E. B. Haver, Howard Israel, George James, Samuel H. John, Henry L. Korte, John Martin, J. W. Martin, N. S. McBee, Alex. McConnell, Thomas McLees, A. F. Munson, W. O. Munson, T. J. Newman, Q. C. Ong, D. B. Parker, J. W. Pinkerton, C. W. Potwin, H. M. Sedgwick, Joseph Shaw, R. F. Smart, E. F. Taylor, A. H. Watts, C. C. Wiles, S. L. Wiles, F. M. Willey, L. R. Wilson, David Zimmer.

The post is now permanently quartered in a large, pleasant room in the Memorial building, and possesses a valuable and interesting collection of relics, colors and paintings.

Encampment No. 118, Union Veteran Legion, was organized October 7, 1892, with the following first officers: H. C. Roush, colonel; W. O. Munson, lieutenant colonel; W. S. Ayers, major; A. H. Watts, chaplain; J. A. Smith, surgeon; John W. Goshen, officer of the day; Joseph Brelsford, officer of the guard; Joseph Fix, quartermaster; F. J. Van Horne, adjutant; Charles Claspell, sergeant major; H. Kerker, quartermaster sergeant; B. Willis, guard; James Sears, color sergeant.

Herrick Blue Naval Association was formed June 16, 1892, with the following officers: S. S. Russell, captain; William Larzalere, lieutenant commander; R. J. Brown, paymaster; George W. Shaw, secretary; Andrew Josselyn, chaplain.

Hazlett Corps, Women's Relief Corps, No. 11, and Muskingum Camp, No. 69, Sons of Veterans, have organizations, but the details respecting origin has not been obtained.

The G. A. R., U. V. L. Naval Association, W. R. C., and S. of V., are provided assembly rooms in the Monumental building.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

In January, 1889, a meeting was held in the counting room of Shinnick & Sullivan, northwest corner of Main street and Cyprus alley, at which Frank A. Durban, John C. Sullivan, Julius Frank, Moses Frank, Oscar Geis, and perhaps two or three others were present; C. C. Harrison, a member of an Elk's lodge at Columbus, explained the principles and practices of the organization and a lengthy discussion ensued upon the expediency of forming a lodge of the B. P. O. E. at Zanesville. Subsequent meetings were held at the same place, in the law office of Train and Durban, and when more room was required, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, in the Monumental building. Having decided to secure a lodge a choice of officers was made before any of the men had been initiated, and at this meeting, February 8, 1889, at the Board of Trade room, a general committee on arrangements was named consisting of W. S. Bell, Thomas Scott, C. D. Wedge, Fuller Van Voorhis, C. A. Blake, Charles Geis, R. H. Hazlett, J. A. Morrow, J. J. Thomas and F. A. Durban.

February 27, 1889, Zanesville Lodge, No. 114, with forty-five members, was formally organized in the concert room in Odd Fellows' hall, by George A. Clugston, district deputy grand exalted ruler, of Mansfield, assisted by the members of that lodge in that city, and the following officers were installed: W. S. Bell, exalted ruler; John A. Morrow, exalted leading knight; F. A. Durban, exalted lecturing knight; Edward W. Reich, secretary; C. D. Wedge, treasurer; Alfred W. Reich, tyler; John Fitzpatrick, Leopold Dryfus, and W. Cliff Conrade, trustees; Thomas Scott, Esq., Frank M. Haas, inner guard; C. U. Shryock, chaplain.

April 28 the committee on hall reported in favor of the rooms on the second floor of the Masonic temple, at Fourth and Market streets, and they were occupied April 25, 1889. On January 17, 1894, a lease was ordered executed for the rooms formerly known as Black's Music hall, in Main street, adjoining the Odd Fellows' hall on the west, which were fitted up in the most elaborate manner and occupied in June. Upon the first floor are reception, reading, writing, pool, billiard, and card rooms, a ladies' parlor and cloak room kitchen, china closet, and safe for the silverware. On the third floor, or second of the suite, are a commodious lodge room, team room, and closets, and a large dancing room.

Two events, of which the members retain the most gratifying recollections, are the burgoo feast, on the Bolin farm, and the trip to Cleveland, by special train, to attend Grand Lodge; the engine was in charge of a member of the lodge and the trip was phenomenal for its short time.

The club rules were unique when framed, but have been so extensively copied that their originality might be lost were not this record made. Betting of every character, gambling, and all treating are positively prohibited; no buffet is maintained, but a member may have his own refreshments kept in the club ice box, and his own cigars in a locker, but he must not share anything with another club member. The theory of the club is that treating is the cause of the drinking habit and that personal inclination would not prompt men to excess, hence the prohibition of inviting another to partake.

MUNIFICENT ORDER OF CAMELS.

The order has its origin in the Eastern states, and a revision or reorganization was made at Cincinnati, April 15, 1903, at which time a supreme lodge was formed, of which A. A. George was elected supreme eminent ruler and D. H. Crawford, M. D., supreme secretary, both of whom were residents of Zanesville, Alpha Lodge, No. 45, was the first lodge chartered after the reorganization and the first to be formed in Ohio, and was instituted at Zanesville, December 3, 1903, with 150 charter members, the supreme eminent ruler and supreme secretary officiating. The first officers were:

C. J. Lafayette, lodge deputy; F. E. Wiles, eminent ruler; E. C. Bonfield, vice ruler; Charles O. Dozer, high priest; S. H. Flemm, secretary; George O. Krause, master at arms; H. W. Waters, sentinel; O. J. Skinner, picket; J. F. Erskine, treasurer; Glenn Mills, costumer; G. W. Sigler, guide; W. C. Waters, M. D., medical inspector; T. F. Thompson, E. Eppley, and D. F. McCarty, trustees.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Hope Council, No. 82, Royal Arcanum, was instituted in the lodge room, on the third floor of the Star block, northeast corner of Main and Third street, April 16, 1878, by Deputy Supreme Regent Teeples, and the following charter members:

Samuel C. Abbott, Charles E. Albright, Albion J. Andrews, Orrin Ballou, R. J. Brown, Rufus C. Burton, Thomas Coulton, Rev. H. A. Delano, Thomas W. Dutro, Charles O. Harris, George C. Harris, William H. Holden, M. D., James T. Irvine, Charles H. Jones, Henry C. Lillibridge, Alexander Manson, R. S. Mershon, Rev. Charles T. Morgan, Wilbur F. McCoy, George W. McCormick, George F. Russell, Louis D. Sandel, Howard M. Sedgwick, William M. Shinnick, Jr., J. Hope Sutor, Frank J. Terry, C. G. Thompson, J. D. Warner, and James S. Wheeler.

Nineteen of the applicants were present at the inauguration when the following officers were chosen: Regent, R. S. Mershon; Vice Regent, Charles H. Jones; Past Regent, Frank J. Terry; Orator, James T. Irvine; Secretary, William M. Shinnick, jr.; Collector, R. J. Brown; Treasurer, George F. Russell; Guide, H. M. Sedgwick; Chaplain, Rev. Charles T. Morgan; Warden, C. E. Albright; Sentry, C. G. Thompson.

April 19, eight signers of the charter were initiated, and April 25 the last two were admitted to the royal secret. Eight of the twenty-nine charter members have died, and eleven are still in affiliation; the remaining ten have transferred membership to other councils, or surrendered their fraternal privileges.

Zane Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was chartered September 4, 1874, the first officers being Fred. Geiger, past master workmen; D. B. Gary, master workman; Edward T. Hanmer, general foreman; John McCaslin, overseer; R. T. Irvine, recorder; J. H. Ross, financier; A. P. Stults, receiver; M. C. Mitchell, guide; Lewis Moore, inside warden; James Van Winkle, outside warden. The original place of meeting was in the Star block, and meetings are now held in the Sharpe building, in Fifth street, between Market street and Fountain alley.

Star Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Honor, was organized in the Star block, September 15, 1874, by Darius Wilson, M. D., of Boston, past supreme dictator, with the following charter members: E. G. Bowen, W. A. Fillmore, James Gallogly, M. D., W. S. Harlan, W. H. Holden, M. D., Fred. Howell, H. C. Lillibridge, Thomas E. Richards, A. P. Stults, and Thomas E. Sturgeon. The first officers were: W. S. Harlan, past dictator and lodge deputy; Thomas E. Sturgeon, dictator; A. P. Stults, vice dictator; W. A. Fillmore, assistant dictator; E. E. Brown, reporter; James Gallogly, M. D., treasurer and medical examiner; H. C. Lillibridge, guide; T. E. Richards, chaplain; W. H. McOwen, trustee; W. H. Holden, M. D., medical examiner.

Zanesville Lodge, No. 3154, and Zane Commandery, No. 23, were later organized, but did not survive and were consolidated with Star lodge.

Valley Ruling, No. 53, Fraternal Mystic Circle, was chartered December 10, 1886, to L. E. Dodd, G. A. Allen, W. D. Lash, L. H. Binkley, W. M. Dodd, R. J. Brown, Joseph F. Stemm, R. C. Burton, H. C. Lindsay, W. M. Shinnick, jr., John H. Best, Gilbert Snyder, Harry S. Bryan, Robert E. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Larzalere, J. K. Arnold, W. A. McLaughlin, Henry Roekel, Edward P. Church, H. E. Printz, F. K. Jackson, Frank C. Kerr, Smith L. Brown, Washington M. Adams, Wallace Burton, Benjamin C. Davis, Edmund C. Brush, M. D., John S. Derwachter, J. Lincoln Smith, H. B. Mechling. The original records have been lost and the names of the first officers cannot be ascertained.

Concordia Grove, No. 13, United Ancient Order of Druids, was chartered and instituted May 3, 1859, by William Stoll, noble grand arch, and G. A. Rheinberger, vice grand arch, of Cincinnati. The first officers were: Henry White, noble arch; Gottleib Glaesser, vice arch; Edward Vogel, secretary; Daniel Fehrends, treasurer, and the following additional charter members: Jacob Hartmaier, George T. Biehler, Heinrich Koche, Peter Shreck, Conrad Fischer,

Joseph Mees, Adam Mertz, Michael Seibert, Conrad Stolzenbach, George F. Fuessle, John W. Kiesswell, Louis Russi, Jacob Matzenbacher, Karl Miller, William Heinrich, and Xavier Meyer.

The proceedings were conducted in German, and in March, 1893, Zane Grove, with forty charter members, was instituted to work in English; the elder Grove had not prospered by reason of the disinclination of men to attach themselves to an institution conducted in an unfamiliar tongue, and in January, 1901, Concordia decided to adopt the English ritual, which was used after June in that year, and in June, 1902, the two Groves consolidated under the older charter. An auxiliary of females, styled "Harmonie Circle," is conducted in the German tongue.

Zanesville Aerie, No. 302, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted January 18, 1903, by Col. H. C. Voute, state deputy grand president, with the following officers: J. C. Drohan, past worthy president; E. Ebert Peabody, worthy president; R. K. Hine, worthy vice president; D. A. T. Westall, worthy chaplain; M. L. Tracy, worthy conductor; Simon Linser, jr., worthy treasurer; J. P. Daugherty, worthy secretary; John C. Francks, worthy inner guard; J. Friedenauer, worthy outer guard; L. E. Dixon, E. J. Tracy, and C. W. Morrison, trustees. Rooms for lodge and club purposes were fitted up in the upper stories of the Commercial Bank building, southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

The order was introduced into Muskingum county at Zanesville, and a meeting, preliminary to the institution of Buckeye Camp, No. 3224, was held in the studio of J. Lincoln Smith September 2, 1895, when all preparations were concluded for the formal opening of the Camp on September 23 by R. E. Cornelius, Deputy Head Consul. The charter bears date September 18, 1895, and the ceremonies of institution were conducted in the rooms on the second floor of the former Masonic building, corner of Market and Fourth streets, with the following list of charter members:

Charles M. Arney, Henry D. Beach, Gavin L. Bell, Wm. E. Bowers, Willis B. Bradford, O. L. Butler, John Carroll, John B. Donahue, Charles L. Factor, Edward F. Grimsley, H. L. Jackson, H. V. P. Jackson, Charles D. Jones, C. O. Krone, Wm. T. Lewis, Elmer L. Linn, J. F. Lyons, Charles McBride, Harry M. Newberry, Wm. R. Newberry, Charles W. Northrup, Wm. T. Robinson, Charles V. Roemer, Edward B. Roemer, F. D. Roemer, J. L. Sammons, J. Lincoln Smith, Harry E. Snell, Frank Spangler, John H. Stemm, A. C. Swope, Bennett L. Taylor, Walter W. Verney, Curtis O. Vinsel, Arthur S. Watts, Charles H. Watts, David Wells, O. M. Wiseman, M. D.

The first officers were: Venerable Consul, J. Lincoln Smith; Worthy Adviser, Gavin L. Bell; Clerk, F. D. Roemer; Esteemed Banker, B. L. Taylor; Escort, C. H. Watts; Watchman, C. M. Arney; Sentry, H. E. Snell; Physician, O. M. Wiseman, M. D.; Managers, J. L. Sammons, C. O. Krone and W. E. Bowers.

The first place of regular assembly was in Rechabites hall, in Maginnis block, for about one year; K of P. hall, two years; Choral hall, three years, and 1901 in the present commodious rooms at southeast corner of Main and Third streets.

PATHFINDERS.

Denner Lodge, No. 45, was organized in Choral hall, February 8, 1899, as the labor of Benjamin Denner, and was installed by J. S. Myler, supreme secretary. The charter roll contained one hundred names and the first officers were:

B. V. Woodburn, past president; John Drake, president; Frank Israel, vice president; J. B. Smith, chaplain; Harry Hauk, secretary; Henry Knoedler, treasurer; H. C. Gitter, sergeant at arms; James Paine, guide; Mrs. John Drake, inner guard; John Young, outer guard; George McCormick, S. G. Sprague and Howard Shirer, trustees. Meetings are held in the Druids' hall on alternate Saturday nights.

FRATERNAL CENSOR.

Zanesville Council, No. 34, was instituted June 5, 1899, by E. S. Guiser, supreme president, and James S. Hill, deputy, with the following officers:

Jacob Burgey, president; G. W. Foley, vice president; Silas Vansant, secretary; F. K. Jackson, financial secretary; F. L. Israel, treasurer; F. K. Jackson, representative; Silas Vansant, alternate; and the following additional charter members: L. L. Magruder and wife; George R. Fairall and wife; Mrs. G. W. Foley; Miss E. Magruder; Miss Grace Foley and J. P. Zinsmeister.

The organization was effected in Gold Hall and regular meetings are held in the Rechabites' hall.

HEBREW SOCIETIES.

Gihon Lodge, No. 195, Independent Order of B'nai Berith was organized April 27, 1873, with Michael Steinfeld, president; W. Dryfus, vice president; Henry Baer, secretary; H. Horkheimer, treasurer; B. S. Dryfus, Rudolph Shonfield,

M. Shonfield, M. Cahen, S. Frank, Louis Steinfeld and D. Goodman as charter members; meetings are now held in the Richards' block.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 133, Kesher Shel Barzal, was instituted August 16, 1874, with the following first officers: W. Freedman, president; M. S. Witkosky, vice president; L. Witkosky, recording secretary; A. Cohen, financial secretary; B. Frosh, treasurer; L. Newman, outer guard; J. Stern and A. Cohen, trustees; and D. Frosh, H. Weber, S. Levy, J. Goldberger, T. Rosher, J. Haber, J. Wollner, H. Heflich, Ignatius Stern, S. Freilich, S. Schwartz, S. Regan, W. Klein, A. L. Freedman, H. Reich, J. Metzendorf, S. Engleman, M. Levy, B. Singer, J. Freedman, S. Cohen, S. Klein, J. Gotlob, W. Deutch, A. Starn, J. J. Klein, L. Klein, H. Kohn. The order disbanded about 1900.

Clay City Lodge, No. 177, Independent Order of Sons of Benjamin, has an organization but nothing can be learned about its formation.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The order is composed of colored men and has no affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, composed of white men. The first Lodge in America was numbered 646 and was opened in New York city, in 1843, and called Philomathean. The authority to open Lodges in America is derived from the Committee of Management in England, underwritten by a sub-Committee of Management in America, and March 4, 1878, the English authority, and July 8, 1878, the American authority issued a Dispensation for the formation of

Guiding Star Lodge, No. 1880, at Zanesville, which was instituted July 30, 1878, by officers from Amity Lodge, at Cambridge, when the following officers were chosen and installed: Charles H. Sawyer, N. F.; Elisha Guy, N. G.; John H. Hargraves, V. G.; Enoch Harper, P. S.; John Barnell, E. S.; George W. Johnson, sr., W. T.; Moses Green, P. N. G.; Wm. Pinn, chaplain; Richard Barnett, right hand, and Alonzo Doles, left hand supporter to the V. G.; George Quales, warden.

Household No. 226, Household of Ruth, was chartered July 10, 1882, with Wm. Jones, Thornton M. Tate, T. J. Brown, C. A. Hogans and E. H. Guy.

Grand Masters Council, No. 82, was chartered May 12, 1884.

Patriarchy, No. 51, was chartered December 14, 1887.

Clay City Lodge, No. 5478, was chartered August 11, 1902.

COLORED MASONS.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 30, was chartered June 30, 1870, and was a revival of a previous organization. The first officers were: James A. Guy, worshipful master; Wesley Gazaway, senior warden; Dr. McSimpson, junior warden.

Queen Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered June 20, 1875, with G. W. Johnson, high priest; Samuel Guy, king; Wesley Gazaway, scribe.

Malta Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templars, was chartered June 30, 1880, with G. W. Johnson, eminent commander; Samuel Guy, generalissimo; James A. Guy, captain general.

Queen Esther Court, No. 9, Eastern Star, was chartered July 8, 1869, with Mrs. Dorcas Tate as most ancient.

The following fraternities have organizations, active or dormant, in the city, but no information respecting their origin has been possible of attainment:

Lincoln Council, No. 354, American Legion of Honor.

Jewell Lodge, No. 332, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Diamond Lodge, No. 1943, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Zane Hive, No. 129, Ladies of the Maccabees.

Putnam Council, No. 162, National Union.

Chapter No. 35, American Insurance Union.

Muskingum Home, Home Guards of America.

Valley Circle, No. 398, Protected Home Circle.

Banner Camp, No. 618, Royal Neighbors.

Court Zane, No. 1294, Independent Order of Foresters.

Clay City Council, No. 101, Order United American Mechanics.

Maine Council, No. 29, Daughters of Liberty.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 44, Knights of Pythias, colored.

Naomi Court, No. 35, I. O. O. C., colored.

CHAPTER XVI.

ZANESVILLE CHURCHES, COMPRISING METHODIST EPISCOPAL, METHODIST PROTESTANT, WESLEYAN METHODISTS, FREE METHODISTS, AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL, AFRICAN WESLEYAN METHODISTS, PRESBYTERIAN, UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, BAPTIST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, ROMAN CATHOLIC, ENGLISH AND GERMAN LUTHERAN, GERMAN EVANGELICAL, UNITED BRETHREN, CHURCH OF CHRIST, HEBREWS.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The first Sunday school held in Zanesville was convened in the court room, of the court house, in 1816, and the bar and jury benches were used by the assemblage; it was designated a "Union Sunday school," and was promoted by Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, and

Lutherans, and did not draw the line on color, as the children of several colored families attended. It was more a temporal than spiritual school, as the originators were practical and not theoretical Christians, and desired to supply the means of acquiring the primary branches of an English education and with them instill the principles of Christian morality. The fees for tuition in the day schools were high and a heavy tax on parents with large families; where the labor of the children was needed during the week they were growing up in ignorance and it was hoped to remedy this by the Sunday instruction. The sessions lasted from 8 to 10:30 a. m. to permit church services after school, and about thirty attended the first assembly; the teachers alternated each Sunday and those not teaching went about the town persuading children to attend; the exercises opened and closed with prayer, and singing was taught as an accomplishment as well as an auxiliary. The only books were Bibles, Testaments, Watts' Hymns and the New England Primer.

Some of the more severe Presbyterians were very much opposed to the school, which they regarded as a desecration of the day, but as its beneficial effects became apparent the denunciations changed to encouragement, and another class of objectors alleged that the school was designed for poor children and some of the most indigent parents withdrew their children from what they feared was considered a pauper school. The loafers at the tavern, on the Clarendon site added their sarcastic remarks about it and cultivated a low grade of wit in deriding the pupils and teachers, but several men who subsequently achieved some prominence in the community obtained their lift, from darkness to light, in the Union Sunday school.

In March, 1817, the school was reorganized in a frame dwelling at the northeast corner of Third street and Fountain alley, and a regular Sunday school was formed, and two years later, on May 2, 1819, the classes assembled in the court room and marched down Fourth street to the new Presbyterian church, at Fourth and South streets, and occupied seats in the gallery.

A semi-centennial celebration of the establishment of Sunday schools in Muskingum county was held at Zanesville, March 23, 1867, at which time A. A. Guthrie delivered an address and detailed the origin of the various schools from the first held in the garrison at Marietta, in 1791.

SECOND STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first Methodist prayer and class meetings, and love feasts, were held in 1808, in a double, two-story, hewed-log cabin, with a passage through the center, which stood in South Third street, where the foundry is now located; when it became too small for the growing congregation services were held in the old frame court house; the Commissioners' journal, dated December 6, 1810, records that the Methodists were given permission to hold their regular services in the old court house, but the quarterly meetings could be held in the new, or old, 1809; the Presbyterians were given permission to meet in the new building, and each society was required to keep the room clean, and like permission was given any other Christian denomination.

The first church building was erected in 1813, on the ground now owned by the church; the structure was built by Thomas Moorehead and William Craig, and was a plain, one-story, frame, forty by sixty feet, with the gable towards Second street, and four large hewn posts supported the roof and ceiling. In the east end were two doors hung upon heavy, iron strap hinges and opened with wrought iron thumb latches; each opened upon an aisle and a partition, lengthwise the middle of the room, separated the sexes, as was the custom of the period. Seasoned lumber for the floor could not be obtained and the green supply for the purpose was piled in the west end of the room, to season, and upon it a plain, four-legged table was placed as a pulpit, behind which was a plain, wooden chair for the minister; the congregation sat upon the flat upper surface of the sills of the building, with the feet upon the ground, but during the ensuing year the interior was finished. The land was conveyed February 2, 1814, by Jonathan Zane and John McIntire and wives, for a consideration of one hundred dollars, to Christian Spangler, Samuel Frazey, Jesse Miller, James Vickers, Joseph Hamilton, John Spry, and Barney Munro.

In 1826, a Sunday school was opened in the Market street academy, and in 1830, the congregation having prospered and increased, removed the old building and erected one of brick, one story in height, and of the rigidly plain, old-fashioned, box style of architecture; in the east end were the two doors, the north for the men, and the south for the women, in the north and south sides were four windows, and in the west two, with the pulpit between. The present two-story brick edifice was erected in 1860, and during its construction the congregation occupied a building formerly standing on the site of the South Street A. M. E. church.

For many years the location of the church had been undesirable, by reason of the conversion of the neighborhood into business houses, and particularly on account of the three lines of railroad in Second street. In 1905, a lot, 140 feet square, at southeast corner of Fifth and North streets, was purchased and the Trinity

congregation united with the Second street in the erection of a sanctuary commensurate with the wealth and proportions of the consolidated congregations. Monday, May 15, 1905, about five hundred members of the churches assembled on the new site, formerly dedicated the premises to sacred purposes, the officiating clergy being Revs. B. D. Evans, of Trinity; A. M. Courtenay, of Second Street; Franklin McElfresh, presiding elder, and Bishop D. H. Moore, a former pastor of the Second Street church.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The congregation of the Second Street church having outgrown the capacity of its building, in September, 1840, at the annual conference held at Zanesville, the excessive clerical duty of the Second Street pastor was represented, and the necessity urged of an additional minister; it was deemed more expedient to divide the congregation, and two preachers were assigned, the new congregation occupying the second story of the McIntire Academy building, at Fifth and North streets, by permission of Z. C. & M. Co.

In 1841, a lot opposite North street, in Seventh street, 66 by 124 feet, was purchased, and on January 6, 1843, an additional width of 18 feet was secured, the title being given to Daniel Brush, Thomas Moorehead, Samuel J. Cox, John Dillon, Levi Chapman, James Mills, James Henderson, Samuel Howard, and Horatio J. Cox, trustees. The stone basement was erected by Daniel Price, in 1841, and in the following year the brick work was contracted by Daniel Price and John T. Thorpe, and the house enclosed in 1842; the basement was finished and the opening service held there in June, 1843.

The Sunday school was organized shortly after the church was formed, and the Second and Seventh street congregations were regarded as one station, the ministers alternating, but in 1845, Seventh street was made a station, and in September, 1845, the church was finished, and dedicated in 1849; during the pastorate of Rev. B. F. Jackson, about 1891, the name was changed to Trinity.

In 1905 there is prospect that the city will condemn the church to open Gilbert street through to North, and the indications point to the early abandonment of the structure.

EUCLID AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The formation of this congregation and its successful efforts to surmount difficulties is a narrative of perseverance, pluck and not a little of the original Adam, which is essential for human endeavor. In 1889, there were four Methodist Episcopal stations in Zanesville, and many members thought a new one in the old Eighth and Tenth wards would relieve the over-crowded city churches and add new members to make it prosperous. Accordingly, during the summer of that year a meeting was held in the parlors of the Second Street church, and a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Extension Society was organized, consisting of Rev. T. C. Read and John W. King, of Second Street; Rev. D. N. Stafford and J. N. Carr, of Trinity; Rev. C. C. Elson and W. A. Weller, of South Street, and Rev. B. F. Stubbins and J. P. Curtis, of Moxahala Avenue, with Rev. Isaac F. King, presiding elder, ex-officio president; J. N. Carr was chosen secretary and W. A. Weller, treasurer.

A portion of the old Boggs residence was occupied as a dwelling and the Extension Society purchased and converted it into a church building, the two lower rooms being thrown into one, and the upper ones used for a Bible class and the infant class; a Sunday school was organized, an organ purchased from the proceeds of a strawberry festival, and chairs were donated by friends. Forty members, principally from Trinity, were enrolled, but the members of other churches, while willing that others should unite with the new church, did not manifest any disposition to do so themselves, and maintained their former affiliations; there was no enthusiasm for the new church, and the Extension Society became lukewarm and rendered no aid. Rev. T. F. Garrett had been assigned to the charge, which had been named "Euclid Avenue," and upon becoming acquainted with the conditions, concluded that if the new church must take care of itself, it were better to assert its independence of its pretended guardian, and during the winter of 1892-3, so informed the Extension Society, which surrendered the property to the original owner, with the loss of the advances thereon. The congregation continued the occupancy, but during the spring of 1893, purchased a lot, northeast corner of Euclid avenue and O'Neill street, for $1,600.00, paid $300.00 thereon, gave a mortgage for the remainder, and placed the title in Jeremiah Vroom.

Meantime, Rev. Thomas W. Locke was assigned to the station and trustees were selected and confirmed as follows: Rev. T. W. Locke, president; William Curtis, treasurer; Samuel Oldham, secretary; John McCaslin, J. R. Saunders, A. S. Mitchell, Jeremiah Vroom, and John Shainholtz. The contract for the erection of a frame church was awarded October 22, 1894, and it was completed and furnished May 18, 1895, at a cost of $3,000.00. The following day it was dedicated by Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu, assisted by Rev. T. F. Miller, presiding elder, and Rev. J. C. Arbuckle, pastor of Second Street.

That the congregation might negotiate a loan, Jeremiah Vroom, Samuel Oldham, John McCaslin, Frank McCaslin, and J. R. Saunders were

selected as incorporators and the property placed in their possession, and during the pastorate of Rev. P. Drumm, 1901-4, the debt was extinguished and the prosperous and harmonious congregation enjoys the possession of a religious home acquired by untiring personal effort under discouraging conditions.

SOUTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

A mission Sunday school was organized in 1865 in the southeastern section of the city, and became the nucleus of this congregation; by the liberality of Rev. David Young a lot was purchased at Seventh and South streets, fronting one hundred feet north on Seventh street, and east to the alley on South street, and upon it, in 1869, a small brick chapel was erected at the corner of the alley. Mr. Young made further bequests in his will, and in 1887, the present beautiful brick building was erected at the corner of the streets, at a cost of $9,000.00.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

During the spring of 1889, about half a dozen gentlemen met at the office of T. C. Connar, county surveyor, at the court house, and organized a congregation, which was established as a mission of the United Presbyterian church. Services were held in the old Universalist church, in Zane street, for about six months, when a removal was made to the Knights of Pythias hall, in the Shinnick block, where they remained about eighteen months, and where a Sunday school was organized. The mission was organized by Rev. Spencer, of Muskingum College, and in 1890 was accepted as a church, with mission help, and in 1892 a brick church was erected in Pine street, near Main, with a seating capacity of three hundred, and at a cost of $7,500.00. Rev. D. M. Sleeth was first pastor, succeeded in 1896 by Rev. J. H. Hutchman, who resigned in 1905.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

About 1807, the pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Lancaster, passed through Zanesville, and was persuaded to remain over Sunday, that the seven persons of that communion might enjoy a service; they assembled in Taylor's tavern, at Fourth and Main streets, on the site of the present Clarendon, where a sermon was preached and the communion administered.

A Congregational congregation had been organized in Putnam a short time previously, at the residence of Benjamin Tupper, with five persons, which was soon increased to eight, but they were too feeble to employ a minister, and they united with the Zanesville Presbyterians to form the United Presbyterian church, of Zanesville and Springfield, in 1809, and a pastor was installed, in Putnam, December 26, 1809. Services were held in private houses, taverns, the old log jail, and sometimes in a small frame building on Putnam Hill, and, during the summer, in barns and groves. After the completion of the court house, in Zanesville, and the stone academy, in Putnam, the congregation alternated between the places and crossed the river in skiffs and by ferry. Once during service in the court house, the building was struck by lightning and several persons were stunned, but none seriously injured.

In 1817, the erection of a two-story, brick church building was begun on elevated ground, at the northeast corner of South and Fourth streets. The first story was finished for a store room and the rent given the sexton for his services; the auditorium had a gallery on three sides and an aggregate seating capacity of 600 or 700. Money was obtained by the sale of pews, a deed being given to the purchaser for the land covered by the pew, which title could be sold as property. The building was dedicated August 28, 1817, and President Monroe and party, being in the city, attended the service.

Music was furnished by stringed instruments, and once during the absence of the regular pastor, a Scottish Covenanter occupied the pulpit; not approving of such auxiliaries he announced: "We will fiddle and sing the —— psalm." Mr. L. P. Bailey, an elder of the church, was a builder of organs, and, in 1827, had made one which the party had failed to accept, when completed; the members on both sides of the river were anxious to secure it for the church, but the pastor feared some one might be offended; finally, a member offered to sustain the expense of changing the gallery to admit the organ, and it was set up. The instrument was 11 feet high, 7 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, and on the first Sunday remained silent, and many looked quietly and disapprovingly at the innovation; on the second Sunday it was played while the Sunday school children assembled, but closed when the church service began; later it was played as the congregation was dispersing, and next as they assembled; some weeks elapsed before it was used in the regular service, and inquiry has failed to elicit an earlier use of an organ by an American Presbyterian congregation.

About 1840, the walls showed weakness, and as the town had grown away from the church and the Presbyterian church, in Putnam, had been formed, a more central point was desirable, and a lot was purchased on Fifth street, now occupied by the Second church, which was exchanged for the present site on Sixth street,

upon which the present structure was erected at a cost of $15,000, and dedicated December 26, 1841.

The Sunday school was organized in 1816, as a "union school," and in 1819, was removed to the church.

This congregation is the mother of the Presbyterian churches in the county, the direct descendants being the Newlin church, in 1829, Putnam, in 1834, and the Second, in 1852, which organized with forty-six of the members and the pastor of the First church.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

In response to the petition of twenty-seven persons, the Presbytery, on September 7, 1852, authorized the formation of the Second Presbyterian church of Zanesville, and it was organized October 9, 1852, twenty-three additional signatures to the petition having been affixed before the organization. Rev. M. A. Hoge was pastor of the First church at the time, and by act of the Presbytery, October 22, 1852, he was assigned to the new congregation.

The two congregations occupied the same building until the spring of 1853, when the Second church rented the assembly room of the Odd Fellows' hall, and held services there until January 1, 1854, when the Lutheran church building, Sixth and South streets, was leased for a year; January 1, 1855, the Odd Fellows' hall was again secured and retained until the present structure was finished, in August, 1855.

January 2, 1854, Peter Black, W. A. Graham, John A. Adams, R. P. Robinson, Adam Peters, and A. McFadden were appointed to secure funds to procure a lot and erect a church building; they reported March 2, 1854, that they were successful, when E. Buckingham, Adam Peters, John A. Adams, L. P. Bailey, John S. Black, and W. A. Graham were empowered to transact all the business necessary to erect the church. The brick building, now standing in Fifth street, between Market street and Fountain alley, was the result of this movement, and cost $15,000, and was completed August 11, 1855; in 1874, an addition for Sunday school purposes was erected on the rear of the lot.

The Sunday school was organized while services were held in the Odd Fellows' hall, and has been maintained since at a high standard of efficiency.

FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Records do not exist to support the assertion but a Methodist Protestant congregation must have been formed as early as 1835-40; the Rev. Cornelius Springer was editor and publisher of the *Western Recorder,* an organ of the church, and was published at Meadow Farm, from 1833 to 1845, being moved to Putnam in the latter year; Mr. Springer was active in evangelical, as well as editorial work, and it is improbable that he would have neglected so fruitful a field as Zanesville, while forming congregations throughout the county. That a church building was in existence in 1850, is asserted by a lady still living in the city, who states that she was baptised in it in 1851, being then a girl of eight years, and that she heard her father speak of the building frequently as having been built for some years before, and places the erection at a year in the early forties. The church stood in South street, at corner of Potter alley, where the present African Methodist church is now erected, and was known, locally, as the "Radical;" it was a two-story, brick structure, with several stone steps leading to the level of the auditorium in the second story, the basement being used as a wareroom by Daniel Applegate, and other merchants engaged in the New Orleans trade.

About 1865, the African Methodists bought the edifice, and the Methodist Protestants bought a lot at northwest corner of Underwood and Center streets, upon which were a dwelling, which was rented, and a store room, which was used as a church, but the worshippers were annoyed by the noise of boys playing in the streets, decided to secure a location on a side street, and sold the property. Services were held in Trinity church until the erection of the present brick building, in Beaumont street, which was constructed about 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. John Burns. The original building was a plain, two-story house; the basement being fitted for Sunday school and prayer meeting purposes, with the auditorium, on the second floor, with a seating capacity of from 350 to 400 persons. During 1889 an ornamental front, with a tower, was added at a cost of $2,000.

FIRST BAPTIST.

In the fall of 1820, George C. Sedwick left Winchester, Va., for a trip to the West, and at Zanesville discovered one Baptist, held a service and delivered a sermon; his journey was continued through Kentucky and Indiana, and several requests, from strong congregations, were made to him to remain with them as pastor, but his impressions of Zanesville were so favorable that he returned in 1821, and held services in the court house and private houses, and February 11, 1821, baptised three men; June 16, he organized a church and was chosen pastor, and August 22, reported thirty-seven baptisms and four admissions by letter. In August, 1822, the membership was eighty-three, and in 1825 it had increased to one hundred and four.

In the fall of 1823 the present one-story brick church building, forty by sixty feet, in Sixth street, near South, was completed, and the dedicatory services were held November 15, and the first regular service held December 15, 1823. In May, 1826, the Ohio Baptist State convention was organized in this church and the two succeeding annual sessions were held in it.

During the pastorate of Rev. I. B. Conyers, 1856-59, sixty-four members withdrew and organized the Sixth Street church, which after struggling for a time united with the Market Street church. While Rev. J. B. Sharp was pastor, 1865-6, seventy-seven members withdrew and organized Berean church, which subsequently disbanded, some of the members returning to the First and others uniting with the Market Street church. Rev. W. G. Pratt, 1866-8, adjusted the differences between the members, which had been the causes of contentions, pruned and excluded a large number, and succeeded in having the "brethren dwell together in unity."

A Baptist Sunday school was organized in 1822, in a small frame, on the river bank, east of the approach to the Third street bridge, and upon the completion of the church building it was removed to that structure.

MARKET STREET BAPTIST.

During the year 1832, a Baptist congregation was formed in the Academy building, a three-story brick still standing in Market street, immediately west of the former Masonic temple, at Fourth and Market streets. Services were held there for a short time, and the court house was obtained for the purpose, and later in a small building on South street, near Seventh. In 1833, a room in the "bottoms" was rented and a Sunday school started, and when the congregation was strong enough, it was moved to the Academy and placed under the care of the church, and has ever since been conducted and is now one of the most prosperous and enthusiastic schools in the city.

In 1835, a movement was inaugurated to erect a church building, and "Father Mills" donated the lot on the east side of Sixth street, south of North, and August 5, 1837, the corner-stone of a brick edifice was laid, and the building completed in 1839; as the name of Market Street church had become endeared to the congregation, it was retained.

The growth of the congregation had made the church building inadequate, and during 1904-5 the question of a new structure was agitated, and determined upon; plans were prepared, and May 11, 1905, farewell services were held in the old church, and Monday, May 15, the demolition of the structure was commenced, arrangements having been made to occupy the public hall, in the Odd Fellows' building, during the erection of the new and larger sanctuary.

The location of the corner-stone of the original church had not been designated in the records and the workmen engaged in razing the building were instructed to look for it; May 29, 1905, it was uncovered and opened and its contents found in a good state of preservation; they consisted of six copies of the city papers from August 2 to August 5, 1837, a declaration of Baptist faith, dated May 11, 1835, the hymn book in use at the time, a Bible, and a map of the city; it is purposed to place the box and contents in the cavity of the corner-stone of the new church.

FAIR OAKS BAPTIST.

The Market Street Baptist church opened a mission, October 6, 1889, in a store room in Putnam avenue, which was so successful that a lot was purchased at the corner of Woodlawn and Maysville avenues, and a small frame chapel erected, and dedicated December 28, 1890. For a couple of years the work was continued almost exclusively by laymen, and in the fall of 1892, Mr. E. U. Smith, of the senior class in Denison University, was engaged as a supply. February 3, 1893, a complete church organization was effected with thirty-seven members, and having been officially accepted as a congregation, Mr. Smith was offered the pastorate, and was ordained March 24. The chapel proved too limited for the congregation, and a handsome frame church was erected on the chapel site, and dedicated October 14, 1894. Mr. Smith severed his pastoral relations February 28, 1895, and his successors have been Revs. E. M. Lake, J. A. Snodgrass, W. L. Lemon, J. Ernest Reynolds, and J. W. Ely, the present pastor, who assumed the charge May 1, 1904.

BRIGHTON PRESBYTERIAN.

The congregation was formed April 30, 1896, and a handsome church and pastor's residence on the adjoining lot were erected.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

About 1848, Booker Terrell, Ann Jane Terrell, George Roots, —— Harris, Mrs. Catherine Cook, Ann Alexander, Elizabeth P. Parrott, and others formed a Baptist congregation, which met in the second story of the First Masonic hall, in Market street, the birthplace of the Market Street Baptist church, and from there moved to a frame building in Putnam; the congregation appears to have been later divided, purely from motives of convenience, between the Zion and Third Baptist churches.

February 4, 1859, the Zion Baptist church was incorporated, under Ohio statutes, and the first regular business meeting was held in Nevitt and Dixon's hall, northwest corner of Main and Seventh streets, March 5, 1859, when twenty-seven members were enrolled. In June, the trustees purchased for $300.00, a one-story frame, the property of the True Wesleyan church, near the Blandy works, and the first service was held therein July 2, 1859. In January, 1863, the building was vacated, and a room secured in the Nevitt and Dixon building, and in August, 1866, a lot was purchased on the east side of Eighth street, between Main and South streets, for $800.00, upon which a one-story frame was erected, and the first service held in it November 3, 1866.

August 29, 1863, the Third Baptist church was organized in the old brick school house, in Moxahala avenue, Putnam, by Rev. Isaac Jones, who served as pastor ten years, and in 1870, a one-story, frame church, 24 by 40 feet, was erected in Moxahala avenue, between Harrison and Pierce streets, at a cost of $2,500.00, which was sold and the proceeds placed in the Union church upon the consolidation of the congregations to form the Union Baptist church.

The original building, in Eighth street, proved too small to accommodate the growing congregation and a new one-story frame, 30 by 40 feet, was erected on the site, at a cost of $1,500.00, and dedicated May 5, 1872, but this was inadequate when the union was effected, and in 1893 the present graceful, two-story brick, 35 by 60 feet, was built. The basement and auditorium each contain an organ, and a Sunday school has been maintained from the beginning of each of the original congregations.

ST. JAMES PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There may be one older parish in the State of Ohio, but certainly there is none in the diocese of Southern Ohio, than St. James.' At a meeting held in the Senate chamber of the old court house, October 17, 1816, pursuant to public notice, with Horace Reed, M. D., as chairman, and John Gordon as secretary, it was unanimously resolved to form a church organization, to be called "St. James'," and the following officers were chosen:

Horace Reed, M. D., and Seth Adams, wardens; Jeffrey Price, Moses Moorehead, E. B. Mervin, and Calvin Conant, M. D., vestrymen; Alexander Harper, treasurer; Samuel Burnham, M. D., lay reader. Rev. Joseph Doddridge, M. D., was chosen pastor, and the first service was held in the Senate chamber, but in June, 1817, and for some time thereafter, they were conducted in the Methodist church, which was loaned for the purpose. The first class for confirmation comprised twenty-five persons, and the rite was administered May 23, 1819, by Bishop Chase, in the Presbyterian church, at Fourth and South streets.

August 30, 1830, G. A. Hall and John T. Fracker, as building committee, awarded a contract for the erection of a brick church building at the southeast corner of South and Sixth streets; many of the members were affiliated with the Freemasons, and desired that society to plant the corner-stone, but Mr. Hall protested so strenuously that no corner-stone was laid; the structure was very small and rigidly plain. By act of the General Assembly, January 31, 1833, the parish was incorporated and the church building having become too limited for the congregation, additions were made to the east and south sides, which doubled the original capacity. In 1841, the building was sold to the congregation of St. John's English Lutheran church, and the erection of the present stone edifice was begun on the west side of Sixth street, near North, the corner-stone being laid June 24, 1841. The congregation occupied the Senate chamber during the construction, and the basement having been sufficiently finished, services were held therein on Easter Day, 1843. The completion of the auditorium having sufficiently progressed, a pipe organ was purchased in 1851, and both basement and auditorium having been completed, the building was consecrated September 7, 1853, the entire sanctuary representing an expenditure of $20,000.00. The tower was not finished until 1878, when the bell, weighing 2,000 pounds, was donated by Mrs. Julia Peabody Chandler, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, a former communicant of the church. The other private donations and memorials have been: The stained glass windows in the body of the church were furnished by James R. Cooper, in the early 'seventies; the altar was a memorial by her children to Mrs. Lucy W. Hazlett; the stone front was the gift of the Shinnick family, the brass eagle lectern is a memorial of Charles W. Chandler by his widow, who donated the bell; the lectern Bible was donated by the Girls' society, October 4, 1882, and the service books, colored stoles, and festival white altar hangings were the gifts of the Daughters of the King; the "kite heads" of the windows of the auditorium were mostly furnished by Rev. George W. Dubois; the chancel window is a memorial of William Shultz by his widow, and the east window is a memorial of Margaret Applegate Buell; the jewelled chalice and brass altar cross were presented in 1893, by Mrs. Amanda A. Pratt, as memorials of her son, Douglass Cassel.

The Sunday school was organized in 1828, in the Senate chamber, but the legend that the par-

ish enjoys the distinction of being the one in which each bishop has entered upon his sacerdotal office is not sustained by the facts.

In 1902, a parish house of brick was erected in the rear of the church, consisting of a basement, a Sunday school room, pastor's study, robing room, committee rooms, and kitchen, in which the business meetings and social gatherings of the congregation are held.

ST. THOMAS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Prior to 1815 there was no Catholics in Zanesville, and the first of that communion was William C. Colerick, a printer, who came in that year to be associated with Dr. Reed, of Putnam, in a periodical enterprise, which did not materialize. In 1817, John S. Dugan, wife and child, and brother, Peter, and in the succeeding year his widowed sister, Mrs. Harkins, with nine children, arrived, and these fourteen persons comprised the first congregation which assembled in Zanesville for services, according to the Roman ritual, which were held in a frame building at the southwest corner of Market and Fifth streets. John S. Dugan was proprietor of the tavern at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and in 1819, the first service by a priest in Zanesville was conducted in his hotel, by Father Young, of Somerset, and in the same year, in the Burnham tavern, in Putnam, but the complaint was made that the latter room was so large that the small congregation was lost in it. Father Young made semi-annual visits and as more Catholics settled the subject of a church building was considered, and during one of the Father's visits he and Dugan selected a one-story, brick warehouse, 20 by 50 feet, at the northeast corner of Fifth street and Locust alley, as capable of being adapted to the purpose; Dugan purchased it for $2,000.00, November 20, 1820, and when the pastor returned in the spring of 1821, he found a church, which he dedicated, and which was known locally as "Trinity" church, and as the "brick chapel;" semi-monthly visits were then made until Father Young's home duties prevented, and Father Stephen H. Montgomery arrived in 1823 as the first stationed pastor.

In the spring of 1824, Dugan purchased a lot fronting 134 feet on Fifth street, at its intersection with Spruce alley, which he donated to the congregation, and contributed liberally to the erection of a new stone and brick church, the plans and specifications for which were donated by a New York architect. The corner-stone was laid March 4, 1825, for a building 40 by 70 feet, 35 feet high, and July 2, 1826, it was dedicated to St. John, the Evangelist, and opened by Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick, first Bishop of Cincinnati, and called the St. John's Roman Catholic church. The front door was arched and bore the inscription: "This is none other than the house of God, and the gates of heaven," and above it, "I. H. S." During the summer of 1827, while Father Montgomery was in France, he procured a bell, which was suspended over the entrance, from a horizontal beam supported by two others, one end resting upon the ground and the other against the building; in 1829 a steeple, in spiral form, 100 feet high, was erected with a copper ball surmounted by a cross, and shortly after a two-story frame pastoral residence was built, adjoining the church, on the north. Upon the authority of the venerable Father Lynch, it is stated that the averment that the church was called St. Patrick is untrue; when the German members withdrew and formed St. Nicholas church, the congregations were designated as the German and Irish Catholics; as the titular designation of the original church was seldom mentioned, the logical conclusion was that as the German church was St. Nicholas, the Irish must be St. Patrick.

When the church became too small the Germans withdrew and the English-speaking members recognized the necessity of a larger building, and Patrick Keely, of Brooklyn, New York, donated the plans and specifications for a new church. A brick structure was contemplated and Mr. John P. Howard offered Father Charles P. Montgomery, the pastor at the time, all the stone required for the erection of a stone church at the cost of quarrying and hauling, and the offer was accepted, and from the time the St. John structure was razed until the new building was completed, the congregation met in the third story of the Blocksom building, at the northwest corner of Main street and Sewer alley. The corner-stone was laid March 17, 1842, the black walnut door and window frames were made by Isaac Dillon at his saw mill, at the mouth of Licking; the bell was purchased at Cincinnati, and donated by William Mattingly at a cost of $1,200.00; its weight is 2,000 pounds, height three feet one inch, and diameter three feet ten inches. December 4, 1854, Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell consecrated St. Thomas' Catholic church, and it was generally known at the time, and is repeated as history, as the only concecrated edifice in the diocese, except the Cathedral at Cincinnati; the structure is a large and beautiful one, 60 by 120 feet, and cost $40,000.00.

Sunday evening, July 14, 1901, the jubilee celebration was begun by a procession from St. Thomas' to St. Nicholas' church and return, in charge of Father Farmer, the present pastor, and led by the venerable Father Lynch; first were the small school boys and girls; next, single and married women, followed by the men, in all about 1,250 persons.

PARISH SCHOOL.

The parish school, attached to St. Thomas' church, was established in the basement of old St. John's church, in 1838, by Father Wilson, the pastor, and was maintained there until the removal of the building, in the spring of 1842, to erect the new church; the school was then conducted in an old building, opposite the church, at the southwest corner of Sewer and Spruce alleys, on the rear of the lot lately known as the "hay market." It remained there only a short time, as Father Montgomery, who became pastor, leased ground from the McIntire estate at southeast corner of Sixth and Center streets, where the High school now stands, and erected a parish school house of two rooms, which was occupied about ten years. May 3, 1854, the tier of lots from Spruce alley to North street, on the west side of Fifth street, was purchased from E. Buckingham, and in 1855, a two-story brick building was erected and occupied; in 1856, St. Columbia's Academy building, with basement and two stories of brick, was erected at the north end, and occupied as a young ladies' boarding school until 1873; in July, 1861, it was partially destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt and a third story added. The school is taught by sisters of the order of St. Francis.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society was organized March 17, 1859, but is not now in existence; when President Lincoln called for troops, in 1861, the society had $500.00 in the treasury and at once voted the entire sum to equip men for service. As the money had been collected for charitable purposes and there was no necessity for the sacrifice, the contribution was declined with thanks and an expression of the appreciation of the patriotic motives which prompted the loyal Irishmen to vote their hard-earned savings to such a purpose.

ST. NICHOLAS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1842 the male German communicants of the Catholic church, at Zanesville, forty-one in number, formed the congregation of St. Nicholas' church, and the original stone church, 45 by 60 feet, was dedicated December 1, 1842, by Rt. Rev. John Baptist Purcell, bishop, of Cincinnati. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Galligher, who was instituted December 26, 1842. About 1860-1, an addition, thirty-six feet in length, was made, and during the pastorate of Rev. Magnus Eppink, in 1870, the brick school building, with five rooms, convent with six rooms, and pastorate, were erected. The original site was upon the brow of the hill at the head of Main street, but in 1885 the lot between Main and Silliman streets, extending to Greenwood avenue, was purchased and terraced, forty stone steps erected to the front of the church, and the building given extensive repairs, and December 6, 1892, the golden jubilee of the church was celebrated.

The present pastor, Rev. A. L. Leininger, came December 6, 1893, and when Main street and Greenwood avenue were graded and paved, a meeting of the congregation was held January 16, 1897, and it was decided to grade the church lot, and the succeeding day men and teams were at work; during the following year a meeting of the congregation was held to devise methods for erecting a new church building. The entire charge of the work was placed in the pastor's hands, and his fidelity and adaptability for the commission is evinced in the beautiful structure which was erected under his supervision. The corner-stone was laid Sunday, July 10, 1898, by Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, D. D., bishop of Columbus, succeeding an imposing parade of resident and visiting church societies, and December 11, 1898, the same eminent prelate blessed a large bell, weighing 2,600 pounds, which was christened "St. Anthony," the gift of the tireless pastor.

The building is in the Romanesque style of architecture, similar to St. Peter's, at Rome, and St. Mark's, at Venice, and covers an area of 80 by 118 feet; the exterior finish is mottled brick with terra cotta trimmings, and a large semi-circular panel, in inlaid mosaic, over the front entrance, representing the landing of Columbus, designed and executed by Zanesville manufacturers; a graceful dome crowns the structure, and the roof of the entire building is red slate; the floors are of tile and the lighting is by electricity. The stained-glass windows in the auditorium are gifts from church societies, or memorials of deceased pastors, members or relatives, and the figures portrayed are all life size.

The dedicatory services were conducted Sunday, August 27, 1899, by Rt. Rev. Leo Haid, D. D., O. B., bishop of North Carolina; the exercises were opened at 10:30 a. m., when the exterior walls were consecrated and when a similar rite had been performed for the interior walls the vast audience was admitted and high mass was celebrated by Father Leininger. At 2 p. m. a parade of the Catholic societies was had, the first division formed of un-uniformed and the second of the uniformed bodies.

The parochial schools are conducted by Sisters of St. Francis, and are in flourishing condition, the average attendance being about two hundred. The school was opened in 1842, in a small frame building, upon the site of the present structure.

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

There appears to be no real difference in the creeds of the three congregations worshiping at Seventh and Harvey streets, Seventh and South streets, and Sixth and South streets, but each holds to a different system or form of government; their festivals and observances appear identical to the layman not acquainted with the technical ecclesiastical distinction which may exist and which are comprehended by the adherents: at one period they seem to have been one organization and the inception of the St. John's congregation is more logically attributable to a desire on the part of the English-speaking members to conduct services in a familiar tongue.

The church fixes its origin at the time of the pastorate of Rev. Kaemmerer, who was pastor of the church at Seventh and South streets, in 1820, and who was in charge when the English members formed their congregation, in 1839, with sixty signers, and purchased, for $3,000.00, the brick church formerly occupied by the Episcopalians, at the southeast corner of South and Sixth streets, which was dedicated December 2, 1841, with Rev. Amos Bartholomew as first pastor.

From September 30, 1855, to June 1, 1870, there was no settled pastor, and the congregation was practically disbanded; the trustees held the church building, and in 1869 a traveling missionary learned of the conditions, organized a Sunday school, re-organized the congregation, and June 1, 1870, Rev. M. C. Horine was installed pastor; since then the congregation has been vigorous, and upon the death of Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff, in 1876, Rev. Franklin Richards became pastor, November 26, under whose vigilance and prudence the church became prosperous. The old church had become dilapidated, and the corner-stone of a new one was laid June 2, 1878, and December 1, 1878, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the dedication of the first church, the present ornamental edifice was dedicated on the original site. In 1904, a handsome brick parsonage was rected in South street, adjoining the church, and the sorrow of the congregation at the death of their venerable pastor, September 11, 1904, after nearly twenty-eight years' service, was shared by members of other congregations, who recognized in him one who practiced the precepts he so eloquently inculcated.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

In 1844 Rev. George Bartels began his pastorate at Zanesville, and organized this congregation, March 16, 1845, with the names of thirty-two men attached to the first constitution. The original church, erected upon the present site, northeast corner of Seventh and Harvey streets, was enlarged, and in 1866 the present brick edifice was built, at a cost of $30,000.00, and furnished with a powerful pipe organ. Although the congregation is largely German, during recent years services have been frequently conducted in the English tongue. An effort was made in 1860 to organize a parish school, and after a brief existence it was discontinued by reason of the death of the teacher; in 1866 it was re-opened, but was not successfully conducted until 1871, in which year the brick school house was built at a cost of $2,000.00. A local board of education, of which the pastor is ex-officio member, has charge, the expenses being met by subscription.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Early in the last century Lutherans were accustomed to meet at private houss for religious service, the first of these "cottage meetings," as they were styled, being held at Fourth and South streets. An occasional itinerant preacher was secured, and in 1818 the congregation had grown sufficiently to enable the members to erect a small frame building, at the southwest corner of Seventh and South streets, in which was placed a pipe organ, made by L. P. Bailey, the famous organ-builder of the city. In 1864 the present brick structure was erected, and in 1904 the front was remodeled, a steeple added, stained-glass windows inserted, and other improvements made, at a cost of $4,000.00. The church does not maintain a parish school.

GERMAN UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The original congregation of this church consisted of nine persons, all from the families of Christian and Christopher Bischoff, Frederick Greul, and Henry Veit Bauer, who were formally organized at the home of Frederick Greul, in Eighth street, April 8, 1865, by Rev. Casper Streich, who had been sent for the purpose by the German Conference of United Brethren. The present brick church, 28 by 60 feet, with the pastor's residence in the rear, on the west side of Seventh street, between Market street and Fountain alley, was built in 1866, at a cost of $4,000, and until its erection the congregation met at each other's houses. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-three, and a Young People's society has an enrollment of seventy-five; a large Sunday school has always been maintained and possesses a good library. The church has no debt and plans are being considered for remodeling the building.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

During the initial period of the formation of this congregation the members met at each other's houses, and in 1870 an organization was effected

and meetings were held in Haver's hall, in Putnam avenue, for a few years, and later in a small hall in Fifth street; there was no pastor, but occasional meetings were held by evangelists, and the membership was gradually increased. Worrell's hall, at the corner of Linden avenue and Lee street, was obtained and the social meetings, with occasional preaching and evangelistic services, were held, and a Sunday school organized. It was then determined to erect a permanent religious home, and the lecture room of the church building, at the northeast corner of Amelia and Park streets, was erected and evangelistic services were conducted in it during February and March, 1888, which added so many to the church and so strengthened its vitality that the completion of the church was determined upon and the structure completed in June of that year, during the pastorate of Rev. E. S. DeMiller, its first pastor, the dedicatory services being conducted June 29, by Rev. Robert Moffett, of Cleveland. Twelve pastors succeeded, with occasional short periods, when the congregation was without a head, until July 13, 1902, when the present pastor, Rev. Asa McDaniel, began his labors, during which the church has been repaired interiorly, and the society brought to a condition of financial freedom and comfort.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

First Congregational church. During 1884 a number of persons met at the home of L. D. Dillon to consider the expediency of forming a new religious society; two succeeding meetings were held at the residence of W. E. Atwell, M. D., and November 13 a fourth was held at Mr. Dillon's; at a meeting one week later, an invitation was extended to Rev. E. I. Jones, of Newark, to address a meeting in the probate court room, November 28, which he complied with, and after an explanation of the doctrines and usages of Congregationalism, it was unanimously

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is expedient to organize a Congregational church in this city."

Rev. A. C. Barrows, of Kent, Ohio, was invited to attend a meeting in Odd Fellows' hall, December 4, which he did, and on the following evening preached in the probate court room; temporary officers were chosen and the home of Mr. Dillon was selected for weekly praper and business meetings. The first Sunday services were held January 4, 1885, at 10:45 a. m., and January 7 permanent officers were chosen and the name, "The First Congregational Church of Zanesville," unanimously approved for the organization.

A Sunday school was organized January 11, 1885, and February 11 an ecclesiastical council was ordered to assemble in Odd Fellows' hall, February 24, which was attended by six clerical and four lay delegates, when Dr. G. M. Weller stated the reasons for desiring the organization of a Congregational church and the action already taken thereon; the council unanimously approved the action, and the new church began with forty members. Services were held in Odd Fellows' hall, Black's Music hall, a room over Weller's drug store, Second Presbyterian church, and in a room in the market house. Rev. George D. Herron, D. D., was first pastor, and two years later was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Clayton, under whose pastorate a lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Sixth street and Cyprus alley, and a brick church building erected in 1888, at a cost of $6,500.00. Succeeding pastors have been: Revs. D. I. Jones, Carlos H. Hanks, J. Addison Seibert, J. Alexander Jenkins, and Charles H. Couch.

Second Congregational church was organized about 1898, in the Union Sunday School building, at Wortley's station, on the Adamsville road, and was disbanded in March, 1905, with a membership of about forty members. Services were held in the Sunday School building under Revs. Fred. C. Smith and Charles E. Keller, but the neighborhood was unable to sustain the organization.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The African Wesleyan Methodist church was organized July 24, 1875, and occupied a frame building in Moorehead avenue, east of Blue avenue, erected in 1887; when the congregation dissolved it came into possession of the Wesleyan Methodists, and is known as the "Union Mission." It has no connection with the Salvation Army, but its labors are in the same field of evangelical work.

FREE METHODIST.

Tent meetings were held in the Seventh ward, and the number of accesions was so encouraging that in 1901 a combined frame church and pastor's residence was erected in Clover street.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONS.

K'neseth Israel. Sunday, September 20, 1868, Wolf Dryfus, Rudolph Shonfield, Michael Steinfeld, Max Cahen, J. L. Dryfus, Meyer Shonfield, Jacob Shonfield, Benjamin S. Dryfus, Herman Weber, Jacob Wollner, Simon Goodman, L. Kraus, A. Kohn, Adolphus Hartman, W. Freedman and L. Freedman assembled at Nevitt's hall to form a Hebrew congregation. Wolf Dryfus presided, and B. S. Dryfus acted as secretary; M. Steinfeld and B. S. Dryfus were appointed to draft a constitution and by laws, which were re-

ported September 27, and adopted, and a permanent organization effected with Wolf Dryfus, president; M. Steinfeld, vice president; Max Cahen, treasurer; B. S. Dryfus, secretary; W. Freedman, J. L. Dryfus and R. Shonfield, trustees.

In March, 1869, a teacher was obtained and in August the society was incorporated, and October 5, 1873, became a member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Meetings were held in the Nevitt building, northwest corner, and the Stevens building, southwest corner of Main and Seventh streets, and at present assemblies are held in the hall in east end of second floor of the Richards' building, corner Market and Fourth streets. The Society is owner of the Hebrew cemetery, three miles west of the city, on the National road.

Beth Abraham, the Hungarian Benevolent Society was organized in 1874, and met at Main and Seventh streets; about 1895-6 it was converted into a religious body, and erected a frame tabernacle in north Sixth street, near Howard, which is known as Beth Abraham.

Rodef Sholom is an orthodox Hebrew congregation which was organized about 1882, and maintains the strict Mosaic practice, and holds its meeting at Main and Seventh streets.

ST. PAUL'S AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of this congregation is attributable to Henry Adkinson and Samuel Gazaway; the former was a minister, and lived on the east side of Seventh street, between Market street and Fountain alley, adjoining the home later occupied by one Fielding, at whose home the society is alleged to have been formed. Fielding was a runaway slave, not interested in church work and was not a resident of the city when Adkinson and Gazaway organized the congregation in 1822-3. Adkinson's name appears prominently and frequently in the early records of the A. M. E. church, but Fielding's never. Shortly after organization, services were held in a small building in Canal street, and the first church was a small brick, near the river bank, between Sixth and Seventh streets; the congregation then moved to the frame school house, on Putnam Hill, and from there into a frame erected in Ninth street, near South, where a Sunday school was organized; a few years later the small brick church, formerly occupied by the Methodist Protestants, or Radicals, at the northeast corner of South street and Potter alley, was purchased and upon this site, in 1876, the present brick building forty-five by sixty-five feet, was erected, at a cost of $7,000.00.

AFRICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Sixteen members of the above mentioned congregation withdrew and organized the African Wesleyan Methodist church, July 24, 1875, by authority of the Miami conference. The first religious meetings were held in the Seventh ward school house, from which a removal was made to Best's hall, northwest corner of Main street and Potter alley, and later a frame was built, twenty-two by thirty feet, in the Seventh ward, at a cost of $600.00; the last pastor was Joseph Bane, who died about 1885.

CHAPTER XVII.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES, COMPRISING THE HANDICRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES OF THE EARLY PERIOD OF THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE.

INITIAL INDUSTRIES.

It is not contemplated, nor is it possible or practicable, to enumerate the inception and development of each industrial and commercial enterprise which has been conducted in the city. Lack of authentic records, space and interest to the reader preclude such statistical compilations, and only a brief summary will be presented of the pioneers of the more essential and important handicrafts and occupations. Muskingum county began its corporate existence March 1, 1804, and the most reliable sources of information at command show that the following industries were practiced in the town during the ensuing fall:

Blacksmiths. Jacob Funk arrived in 1802, and established himself at the northeast corner of Main and Court alley, and in 1804 was succeeded by Solomon Groves; Christian Spangler came in 1803, and located at the northeast corner of Main and Third streets.

Brick. In 1802 James Herron, at the head of Main street, and Brazilla Rice, at the head of Marietta street, were engaged in manufacturing brick, and the latter followed the trade of bricklayer.

Butcher. In 1803 Paul Hahn and Martin Luther Loud Slagor killed a beef weekly until 1806, and peddled the meat around the town.

Carpenters. Lewis and Smith were employed by McIntire in May, 1801, but they do not appear to have remained, and Allen McLain, in 1804, was the first settler.

Chair-makers. Samuel Parker and William Launder, Englishmen, reached Zanesville November 27, 1804, and purchased a lot at Main and

Seventh streets, where they built a log house and manufactured split and rush bottomed chairs.

Clerk of the court. Abel Lewis.

Coal. Frederick Betz arrived during 1804, and brought the first coal to Zanesville, with two horses and two oxen hitched together, wood having previously been the only fuel.

Ferrymen. William McCulloch, at the foot of Main street.

Gunsmith. Elijah Ross came during 1804, and located at Second street and Locust alley; he was drafted in 1812, but detailed to remain at home and repaired arms for the troops; in 1816 he removed to West Zanesville, but returned in 1823, and resided in South Sixth street, and later in Main street, near Seventh.

Hatters. In 1803 David and James Herron built a large log cabin in Mud Hollow, and made the first felt hats in the town; they quarreled, and the legal controversy which ensued was maintained for several years, rivaling, in local annals, the celebrated case of Jarndice vs. Jarndice, and terminated in David wasting all his property.

Hotels, or Taverns. In 1799 John McIntire erected a large log cabin at Second and Market streets, and in the same year John Green built a story and a half double log cabin at the head of Main and opposite Silliman street; other hotels were: William Raynolds, at the southwest corner of Main and Seventh streets; John Cordery, at the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets; in 1803 Robert Taylor opened a hotel in a large, hewed log house, at the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, which was known as the Rising Sun, and in 1808 was changed to the Red Lion, by Pratt, and in 1816 to the General Washington, by Flood; in 1800 David Harvey built a two-story log hotel at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, and bought a right of way for a road to the lower ferry; this diagonal lane was known as Harvey's Bridle Path, and its course may still be seen in the private alley opening upon the north side of South street, immediately west of Third; in 1804 Paul Hahn built a double cabin of one and one-half stories, at Fourth and Canal streets.

Lawyers. Wyllys Silliman, at southwest corner of Main and First streets, and Lewis Cass.

Masons. In 1799 McIntire had a mason, named David Beam, to erect a chimney at his cabin, but he does not appear to have become a resident, and in 1800 Ebenezer Buckingham arrived.

Merchants. The first store was opened in 1801, at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, by John and Increase Mathews; their account book, still extant, was opened March 31, and the prices of numerous articles are stated. Flannel, 57c; pins, per paper, 37c; imported sugar, 25c; muslin 79c to 85c; gingham, $1.58; loaf sugar, 79c; green tea, $1.21; calico, $1.21; fine muslin, $1.93; nails, 25c; stockings, $1.66; this firm moved to Putnam, and the first resident merchant was Jeffrey Price, who arrived in 1802, and opened a store at southwest corner of First street and Fountain alley, and in 1803 Monroe and Convers were at Main and First streets.

Surveyor. William Wells, northeast corner of First street and Fountain alley.

A practical illustration of the difference between individual and corporate industry is furnished in the upbuilding of every pioneer settlement; each settler came with the expectation of improving his condition by personal effort; there were no corporations, and the largest aggregation of capital was the combined small savings of two or three men in partnership, each of whom worked for the common good. There could have been no settlement of the country without such personal incentive and effort; each man was master of his own little enterprise, and while some were stronger in resources and credit than others, the opportunity for success was vastly superior than under combination conditions. The business enterprises of the early settlement succeeding those numerated when the county began were:

Bakery. In 1807 Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Christian Spangler and Mrs. Dr. Hillier baked bread and cakes, in dutch ovens, for home consumption and sale to travelers passing through; bread was a fip (6¼ cents) per loaf, and cakes ranged as high as a bit (25 cents). In the following year, L. Hatman opened a bake shop at the southwest corner of Seventh and Center streets.

Bookbinding was inaugurated by J. S. Skinner and Company, in 1816, but in the following year the business was sold to A. S. Pennington and Company, and by them reconveyed to the original proprietors in the succeeding year. The Muskingum *Messenger* established a bindery, which was sold to E. T. Cox and Company, May 22, 1822.

Brewery. The name of the first brewer has been lost, but he began business at northwest corner of Fifth and South streets, and in 1807 sold to George Painter, who sold to Jacob Young in 1811, and the business was discontinued in 1815. In 1808 Spencer Lahew opened a brewery, but the site is unknown; November, 1813, William Marshall started in the business on the site of the present power house, which was sold in 1815 to Barton and McGowan, and changed into a distillery. In 1816 Joseph Lattimore erected a brewery, which passed to Ballentine and Company in 1829, who conducted it six years and converted it into a grist mill. Several similar ventures were made, but each proved unremunerative, possibly because the stronger beverage was so cheap and more adapted to the frontier palate. The first brewery that flourished was established by Chris-

tian F. Achauer, in 1843, at the head of Main street, and now operated by the Linser Brewing Company.

Brick. Those used in the construction of the court house of 1809, were burned by John Lee, near Underwood street, and 1810 James S. Parkinson was extensively engaged in this industry on a farm two miles southeast of the city, in the Marietta road.

Butchers. When Michael Sockman arrived, in 1805, he opened a meat shop at the northeast corner of Fifth and South streets, his slaughter house being in the rear upon Mud Hollow, whose waters carried away the offal; later he had a shop in Court alley, where the Stolzenbach bakery is now erected.

Carpenters. During 1805 John Van Horne, William Craig, and Thomas Moorehead arrived; in 1806, Daniel McLain, John A. Cochran and Samuel Chapman, and in 1808, Gilbert Blue and Joseph Hockney.

Carpet weavers. In 1812 carpet weaving was done in a room on Fourth street, and in 1818 James Covington engaged in the business west of town.

Chairs. John Arter arrived in 1806 and manufactured hard bottom chairs and spinning wheels; the latter were of the greatest value, as each housewife was obliged to spin, and female education was incomplete without such knowledge. Flax was sown and sheep were reared for the raw material; ready made clothing was unknown, and swains wagered upon the skill of their sweethearts. Arter's skill was, therefore, in great demand and his orders multiplied rapidly; people came from long distances and waited their turn for spinning wheels as they did at grist mills. In 1807-8 he erected a dwelling on the west side of Third street, north of Fountain alley, which was removed within a few years, in which was preached the first Lutheran sermon delivered in Zanesville.

Coal. James McGuire came in 1805 and moved to a farm in the Marietta road, one mile from town, where he opened the second coal bank.

Distillery. In addition to the converted brewery of Barton and McGowan, in 1815 Valentine Best, Joseph Sheets and John Sidell paid taxes as distillers, but the location of the plant is not given.

Edged tools. In 1818 John Mackey opened a shop for the manufacture of augurs, etc., near Market and Third streets, and in the ensuing year William McCurdy manufactured hoes, augers and similar tools at Fifth street and Fountain alley.

Engines. In 1830 John D. Dare and Elias Ebert built the first steam engine at Zanesville; in 1832 Dare, Whitaker and Company were in the business and continued until 1837, when Ebert and Whitaker withdrew and erected new shops at Main and Sixth streets, which were operated until 1840, when Ebert and Mark Lowdan built on south Fifth street. They went into bankruptcy with others in 1857, and the plant passed to Griffith and Wedge in 1858.

Express. A pony express was inaugurated by the postoffice department, in 1836, for important mail and light parcels, the time between Columbus and Zanesville being five hours; in 1846 an express business was established by stage lines between Zanesville and Wheeling and July, 1854, the Adams Express Company acquired the business. The first exclusive express company was the American, which opened an office April 1, 1852, with A. C. Ross, as agent; for many years the Adams had no competitor but the B. & O. contended for a share after 1880.

Files. Henry Rockwell established a file cutting in 1854, and continued the business, on the north side of Main street, near Eighth, until his decease some thirty years later.

Foundry. In 1819 Thomas L. Pierce established a foundry at Locust and Beach alleys, which was purchased in 1827 by Richmond and Bostwick; in 1832 John A. Adams and Benjamin Wheeler succeeded to the business and moved it, in 1839, to the site of the present Third street foundry; in 1848 the firm became Gilbert and Wheeler, and in 1863 Sullivan and Herdman became owners; in 1866 Charles H. Jones joined the firm, and in 1871 Charles H. Abbott came in and the business was conducted by Jones and Abbott until 1903, when Jones became sole proprietor.

In 1826 William Blocksom and John T. Fracker erected a foundry in Fountain alley, between Seventh and Underwood streets, from which Fracker withdrew in 1833, and George Wand, A. P. Blocksom and Henry Blandy came in, and the firm became Blocksom, Blandy and Company. The furnace and forge at Dillon's Falls, were leased until 1835, and in 1838 a new partnership was formed under the old name and operations continued until 1840, when Blandy withdrew. For a number of years the plant was idle, and January 1, 1866, William H. Shinnick, Daniel Hatton, George D. Gibbons and W. J. Woodside as Shinnick, Hatton and Company, took possession and enlarged the works; in 1870 the name was changed to Shinnick, Woodside and Gibbons, and later incorporated as The Shinnick, Woodside and Gibbons Company, and as the Union foundry the business was continued until 1902, when the plant was closed.

In 1839 John T. Fracker and Son opened a small foundry at the southwest corner of Sixth street and Locust alley, for small castings, which was conducted under several names until 1870.

Furnace. In 1848 Newell, Davis, James and Company, with a capital of $20,000.00, erected a

furnace, and the enterprise passed through various stages of financial difficulty until July 3, 1857, when The Ohio Iron Company was incorporated, with a capital of $75,000.00, with Henry Blandy, president; C. W. Potwin, secretary; Samuel Baird, treasurer; E. B. Greene and E. E. Fillmore, directors, took over the property. In 1859 The Zanesville Furnace Company was organized to manufacture pig iron and in 1862 was absorbed by the Ohio Iron Company. This enterprise was very prosperous for many years, but changes in management and lack of changes in operation to keep pace with improvements in the methods of production, caused retrogression, and it was frequently closed in recent years; a portion of the plant was sold at commissioners' sale in 1904, and the remainder is not in operation.

Glass. The White Glass Works were incorporated, by the General Assembly, May 13, 1815, with a capital stock of $50,000.00, and a plant was erected at the southwest corner of Market and Third streets, with Samuel Sullivan, president, and John Hamm, secretary, the blow pipes being made by Elijah Ross. The plant was successively operated by Thomas Mark, Rev. Joseph Shepherd, Charles Bostwick and James Crosby until 1839, when it was closed. In 1842 six practical glass men purchased the plant, but each withdrew as he could until, in 1848, only one remained and he abandoned the business.

In 1816 James Taylor, Peter Mills, James Hampson and Alexander Culbertson built a green window glass and bottle works on a hill a short distance south of Slago run, which was operated until 1823, when Culbertson, who had managed the plant, died.

In 1852 W. C. Cassel and William Galigher built a flint glass house at the foot of Main street, and in 1860 George W. Kearns, Noah Kearns, and Joseph Burns, leased and later purchased the works. In 1863 a new plant was built adjacent to the old, at the mouth of the canal, and the old one was used as a warehouse, and upon the death of Burns his heirs withdrew. In 1864 the Kearns built a window glass works at the southwest corner of Main and First streets, and both plants were operated until 1868, when James Herdman and Joseph T. Gorsuch came in and in 1874 W. T. Gray became a member of the firm; in 1877 G. W. Kearns withdrew and erected the bottle works in the "Seventh ward." In 1872 a plant was built in First street which was destroyed by fire March 2, 1902, and when the McIntire homestead was purchased, in January, 1887, the original plant in First street, which had been a pot furnace, was enlarged and changed to a tank.

In 1891-2 the window glass plant passed to a syndicate and after periods of intermittent operation for a couple of years, the plant was abandoned and the site improved, the wholesale grocery house of Baker Brothers occupying a portion of the ground. In 1904 a warehouse was built north of the plant in First street, which is regarded as fire proof.

Hats. James Culbertson, in 1805, made wool hats and fur caps at the southwest corner of Market and Fifth streets, and produced the first silk hat in the town. In 1811 Richard Galigher had a shop at the southwest corner of Fifth street and Locust alley, and opend a store on the site of the present Galigher's hat store; he was succeeded by his sons, as Galigher Brothers, and later by John Galigher, and the present firm is John Galigher's Sons. The original building was razed when the Central Block was built, and this sterling house is the oldest in continuous business in the city, having existed ninety-four years and occupied the same site, and with but one change of building.

In 1817 Walter McKinney had a hat store at old No. 171 Main street; in 1820 James Dutro sold hats and furs in an old frame at No. 202 Main street, and in the same year Mathew Ferguson was in business, and in 1827 J. B. Allen also sold hats.

Hotels. In 1806 Isaac Van Horne erected a two-story frame at the northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets, which was opened by Benoni Peirce; shortly after it was kept by James Reeve and called the Western Star, and afterwards the Wickham, and further reference is made under the caption, "Zane House."

In 1808 a frame hotel was erected on the Clarendon site, and kept by Robert Taylor, as the Orange Tree, and later was called the Green Tree; in 1817 it was operated by J. S. Dugan, and called Dugan's Hotel; in 1842-3 Dr. Hamm built a three-story brick hotel, on the site which was kept by Joseph Stacy, as Stacy's Hotel, and the name was successively changed to Winslow, McIntire and Mills houses, and in 1878 was rebuilt as the present four-story, brick Clarendon, which has been maintained as the peer of any hostelry in the state.

A hotel was opened at the southwest corner of Main and Fourth street, by Wickham, and so called, and in 1823 Samuel Frazey built what is now known as the Kirk House, in Fourth street, north of Market.

Jeweler. In 1809 Richard and George Reeve sold jewelry and made grandfather's clocks on the site of Third street foundry, and about 1815 moved to Main street; in the same year Francis Cleveland and John Bliss were in the business in Main street, opposite the court house; Charles, or "Master" Hill, as he was called, was in their employ, and he was afterwards in business with A. C. Ross, and they engraved many of the copper plates from which the "shinplasters" were printed, an art in which they were superior workmen.

Livery. In 1818 James M. Prescott and Company kept a livery barn and sales stable in the rear of the Zanesville Coffee House.

Machinists. In 1829-30 Jeremiah Dare engaged in the manufacture of castings and machinery, at the northeast corner of Market and Third streets, which in later years developed into the once prominent shop of Duval and Company; a machine shop was opened in the third story of the woolen factory and mechanics were brought from the east who constructed machinery for a cotton factory, on the same site. Dare and Company operated the mill until 1832, when the lower story was turned into a machine shop for cotton and wool mill machinery, and the manufactured cotton yarn and batting were sold at the wareroom at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets.

Marble Works. In 1812 and prior thereto, Rev. Joseph Shepherd made tomb-stones, during the week, in Fifth street, near Market, and preached on Sundays. There was no marble in the market, and the sandstone and sometimes limestone was used. In 1847 S. G. McBride bought the business and introduced marble, and continued the business at the north end of Third street bridge, for many years.

Masons. In 1805 Samuel Goff and Jacob Houck arrived and were at once actively employed.

Matches. In the early days fires were started with a flint and steel, and when the sun was shining, with a sun glass; the first matches were a piece of tape about six inches in length, with one end coated with combustible material, which ignited by drawing it through sand paper; these were put up in boxes, and later wood was substituted for tape, and being more convenient, the tape disappeared. Matches were not only scarce but very expensive, as the article was an importation. In 1833 Dr. W. G. Thompson, a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and Israel Hoge, father of John Hoge, arrived at Zanesville with a new stock of drugs and medicines; among the goods were a few boxes of Blackwell's matches, of London, the composition of which Dr. Thompson enthusiastically declared he would discover. John D. Caldwell, the veteran Cincinnatian, was then a clerk in the store and for a couple of weeks was employed in experimenting, under the doctor's direction, until an explosion was secured in the mortar. The manufacture of friction matches was then begun by hand, in Market street, about a score of girls being engaged in dipping; the process was extremely crude, and a few simple mechanical devices were contrived to facilitate the work; the matches were put up in boxes of 100, which retailed for twenty-five cents, and almost from the beginning the product was sent to New York, which appears to sustain the claim that the first friction matches made in the United States were of Zanesville manufacture. The engraved plate from which the label was printed is extant and reads:

Improved
Lucifer Matches,
which instantly ignite on being briskly drawn through sand paper, and warranted to keep perfect.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail at
Thompson & Hoge's
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Zanesville, Ohio.

Matches were manufactured at Zanesville, at the corner of Market and Third streets, as late as about 1876.

Mills, Cotton. During December, 1846, subscriptions to an aggregate of $21,000.00 were made for the erection of a cotton mill, and the Zanesville Cotton Mill was constructed, with John A. Adams, president; D. H. Lyman, secretary; Richard Huff, general superintendent, which was reorganized in 1855.

In 1854 William Galigher built a large cotton mill at the southwest corner of Zane and Underwood streets, and made sheeting, batting and yarn until his death, February 17, 1860, when the machinery was sold to the Zanesville Cotton Mill, and the building remained unoccupied until opened by Mathews as a paper mill.

Mills, Grist. During the fall of 1799 John and George Mathews built the first floating mill in the country and anchored it at a point of rocks then in the river on the west side near the Third street bridge, where the current was swift. The mill was placed on a flat boat and a canoe, fastened at a distance from the side, supported the end of the shaft upon which the wheel revolved, the water passing between the boats. The mill was liberally patronized by the settlers throughout the valley, and customers came for miles around to have their corn ground. During a sudden rise in the river, in June, 1800, the anchors broke, and the mill floated to Duncan's Falls, and eight men were required to return it. The device was not satisfactory, as in 1803-4 John Mathews erected the first grist mill in the neighborhood at the falls of Moxahala, or Jonathan's Creek.

In 1818-19 James Granger built a three-story mill fifty by eighty feet, at what is now the head of the canal; it contained two run of stones, and had a daily capacity of one hundred barrels; in 1822 an addition, thirty by ninety-nine feet, was made and grain was bought for cash, and constituted the only market in southeastern Ohio; August 9, 1829, the mill burned, and was not rebuilt.

In 1825 George and Richard Reeve built a three-story mill, south of Main street, at the east end of the Y bridge, fitted with six run of stones, which they operated until 1830, when Richard

withdrew and was succeeded by his nephew, George, Jr., who was unsuccessful after several years' trial, and in 1848 a mortgage on the property was foreclosed, and the mill was idle until July, 1851, when William Sturges, James McConnell and Charles Blandy, as McConnell and Blandy, purchased the plant for $18,000.00, remodeled and increased the capacity to four hundred barrels per day, and in 1855 sold to William Galigher for $21,000.00. At his death, in 1860, it was operated by Charles Galigher, who was unsuccessful and creditors took possession. As the property was in arrears for water rent the Board of Public Works seized it and leased it to Ball and Cassidy for thirty years, and they transferred the franchise to Paul H. Kaemmerer about 1870; the plant is now the property of the Muskingum Coffin Company.

In 1828 Cushing, Martin and Pierce built a mill on the north side of Main street, at the east end of the Y bridge, and in 1843 sold a half interest to W. C. Cassel, who built a brick addition, 1852-3, about which time the entire interest passed to him; in 1873 his widow operated the property until 1875, when it was leased to Pickering, Grant and Company, who managed it until November 1, 1881, when Mrs. Cassel resumed control, with George H. Stewart, as business manager, and Captain Charles Grant, as superintendent; the site is now occupied by the power house of the Zanesville Railway, Light and Power Company.

The Ballentine and Clark brewery, built in 1817, converted into a grist mill in 1835, and operated as such for about two years, stood idle until 1842; William Beaumont then leased it for one year, and in 1845 it was converted into a white lead works, and destroyed by fire in 1853.

Mills, Saw. John McIntire was the first to harness the water power at Zanesville; some of the land east of the river bank was low, and during high water much of it ran around the rapids. In 1806 he built a race from about the B. & O. bridge to below the C. & M. V. bridge; the head of the race was a short distance above the middle falls, and was protected by a wooden abutment, well braced with heavy logs interlaced and filled with stone and gravel; the logs were bound by heavy iron spikes, and iron gates protected the canal during high water. The race was about thirty feet wide along its course, but wider at the mill site, where a dam held the water at about the level above the falls; the sides of the race were protected against washings by long poles planted at an angle of forty-five degrees, reinforced by longitudinal poles at the top and middle, and all fastened securely and closely together. The saw mill was located at about the site of Gary's furniture factory, and was operated by an overshot wheel, but so much sand was carried into the race that it had to be frequently shoveled out and the operation became so expensive that the enterprise was abandoned. The island formed by the race was a popular resort for young people in the evenings, and among housewives during the daytime; water was difficult to procure at home for the family washings, and in the morning of the regular wash day boys carried tubs and clothes to the island and in the afternoon returned them to the homes; neighboring families were accustomed to wash at the same time and a sort of weekly picnic held, the kettles being left on premises.

In 1830 Nash & Company operated a steam sawmill at the north end of Third street which passed to the control of Hughes & Spruck until torn down, and in 1832 Jesse Dare and Alfred Printz erected a two-story sawmill north of Nash & Company, which was in operation until 1838.

Nails. John Hough was engaged in their manufacture at the foot of Main street in 1814, and in 1819 R. and G. Reeve were likewise employed in Main street near Sixth, and later at the east end of the Y bridge, where water power

THE OLD GRANGER MILL.

was obtained; they used a crude machine for cutting the iron but the heading was done by hand and on account of the expense the business was abandoned 1825-6.

Painters. Wesley Alwine, in 1828, and Daniel McCarty in 1853, are recorded.

Paper. In 1828 Ezekiel T. Cox and Simeon Wright, who were operating a sawmill, began the manufacture of paper at the north end of Seventh street, and for many years it was a leading industry of the city; in 1830 Wright sold his interests to James L. Cox, and the firm of E. T. & J. L. Cox continued until May 1, 1836, when the mill burned. A brick structure was immediately built, the firm being Horatio J. and Jonas L.

CASSEL FLOURING MILL.

Cox and they continued the business twenty years. When the telegraph was introduced telegrams were received upon a narrow strip of paper, in the code of signals, and the operator copied the message from this strip; the paper was cut by hand and this mill invented a method of preparing the paper by machinery which not only produced a more even reel but enabled them to undersell their competitors, and they had a monopoly of this trade, their product being shipped to European as well as American cities. About 1857 the property was assigned to David Hull, when George Rishtine, Charles R. Hubbell, Thomas Hubbell and William Nutt, as George Rishtine and Company, began the operation of the plant. The two last named retired within a year and the others continued until April 1, 1859, when Hubbell sold to J. M. Leonard, and soon after the property was conveyed to Mrs. E. M. Cox; in 1860 she sold a half interest to John Gilbert and the firm of Cox and Gilbert operated until November 1, 1868, when Jacob Glessner, John Gilbert and Terry became owners; soon after Glessner and Gilbert were sole owners and continued the business until the manufacture ceased.

The idle cotton mill property, at the southwest corner of Zane and Underwood streets, was purchased by Edward Mathews and George Rishtine in 1865 and converted into a paper mill; the first product was coarse wrapping paper, but the quality soon developed into printing and manilla; the firm dissolved in 1876, and Mr. Mathews continued the business until paper making proved unprofitable at Zanesville, and the plant was converted into an artificial ice plant.

Plasterer. James Lindsay in 1804 was employed to plaster the bar room at Harvey's Tavern, which was the first work of the kind done in the town.

Pottery. In 1808 Samuel Sullivan manufactured rough crockery in the form of plates, cups and saucers; in 1840 Bernard Howsen, John Hallam, G. W. Wheaton, and two others, were in business in south Seventh street, near the canal, and continued until the plant passed to Fischer and Lansing and became the initial plant of the American Encaustic Tiling Company. In 1849 George Pyatt produced Rockingham and yellow stoneware.

Rope. In 1811 James Kellar manufactured rope for the neighborhood; in 1818, A. P. Westbrook, next door to Dugan's hotel; in 1832, Abbott and Crane, on the river bank between First and Second streets; in 1833 Abraham Arter, on the north side of Main street, between Second street and Beach alley, continued the business until 1876; in 1835, George L. Shinnick and John R. Howard, at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, where they remained until 1838, when Shinnick moved to Howard street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Saddler. In 1805 Samuel Frazey was engaged in the business in Mud Hollow, and in 1808 built a two-story brick, twenty by forty-five feet, in Sixth street, south of South.

Salt. In 1817 James Hampson made salt at the mouth of Mill Run until 1826; in 1818 Thomas L. Pierce and G. A. Hall sunk a well on the saw mill race, south end of Second street, and built a bath house over the well, with a saloon attached, but the enterprise was abandoned; in 1819 Alexander Culbertson, at the lower locks, and in 1823, N. C. Findlay, below Blue's tan yard, were similarly employed; many persons invested in the business, but none seem to have been remunerated.

Shoemakers. The first sons of St. Crispin were two Irishmen, ———— Smith, who appeared in 1800, and John Cain, in 1801; there were no shops for the sale or repair of shoes, and the cobblers went from house to house with their kits and lasts in a wallet, and boarded with the family they were serving, a system which was called whipping the cat. Each member of a family was limited to one pair per year and a neat fit was neither anticipated nor secured. In 1807 Joseph Church came, and in 1808 opened the first store; in 1808 Solomon Deffenbaugh and Timothy Gaylord, and 1810 David Anson, made the quartette who controlled the business until 1816. In 1814 they signed an agreement about prices, the first record of a combination of labor that has been discovered in the town; their figures were: top Cossack boots, $14.00; plain Cossack boots, $12.00; Wellington boots, $8.00; half soling, $4.87; ladies' laced boots, $4.50; ladies' broad, $3.00; in 1816 four additions were made to the craft and in 1817 fourteen more are recorded.

Soap. In 1811 Daniel Prouty began soap-making on the river bank, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and in 1815 N. and C. Wilson succeeded him and continued until 1847, when Hiram Rogers and Dr. A. H. Brown purchased the business. In 1848 Theodore Convers bought Rogers' interest, and in the following year secured Brown's and continued until 1853, when he conveyed the business to William Schultz for $7,000.00. In 1866 his son, Robert D., and his nephew, John Hoge, succeeded to the manufacture, as the firm of Schultz and Company, and made Zanesville famous as a soap manufacturing city; in 1903 the plant, which had grown to immense proportion at Seventh and Marietta streets, was sold to the Proctor and Gamble Company at Cincinnati.

In 1815 Eber Merriam began the manufacture of soap at the foot of Market street. In 1818 a stock company was formed by Merriam, George Abbott, Ephraim Abbott and Nathaniel Wilson, as the Muskingum Manufacturing Company, and

moved to the foot of Fifth street. In 1835 David Hahn was with N. and C. Wilson, but in 1863 began the business on personal account.

Smiths. John Dulty, as a tin and coppersmith was engaged in business in 1809.

Tannery. Moses Moorehead and Joseph Robertson, in 1806, established a tannery at the head of Main street, and in 1814 Moorehead bought the business, and April 24, 1832, sold to Thomas Moorehead; it was continued by various parties until 1866, when it was abandoned, and the land sold as building lots. In 1809 James Culbertson started a tannery at the northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets, which was continued until 1834-5, when the machinery was disposed of and the land sold for building purposes. In 1830 Doster and Darlinton established the largest tannery in eastern Ohio, near the junction of the National and Wheeling roads; it contained one hundred vats, and was operated until 1844, when it was closed, and the ground sold for building purposes; in 1830 Gilbert Blue opened a tannery on the Marietta road, which was operated until 1876; in 1844 N. G. and Charles Abbott, near the Muskingum river, made a specialty of tanning sheep skins; sheep were bought and slaughtered, the hams cured for the eastern market, and the remainder of the carcass rendered into tallow for candles; the business was discontinued in 1849.

Tobacco. The first tobacconist was J. L. Cochran, in 1817, whose store was at the northwest corner of Main street and Sewer alley, then called Mud Hollow, where cigars and chewing and smoking tobacco were manufactured; Daniel Christ came shortly after and located at the southwest corner of Market and Fourth streets.

It is related that Christ and Rev. L. Scheid were warm personal friends, and occasionally took sprees together; during one of these drinking bouts, in 1827-8, a discussion developed into a dispute which their friends cultivated into a quarrel, and the remarks exchanged were of a character which it was unanimously agreed could be atoned for only as was customary among gentlemen. The disputants were readily persuaded to meet on the field of honor, and the "crowd" at Galigher's hat store was active in arranging the preparations. William Galigher was chosen referee, and James Culbertson and Neville Thompson seconds; the formidable horse pistol of the period was the weapon, the third story of the hat store the place and the time "at once." The principals became serious as the gravity of the preparations dawned upon them, and that one or both might be removed as a corpse, but neither flinched as they had been convinced by their respective friends that any other course than the one pursued would be dishonorable and cowardly. The distance of twenty paces was measured, the length of the room; the weapons were loaded with powder and wads, and handed to the principals, who were placed at the proper distance apart with their backs toward each other. The parson knelt and made an eloquent prayer; the directions were given that at the signal each was to turn and fire, and "One," "Two" and "Fire" were slowly and solemnly called; Christ was anxious to get the first shot, and in his nervous condition fired his weapon as he turned and was at the mercy of his antagonist, who magnanimously fired at the ceiling; the affair ended to the satisfaction of all, the friendship of the principals was restored as their friends were active in asserting that each had proven himself a man of nerve whose friendship it was an honor to possess.

Wagons. William Schultz came from Winchester, Virginia, in 1832, and opened a wagon works in which the coaches for the Ohio Stage Company were made.

Woolen Mills. A small building owned by J. R. Thomas at the lower end of Main street was fitted as a woolen mill and operated by Jeremiah Dare, who took his son, Jesse, into the business in 1822; in April, 1838, Thomas J., another son, purchased a half interest and eventually owned the whole; in November, 1840, the mill and contents were totally destroyed by fire. A mill was immediately rebuilt at the head of the canal, between it and the river and north of where the B. & O. R. R. track now runs, where with new and improved machinery a prosperous business was begun in April, 1841, and continued for many years; January 22, 1865, Thomas J. Dare died and the mill was operated by Jeremiah Z., Thomas J., Jr., and Lewis Dare until December, 1878, when it was permanently closed.

Undertakers. Early burials in Zanesville were made in bark, peeled from trees, lined with leaves, and dried grass, and bound with withes or cord; the first ready made coffins were sold by James Cherry, at Putnam. For many years pall-bearers were active and not merely honorary attendants at funerals, and bodies were carried from the residence to the cemetery on a bier, and it is related that the procession was required to stop at times to rest the bearers, especially when the hill graveyard was used. The first hearse in the town was a plain, black, covered wagon, without lining or trimmings, and owned by John P. Stevens and Henry Mussellman. The first regular undertaker was Louis Brenholtz, who began business in 1837, and placed in service an ornamental hearse manufactured by William Schultz. In 1869 Jonathan Hatcher and Sons began the manufacture of coffins in the building on the canal bank, now occupied by the Zanesville Furniture Company; this was the first factory of the kind in the city, and in 1879 was incorporated as the Zanesville Coffin Company, but went out of business.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LEADING EXISTING INDUSTRIES, COMPOSING AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING COMPANY, BLANDY WORKS, BROWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, GRIFFITH & WEDGE COMPANY, HARRIS BRICK COMPANY, J. B. OWENS POTTERY COMPANY, MARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MOSAIC TILE COMPANY, MUSKINGUM COFFIN COMPANY, OHIO POTTERY COMPANY, PINKERTON TOBACCO COMPANY, ROSEVILLE POTTERY COMPANY, S. A. WELLER, T. B. TOWNSEND BRICK AND CONTRACTING COMPANY, ZANESVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, NATURAL GAS.

EXISTING INDUSTRIES.

The existing industries of Zanesville are too diverse and numerous to describe, and the few which are enumerated were selected not because of uniqueness, but for their extent and prominence; others approaching in volume of business some of those named may be omitted, but the purpose has been to represent the city's manufactures, and not compile a directory.

That the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city are extensive is attested by the membership of Zanesville Council, United Commercial Travelers, which has 300 enrolled affiliates, as against 1,089 at Cincinnati, 857 at Columbus, 391 at Dayton, 341 at Toledo, and 333 at Cleveland. Eight entrances by steam railroads and one by electric interurban, with two more in development, and a navigable river, afford facilities for rapid, convenient and economical communication with the rest of the country. Zanesville's department stores take rank with any in the State; its wholesale houses command a large territory and successfully compete with the business houses of the other cities; its hotels are ample for the needs of the city, and are famed for their hospitality; its markets are unsurpassed for the variety and fine quality of produce, and every natural and artificial condition is possessed for the development of a wealthy and populous city.

AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING COMPANY.

In 1874 F. H. Hall, then a resident of Zanesville, and possessing some knowledge of the quality of local clays, secured the attention of Mr. B. Fischer, of New York, to a project to manufacture encaustic tiling, which was at the time being imported as none was manufactured in the United States. Mr. Fischer and his business partner, G. R. Lansing, agreed to sustain the expense of experiments, and a beginning was made in a small brick building, on the canal bank, opposite Schultz's soap works, in south Seventh street, where the production of crocks and coarse kitchen ware had been conducted on a small scale. The first two years' results were devoid of satisfactory conditions, kiln after kiln were failures and discouragement was the only asset. During these experiments Mr. G. A. Stanbery was at home on vacation, and visited the plant and his inventive mind conceived mechanical devices which would overcome the difficulties encountered; Mr. Fischer was informed of the suggestions and Mr. Stanbery was engaged to carry his plans into execution. In 1876 Gilbert Elliott succeeded Hall and 1877 the firm of Fischer and Lansing furnished the tile for the floors of the new court house, at Zanesville, and nearly thirty years' wear attest their quality.

Having produced the first merchantable tile in America, a plant was needed to manufacture it and ground was purchased and a building, sixty-eight by one hundred and twenty-five feet, with six kilns, was erected; Mr. Stanbery was made superintendent and in 1878 a stock company was formed. The problem remained of proving to architects that the American product equalled the European in the qualities demanded for floor and mural purposes, and the company engaged in contracting to demonstrate the merit of the home material; success followed, additions were made to the plant, and March 1, 1879, Mr. Stanbery was made General Superintendent, and March 20 the American Encaustic Tiling Company was organized. The company soon outgrew its accommodations, and as the majority of the stock was held at New York the owners reasonably favored the erection of the needed new plant nearer home, and the market, and determined upon a location in New Jersey. John Hoge, R. D. Schultz and G. A. Stanbery, the Zanesville stockholders, demurred, and the local board of trade was made acquainted with the situation, and the citizens pledged a bonus of $40,000.00 to retain the plant at Zanesville; a large tract of land was purchased on the west side of the river, north of the city, and bonds to the amount of $40,000.00 were voted by the citizens in aid of the enterprise, which was warmly supported by the officials of the C., C. & S. R. R.

The immense plant, the largest of its character in the United States, was completed and ready for occupancy in April, 1892, and the occasion was made one of general celebration in the city. The ladies of the Women's Benevolent Society and the Hospital Association were placed in possession of the building for April 19, 1892, and conducted several attractions in aid of their institutions. Booths for the sale of refreshments, Jack Horner pies and souvenirs, an art gallery, and dancing hall were liberally patronized; special trains were run on the railroads and Governor William McKinley attended and made one of his characteristic speeches upon the significance of the great plant and its benefits to the city.

H. & F. BLANDY.

In the spring of 1840 Henry and F. J. L. Blandy, with $5,000.00 borrowed capital, erected a foundry on the site of their subsequent extensive works, in Underwood street, and began the manufacture of a line of plows and stoves, which became very popular; about 1850 the plant was enlarged and the manufacture of tools and machinery was added, and when the Central Ohio Railroad was constructed several locomotives for its use were built at the Blandy works; the business did not prove satisfactory and they became pioneers of the world in producing portable steam engines, and saw mills, and made the first successful portable lumber cutting apparatus; their trade grew to be world wide, and the Blandy engines and saw mills were operated in every civilized country, and the business developed to such proportions that the entire block in Underwood street from Elm to Tarrier, was covered with a three-story brick building.

The Civil war checked the trade, but with the return of peace business took on its former proportions, and an auxiliary plant was purchased at Newark; about 10 p. m., Saturday, August 25, 1866, a fire broke out in the paint shop, on the second floor, at the north end of the building, and the entire plant was destroyed, entailing a loss of $200,000.00 with an insurance of only $15,000.00, the blow staggered but did not overthrow the proprietors, and when the salesmen came home when the calamity was learned, the courageous owners sent them out immediately with the statement that orders were more than ever needed; the Newark plant was taxed to its capacity, and the reconstruction of the Underwood street works was rushed to completion. A more prosperous career followed until the panic of 1873, when the Blandys shared in the general depression, and in 1879 the first check in the success of the business occurred in the death of Henry, the senior of the firm; the business was continued by F. J. L. Blandy, who became financially embarrassed, and at his death, in 1884, the works were operated by his widow.

THE BLANDY MACHINE COMPANY

was incorporated in 1889, to conduct the business, and in the summer of that year took possession, but was unable to restore the prestige of the works as maintained by Henry Blandy, and

THE UNION MACHINE COMPANY

was incorporated, in the summer of 1898, bought out the Blandy Machine Company, and began operating the works as a general machine shop with no specialty in the line of manufacture.

THE BROWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was incorporated June 23, 1873, by Peter Black, Thomas E. Sturgeon, W. A. Graham, W. S. Harlan and M. Churchill, and July 28, the first directors were chosen, viz: Peter Black, president and treasurer; W. P. Brown, general superintendent; M. Churchill, F. J. L. Blandy, Thomas Griffith, James Herdman and W. A. Graham. Mr. W. P. Brown and Oliver C. Ong, who was chosen secretary, were the promoters, and active operating officers of the company which was formed to manufacture wagons and agricultural implements, and both remained until death severed their connection with the business. Mr. Ong died September 13, 1885, and Mr. Brown, January 27, 1888.

The original plant was quite extensive, and was totally destroyed by fire July 23, 1882, the office building and some lumber alone being saved; the loss was in excess of $100,000.00, but the works were immediately rebuilt and additions have been made until the present plant encloses an aggregate floor space of seven acres, all the buildings being protected with automatic fire extinguishing apparatus. The average working force is three hundred men, and the establishment has long been one of the leading industries of the city.

GRIFFITH AND WEDGE COMPANY.

When the financial panic of 1857 engulfed Ebert and Lowdan, Thomas Griffith and G. W. Ebert continued the business of a general machine shop in the former works, and in 1858 Francis Wedge purchased the Ebert interest, and the firm of Griffith and Wedge engaged in the manufacture of portable engines. November 29, 1870, Mr. Wedge obtained patents on a vertical portable engine, the first of its kind, the former types having been horizontals, and with so radical an improvement in the engine the business assumed large proportions, and other forms of machinery were produced. Mr. Griffith died in 1884, and in 1885 the Griffith and Wedge Company was incorporated and the following officers chosen: Francis Wedge, president; Charles D. Wedge, vice president; Edward Cigax, secretary and treasurer; John Wedge and J. A. Crotzer; March, 1893, Mr. Wedge died, and the present officers are: John Hoge, president; C. D. Wedge, vice president and manager; Edward Gigax, secretary and treasurer. The company now makes a specialty of the Ohio Corliss engine, one of the highest types of engines, and clay working machinery. The plant embraces iron and brass foundries, machine, boiler, blacksmith and pattern shops and an extensive drawing room; only the most skilled mechanics are employed, and every product is wrought from drawings.

HARRIS BRICK COMPANY.

In 1863 William B., Charles O., and George C. Harris, as the Harris Brothers, began the manufacture of brick, east of the city, near Greenwood cemetery, about the first product being employed in the erection of the residence of W. B. Harris; and during the first ten years of the business the kilns were built up of brick and daubed with clay. Permanent kilns were then introduced, and the firm made the first pressed brick west of the Ohio river. The business became very extensive, and with the introduction of the so-called vitrified street paver they engaged in their manufacture. In 1897 the business passed to a corporation, known as The Harris Brick Company, with the following first officers: John B. Baxter, president; John T. Granger, vice president; Charles H. Magie, secretary; Edmund N. Hatcher, manager. The present plant is modern in every respect, and has a capacity of 90,000 brick per day.

THE J. B. OWENS POTTERY COMPANY.

During the fall of 1891 J. B. Owens came to Zanesville, from Roseville, and erected a brick building 100 feet square, with two kilns, upon a large tract of land along the Terminal Railway, west of Brighton. The J. B. Owens Pottery Company was incorporated with $100,000.00 capital, to conduct the business of manufacturing flower pots and painted clay ware, and the first goods were produced in the spring of 1892. Additions, of three and four stories, were made to the original brick structure almost annually, as demanded by the increasing business, until 175,000 square feet of floor space, and ten kilns were employed. In 1896 the former grades of clay goods were abandoned, and glazed, ornamental ware produced on such extensive lines that eight hundred kinds and sizes of pottery, embracing sixteen distinct lines of art pottery, and various articles of utility and ornamentation, are produced. In 1898 the capital was increased to $300,000.00, and in the spring of 1902 the entire plant was destroyed by fire; reconstruction was immediately begun and the new plant, two and three stories in height, with twelve kilns, has been so conveniently designed that the minimum cost of operation has been attained. The present officers are, J. B. Owens, president, treasurer and general manager; F. G. Dodd, vice president; A. W. Burg, secretary; George S. Brush and J. N. Owens, Roseville, directors.

MARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

During 1900 Zanesville was agitated in consequence of a proposition to erect an immense plant for the manufacture of tubes, to be independent of the recently organized "trust;" it was represented that capitalists in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern cities were prepared to invest $600,000.00 if Zanesville would subscribe to bonds of the concern to the amount of $150,000.00; the business men of the city promptly took the amount and the premises formerly occupied by the shops of the Z. & O. R. R., and A. O. Jones Brick works, both of which had been destroyed by fire, were secured; this tract was immediately south of and adjoining Putnam, and covered an area of about forty-six acres.

Immense quantities of earth were brought in by rail and the surface elevated above the recorded high water mark; the foundations for the buildings and machinery were laid in the most substantial manner and the superstructures were of structural steel; operations were begun in 1901, but the representations made respecting the eastern capital were not fulfilled, and for lack of capital the plant was placed in receiver's hands, May 21, 1903; at a commissioner's sale, March 19, 1904, it was purchased by the Mark Manufacturing Company, a partnership consisting of Cyrus Mark and his two sons, Clayton and Anson, the latter of whom is now the resident manager of the plant. The purchasers were experienced men in the business, having extensive plants at Evanston, Illinois, where well goods and specialties are produced; the Zanesville plant is devoted to the manufacture of boiler tubes, well casing and other forms of pipe, ranging from one-eight inch to sixteen inches in diameter. The capacity of the plant is 350 tons per day and can employ 1,000 men, the present force being 700.

THE OHIO POTTERY COMPANY.

September 17, 1900, Alvah P. Clark and Jacob Burgy, of Zanesville, and Charles W. Reynolds, Charles R. Applegate and Shepard M. Humston, of Beverly, Ohio, were incorporated as The Ohio Pottery Company for the manufacture of stoneware specialties, and September 28th directors were elected as follows: C. W. Reynolds, president; F. H. Herdman, vice president; A. P. Clark, secretary, treasurer and general manager; J. Burgy, superintendent; C. R. Applegate. The plant is located in Owen's addition, west of Brighton, and consists of five brick buildings, one and two stories in height, and a kiln shed containing five kilns.

MOSAIC TILE COMPANY.

The incorporation of the company was effected September 4, 1894, and the first meeting of the stockholders was held September 8, 1894, in the city council chamber when the following directors were chosen: David Lee, president; W. M.

Bateman, vice president; W. M. Shinnick, secretary and treasurer; J. Hope Sutor, H. C. Mueller, Karl Langenbeck, Edmund Moeser, E. Ebert Peabody and W. E. Miller, directors. A tract of five acres was secured on the Cooper Mill road, opposite the Fair Grounds, in Brighton, upon which the plant was constructed in the most modern and substantial manner; additions were made during 1896, 1900 and 1904, which have increased the capacity of the works more than three fold the original design. Floor and wall tile, of the highest class, are produced and the combined output of the American Encaustic and Mosaic Tile works is more than half the tile production of the United States, and the peer and in some respects the superior of imported ware.

MUSKINGUM COFFIN COMPANY.

August 23, 1881, T. J. Newman, Joseph Shaw, L. D. Sandel, Wilbur F. McCoy, Thomas W. Gattrell, S. E. Stranathan and James T. Irvine executed articles of association and were incorporated as The Muskingum Coffin Company, to engage in the manufacture of general undertaking supplies. Books of subscription were opened and September 29, 1881, directors were elected and October 15th they organized as follows: T. J. Newman, president; George W. Shaw, vice president; Joseph T. Gorsuch, treasurer; James T. Irvine, W. F. McCoy, L. D. Sandel and S. E. Stranathan, directors, and Joseph Shaw, secretary and manager.

The Kaemmerer mill, a three-story brick and frame structure on the south side of Main street at the east end of the "Y" bridge, was purchased and equipped for the business, which had grown to such proportions that in May, 1888, the three-story brick building, 60 by 120 feet, on the south side of Main street, east of First, was erected, and occupied in December as office and wareroom, and the enterprise is now one of the leading businesses of the city.

PINKERTON TOBACCO COMPANY.

In 1884 a partnership was formed, under the title of the Pinkerton Tobacco Company, and began the manufacture of "scrap" chewing tobacco, while the Pinkerton Brothers were engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Fourth street. The enterprise was successful from the beginning and in 1900 was incorporated and the business moved to the former flour mill, at southwest corner of Locust and Potter alleys, which was soon outgrown and the two three-story store rooms fronting on Third street were added, and in 1904 a five-story brick building was erected on the south, adjoining the original plant, and is being equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, appliances and conveniences, and when ready for occupancy will give the company a factory with a ground area of 100 by 132 feet, and with buildings three and five stories high. The high grade goods produced and the strict and honorable business principles observed have been potent factors in effecting the success which has attended the company's operations; it is financially strong and prosperous and ranks among the city's most important manufacturing establishments.

THE ROSEVILLE POTTERY COMPANY

operates four potteries, the principal of which is located at the north end of Linden avenue, at Zanesville, "where town and country meet," as the company states in its handsome pamphlet descriptive of its art products. The company was incorporated in 1892 and began business at Roseville by purchasing the plant started about 1885, by J. B. Owens; the works have three kilns and are still employed in the manufacture of flower pots, cuspidors and painted ware. In 1898 the Midland Pottery, with three kilns at Roseville, was added to the pottery of the Roseville Company, and continues to produce stoneware specialties. The combined annual output of the two Roseville plants is valued at $100,000.00 and about 100 people are employed.

The Linden avenue plant, at Zanesville, was originally a three-story brick structure, with three kilns, erected by The Clark Stoneware Company about 1892, for the manufacture of stoneware specialties; the period of inception was inauspicious and it could not maintain itself during the protracted depression in business and in 1898 the Roseville Company acquired the property; in 1899 a three-story brick building, 50 by 156 feet, was built and in the succeeding year a fourth story was added and a three-story brick addition made to the original building; the kiln shed was enlarged to accommodate the ten kilns required for the business, and in 1903 a two-story brick office and sample room was erected.

The Linden avenue works were devoted entirely to the production of painted ware but in 1900-1 Rosane ware was developed; the designs are hand work and the motive is "to preserve with natural effect original works in oils and water colors," upon imperishable clay, instead of canvass, the form of the vessel being itself graceful and an object of beauty. The working force consists of about 200 people and the annual output is valued at $350,000.00.

In 1901 the old pottery, at Muskingum avenue and Harrison street, in Putnam, which had been operated by the Mosaic Tile Company, as an auxiliary, was purchased by the Roseville Company and devoted to the manufacture of a line

of German cooking ware; the works have four kilns, employ 50 people and have an annual output valued at $50,000.00.

The present officers of the company are George B. Emerson, president; J. F. Weaver, vice president; G. F. Young, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

S. A. WELLER.

About 1873, S. A. Weller, a young potter, planted a commercial acorn at Fultonham, Ohio, in the form of a small pottery, with the crude machinery and appliances of the period, and manufactured plain, unpainted flower pots and similar ware, which he went upon the road and sold; about 1882 he leased a frame building in South Second street, which he used as a wareroom, and in 1888 transferred his factory to a small frame plant on the river bank, at the foot of Pierce street, in Putnam.

In 1890 he purchased the old show grounds in Putnam, abutting on the railroad between Pierce street and Cemetery Drive, and erected a brick factory fronting on Pierce street, and abandoned the pottery on the river bank and the wareroom in Second street. The manufacture was then begun of painted flower pots, jardinieres, cuspidors, hanging baskets, umbrella stands, etc. In 1893 an addition along the alley front was built, in which, in addition to the previous line, the first fancy glazed goods were produced in Zanesville; in 1894 another addition was necessary and the building was extended to Cemetery Drive, and occupied in December. The "Rookwood" ware had been the only art pottery manufactured in the West, and upon the completion of the new building Mr. Weller associated with him Mr. W. A. Long, of Steubenville, in the production of "Lonhulda" ware, but the association terminated a year later, and Mr. Weller began the production of an art ware styled "Louwelsa," a word coined from the three first letters of the name of his daughter, Louise, the first three letters of his surname and his initials.

May 10, 1895, the new buildings and their contents were entirely destroyed by fire, the original Pierce street building and its contents alone being preserved, but on the following day the labor of clearing away the debris was begun and the re-erected plant was ready for occupancy in October. In 1900 the business had outgrown the Putnam plant and there being insufficient ground for the required enlargement, the original plant of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, in the Marietta road, was purchased, remodeled and put into commission in 1901 for the production of cooking and toilet utensils, common flower pots and the cheap ornamental pottery. In 1901 an addition to the Putnam plant was built on Cemetery Drive, the art ware stock room and sales room being removed to the second story and elegantly equipped offices opened on the first.

In January, 1901, Jacques Sicard, of Golfe Juan, France, and his assistant, Henri Gellie, came to America to introduce Metallic Lustre Pottery, and learning of the Weller factory, came to Zanesville and were engaged by Mr. Weller to produce Sicardo ware, respecting which *China, Glass and Pottery Review* says: "is destined to take its place among the highest grade art pottery of the world.—The vases are first treated all over with a secret metallic preparation, and then decorated in floral and other art effects, with chemically prepared metallic pigments,—which make the most perfect color schemes and which are absolutely permanent."

In 1904 a model, modern pottery was erected at St. Louis, in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds, in which the most effectual machinery was installed, kilns erected and an actual pottery operated by skilled workmen sent from the Zanesville plant; the various processes were demonstrated, from the grinding and washing of the clay to the decoration and burning, the plant being under Mr. Weller's personal supervision. A similar exhibit was made at the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon.

T. B. TOWNSEND BRICK & CONTRACTING COMPANY.

In 1868 T. B. Townsend began the manufacture of brick at the north end of Seventh street, and on the site of the present extensive plant, in the east end of the city; primitive methods were employed and in 1882 R. C. Burton became a partner and the business was conducted as T. B. Townsend & Company. In 1885 the top or alluvial clay, from which the brick had been made, was exhausted and the underlying shale was experimentally tested, with surprising satisfactory results, and the modern, vitrified, building and paving brick were originated. The first permanent kilns were erected in 1885 and in 1890 the business was incorporated as the T. B. Townsend Brick and Contracting Company.

Although engaged in the manufacture of brick, Mr. Townsend and his partners were engaged also in the general contracting line until 1900, and the court house, jail, Clarendon Hotel, John McIntire Children's Home and nearly all the important buildings in the city were built by them, and their operations extended to other cities and localities; they laid large quantities of the brick pacing in the city of Zanesville and constructed eleven bridges across the Muskingum river, between Marietta and Dresden.

The original plant has fourteen kilns and a capacity of 100,000 brick per day, the output now being confined to vitrified pavers and sewer brick,

and common building brick, and their goods have been shipped to the city of Mexico, and in the United States to points as distant as Boston, Saginaw, Michigan, and Illinois cities.

A new plant is about completed, 1905, with ten kilns and a daily output of 50,000 brick, which is located on the Belt Line, one mile east of the original plant, and between them lies 110 acres of shale lands, the raw material being excavated to the level of the vein of No. 6 coal and the refuse is deposited in the vast ravines so prevalent in the neighborhood, and eventually will transform the topography of the section.

ZANESVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

March 24, 1849, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating The Zanesville Gas Light Company, with James L. Cox, James V. Cushing, George A. Jones, Adam Peters, William Galigher, John A. Adams, George James and Joseph Galigher as the incorporators and an authorized capital of fifty thousand dollars. A meeting was at once called at George James' office, on Fourth street on ground now occupied by the court house, at which Mr. James presided and William Galigher acted as secretary; the charter was accepted and books of subscription to the stock were ordered opened; on April 14th more than four hundred shares had been subscribed and a meeting for organization was called for May 2d, at Mr. James' office, when 618 shares were reported taken; John T. Fracker presided and S. S. Mann served as secretary, by-laws were adopted and William Galigher, James L. Cox, S. S. Mann, A. C. Ross and George James were elected directors.

Operations were immediately commenced and while the pipes were being laid Alexander B. Campbell fell into an open ditch and died from the effects of his injuries; no responsibility for the accident attached to the company, but "as an act of humanity," as the minutes state, the funeral expenses were assumed and a pension of $10.00 per month was voted his widow for one year. The works were erected in North Sixth street, and during November, 1849, gas was furnished the citizens; about 1856 the service was extended to Putnam, and about 1870 to Natchez and West Zanesville, one of the conditions by which the residents of the latter village were persuaded to vote for annexation being that there should be street lighting by gas.

Iron pipe cost $78.00 per ton and was difficult to obtain, and about 5,000 feet of wooden pipe, made at Bay City, Michigan, was purchased and laid; one portion commenced at Linden and McIntire avenues, along McIntire and Maple avenues to Adair; another, on West Main street, from the "Y" bridge to Ridge avenue, and the third from Greenwood along Hamline avenue to the residence of Henry Blandy. All of this pipe was in service about fifteen years and during the excavation, in 1905, of the trench for a brick sewer along Maple avenue the wooden pipe was exhumed and found to be in a perfect state of preservation. The sections were of soft pine, about seven feet in length, with an interior caliper of three inches; the pipe was coated with tar and the joints were uniformly turned, and fitted with exactness.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

It may appear incongruous to mention a hotel in connection with the existing, leading industries of the city but the Clarendon certainly is entitled to the distinction, as it has done much to give Zanesville an enviable reputation. Erected upon a site which has been employed for hotel purposes for nearly a century, the building was erected 1877-78, by Peter Black and W. A. Graham; designed as a model house of entertainment, as the Schultz' Opera House was a model as a house of amusement, it was at the time of its completion the most perfect hotel building in the state, as to solidity and security of construction, variety and completeness of comforts and conveniences and beauty of interior and exterior decoration. The "host" was selected with the same care that marked the design and construction of the building and under the successive managers to A. P. and J. W. Rusk who now conduct it, the house has been known as "Ohio's famous hotel," and for many years, until other cities emulated the example of Zanesville, travelers came from distant points to spend Sunday at this incomparable hostelry.

NATURAL GAS

was first furnished the city of Zanesville in November, 1898, by the Great Southern Gas and Oil Company; the gas was obtained from the Sugar Grove field and conveyed to Zanesville in eight-inch pipes, and a reducing station was erected south of the city. In June, 1902, the Ohio Fuel Supply Company came into possession of the property and in the spring of 1903 connected the city with the Licking-Knox fields by an eight-inch line. As both the Sugar Grove and Licking-Knox fields are connected with Columbus, a circuit is made and an interruption in the supply from either field would not affect the supply at Zanesville, as it could be procured by even so indirect a route as the entire circuit.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD, ENUMERATING WILLIAM H. BEARD, PETER BLACK, HENRY BLANDY, DANIEL BLISS, M. D., ALVA BUCKINGHAM, EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM, LEWIS CASS, JESSE CHANDLER, M. D., DANIEL CONVERS, S. S. COX, REV. JAMES CULBERTSON, JAMES HAMPSON, SAMUEL HERRICK, C. C. HILDRETH, M. D., ROBERT HILLIER, M. D., J. G. F. HOLSTON, M. D., INCREASE MATHEWS, M. D., JOHN MC INTIRE, MRS. MC INTIRE, BLACK MESS, ROBERT MITCHELL, M. D., BLACK NANCE, JEFFREY PRICE, RUFUS PUTNAM, REV. FRANKLIN RICHARDS, A. C. ROSS, WYLLYS SILLIMAN, ISAAC SPANGLER, M. D., ISAAC VAN HORNE.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.

The men and women who have participated in and accomplished the deeds which history records must ever prove interesting characters to those who delight to know the events of the past, as well as those of the present, and it is relevant to a history of this character that more than the mention of the names of the actors in the scenes of the drama preceding the ones in which we appear, should be recorded somewhat in detail. All cannot be mentioned for

All that tread the globe are but a handful
to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom.

and, except in a few instances, the recitals have been confined to the pioneers.

A general history must record failures as well as successes; vices as well as virtues; distress, suffering, and privations as well as pleasures, gratifications and enjoyments; and evil as well as exemplary persons. Therefore, in presenting brief sketches of the careers of some of the persons who, in their generation, were prominent in Muskingum county affairs, a modification of the adjective employed in the prospectus has been deemed necessary.

Notorious is applied to a person generally known and talked of, but the fame is usually for evil actions and is commonly applied to a person without principle; notably is only less opprobrious. Conspicuous signifies an elevation which is observed, and nearly all of our selected dead deserve more than such uncertain distinction. A person is eminent when he stands high in rank or office as compared with those around him, and is famous when widely spoken of as extraordinary for eccentricities or industry; renowned, literally, means frequently named with honor, and illustrious implies that the person is invested with a splendor confirming the highest dignity, and suggests luster of character and actions. Distinguished means a separation from or elevation above others, in public view, for talents or achievements, and while the succeeding list ranges from the notorious to the illustrious, it is thought that while not all are illustrious, at least all are distinguished.

WILLIAM H. BEARD

was identified with Zanesville in its infancy; he was born in England, June 28, 1784, and came to America with his father's family, in 1800, landing at Philadelphia. The father could not obtain employment at his trade of calico printer, and came to Marietta, in 1801. In December, 1805, the family moved to a tract of land twelve miles from Zanesville, and W. H. assisted the father in clearing it for cultivation. During the evenings he studied spelling, arithmetic, geometry, and surveying, and practiced penmanship, in which his father assisted him, and he secured a position in the engineering corps surveying in the Scioto valley. In 1810-11 he came to Zanesville and acted as clerk and barkeeper for Robert Taylor, who kept hotel on the Clarendon site.

The state capital was at Zanesville at the time, and Governor Meigs wanted an active and trustworthy young man as secretary; Taylor recommended Beard and he was given the position and when Meigs was appointed postmaster general, in 1814, he appointed Beard to a clerkship in the department. Information was received at Washington, February 14, 1815, that peace had been concluded with Great Britain, and Beard was selected to carry instructions to Gen. Harrison, commander-in-chief of the Western army, at Chillicothe, to cease hostilities; the courier started from Georgetown and traveled by way of Romney, Virginia, and Marietta, and arrived opposite Marietta after dark, with the river full of running ice; he could not cross until morning, but delivered his dispatches during the day. The distance traveled was 450 miles, and would have been covered in two days and three nights had he not lost a night at the Ohio river; five horses were used and postmasters were directed to supply him with the fleetest animals at command.

In 1817 he purchased a large tract near his father, and in 1821 resigned his clerkship and took a contract to carry mails between Zanesville and Lancaster, and established a stage line, which was later extended to Maysville, Kentucky. In 1833 he retired from the mail service, and in 1840 moved to Zanesville and became actively identified with the business of the town; erected several substantial buildings, exercised a deep interest in its welfare, and was among the most enterprising citizens of his generation. He was

essentially a self-made man, plain and unassuming, and his knowledge of men and affairs was so extensive his advice was sought and freely given; he died December 8, 1870, respected and mourned by all.

HENRY BLANDY

was born in the city of Bristol, England, October 28, 1810, received a classical education in his native city, and came to the United States in 1832, and settled at Zanesville in the spring of 1833. He began operating the iron works at Dillon's Falls, but a year's experience demonstrated the unremunerative character of the business and he engaged in merchandising in Zanesville. A couple of years later he engaged in the foundry business on the site of the Union foundry, in Fountain alley, and later joined his brother Frederic, and erected a foundry on the site so long occupied in Underwood street and Elm. For a few years H. & F. Blandy confined their operations to foundry work, but in 1850 they began the manufacture of steam engines and machinery, which required an addition to the plant, and some of the first locomotives used on the Central Ohio railroad were built at the Blandy works. This class of machinery was not remunerative and they devoted their entire attention to portable steam engines and saw-mills, in which industry they were the pioneers, and made the first successful portable lumber-cutting apparatus in the world; they were very successful in this class of work and established a world-wide reputation, and after the Civil war opened an auxiliary plant at Newark.

He was gentle and affable, but inflexible, peculiarly sympathetic, and was often imposed upon; and was one of the city's most prominent and influential citizens and held many offices of trust and honor. He had been in declining health for some time and gave up business engagements only a short time before August, 1879, when he started for the Adirondack region; he remained at a friend's house in New York to rest, but became worse and died in that city in that month, and his remains were brought to Zanesville and interred in Greenwood.

The funeral was one of the most general that ever occurred in the city; business houses were closed, and the court house bell tolled the melancholy intelligence that his remains were being followed to their last resting place by thousands of his former townsmen. One hundred and twenty-six carriages, in addition to the hundreds on foot in the funeral procession and on the thronged sidewalks, evinced the respect of the public for the deceased manufacturer.

DANIEL BLISS

was born in Warren, Massachusetts, April 10, 1761, and was brother in law to Dr. Jesse Chandler, who located at Putnam. Dr. Bliss came to Beverly in 1804 but the climate was uncongenial and he removed to what is now Chandlersville, and proposed relinquishing his profession and engaging in agriculture but as there was no physician his neighbors demanded and he rendered service. He was the sole physician for more than a score of years and extended his practice to the neighboring counties of Guernsey, Morgan and Noble; his skill was remarkable and his manner was so genial and so conducive to favorable results, that his presence was esteemed as efficacious as the drugs contained in his omnipresent saddle bags; he was a man of strong convictions and was fearless in proclaiming them; carried his confidence and cheer to the sick room and diverted his patient's thoughts to other subjects than their physical condition; in his dealings with his fellows he was upright and received the respect to which he was so entitled; his death occurred March 17, 1842.

ALVA BUCKINGHAM

was born at Ballston Springs, New York, March 20, 1791, and was brother to Ebenezer Buckingham, founder of the Buckingham business interests at Putnam; he accompanied his parents to Ohio when they settled about two miles from Coshocton, in 1799, and in 1802 moved with them to Athens county. In 1810 he became assistant to his brother Ebenezer, at Putnam, and upon the death of his brother Stephen, in 1813, he managed the business a couple of years; he became a member of the firm of E. Buckingham & Co., April 6, 1816, and in 1821 built the brick home on Moxahala avenue now occupied by his son, James.

When his brother Ebenezer was killed, in 1832, the firm was dissolved and reorganized as A. Buckingham & Co., with Solomon Sturges as partner, and it dissolved in 1845 and was reformed as Buckingham and Sturges, by the eldest sons of the two former partners. Alva Buckingham was one of the founders of the Putnam Classical Institute, in 1835, and in 1850 constructed the first grain elevator at Chicago, with a capacity of 75,000 bushels, which was known as the Fulton elevator. In 1865 he took up his residence at New York, where his wife died on September 11, 1867, and her remains were brought to Zanesville and interred at Woodlawn; eleven days after the death of his wife Mr. Buckingham also died and was laid by her side.

He was a courteous, methodical business man of the highest integrity and his private life was pure and simple as his public life was successful, and prominent.

EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM

was a son of Ebenezer and Esther Buckingham, and was born at Greenfield, Conn., February 9, 1778, and was drowned by the falling of the Y bridge at Zanesville, August 21, 1832. In 1796, when only eighteen years old, he arrived at Marietta and the first house at which he applied for work and food was the residence of Gen. Rufus Putnam, where he was set to chopping wood; his industry and intelligence pleased the General and he was engaged at other work and remained with him in his surveys of the Northwest Territory; his aptitude for mathematics made him a skilled surveyor and he was assigned to various difficult surveys, being instructed and encouraged by the General. In 1805 he abandoned the field and opened a trading station at Putnam, in which he was successful and April 6, 1816, formed the firm of E. Buckingham and Company, with his brother Alva, and brother-in-law, Solomon Sturges; he was twice sent to the Ohio Senate and was a Commissioner of the Ohio Canal fund, and negotiated its loans upon more favorable terms than had been secured by the state of New York. He was a man in whom the fullest confidence was reposed and in no instance was it misplaced.

LEWIS CASS

was the son of Jonathan Cass, who came to Ohio in 1799 and settled at Dresden; the father had been an officer in the regular army, and when the family moved to Ohio, Lewis, who was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, read law and was admitted to the bar at Marietta; he was second lawyer to settle at Zanesville, and was first prosecuting attorney of the county, an office he held until he went into the army in 1812. In 1806 he was representative in the General Assembly, and drafted the address to the president expressing the views of the Ohio Legislature on Burr's expedition, and was author of the bill under which Burr's boats and supplies were seized.

He was colonel of Ohio volunteers, in the war of 1812, and the first American soldier to step upon British soil after the declaration of war; broke his sword at Hull's surrender rather than deliver it to his captors; after exchange he became a colonel in the regular army and rose to the rank of Brigadier General by the close of the war in command of the territory of Michigan. At the peace he was appointed governor of Michigan and remained in this office and that of superintendent of Indian affairs for eighteen years, during which period he negotiated twenty-two treaties with the Indians, secured cessions of large areas of western lands, constructed roads, created counties and built forts. He invested in extensive tracts of land at Detroit and became immensely wealthy from the increase in value by the growth of that city.

He became Secretary of War in Jackson's cabinet, and went to France as United States' minister; in 1845 he was elected Senator from Michigan and resigned in 1848 to accept the democratic nomination as president, an honor he would doubtless have achieved but for the personal hostility of Martin Van Buren. He was re-elected to serve his unexpired term in the Federal Senate, and re-elected in 1851. Buchanan called him to the cabinet as Secretary of State, and when that dotard of a president refused to reinforce Fort Sumter, at the commencement of hostilities, Cass resigned in indignation and was a warm Union man during the war, and lived to see the national arms victorious. He died at Detroit, June 17, 1866, and went to his grave full of years and rich in well earned honors. He was able, pure and scholarly, and as an orator and writer was logical and persuasive.

DR. JESSE CHANDLER

was second physician to locate at Putnam, where he arrived in 1804; born in Vermont, in 1764, he had practiced his profession several years before coming West, and at once came into extensive practice, as Dr. Mathews was so occupied with private business he gladly welcomed relief. The physician in the pioneer days visited over the entire county, and sometimes into adjoining ones; there were no pharmacies and remedies were carried in the saddle bags; neither were there roads and the horse was relied upon to pick his footing over the narrow trains and bridle paths that led from house to house. Village visits were from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to the character of the remedy, and perhaps the standing of the patient; country visits were $1.00, including the medicine, and as the trips were often as far as twenty-five miles the income was by no means commensurate with the time and talent required. The pay was usually in corn, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., with occasionally money.

During the severe scourge of small-pox, at Putnam in 1809, a dozen or more young men, without friends or home, were attacked, and Dr. Chandler converted his home into a hospital, received the homeless and nursed them to health, without compensation.

During the winter of 1813-14 an unknown disease took epidemic form at Putnam; the at-

tack began with congestive chill followed by unconsciousness, and death ensued in a couple of days. For want of a better name it was called the cold plague, and only a few of those attacked recovered. Dr. Chandler threw all his energy into the fight with the unfamiliar malady and himself fell a victim to its virulence, at the age of fifty.

He was a typical physician, fearless and self-sacrificing, and met death as he had disease, without a tremor.

DANIEL CONVERS.

Perhaps no pioneer of Zanesville was more familiar with the Indian life and character than Daniel Converse, whose father settled, in 1789, near Fort Freye, which stood near the present Fair Grounds, at Beverly.

April 29, 1790, Daniel, then a boy of sixteen, barefooted and unarmed and prompted by curiosity, accompanied three armed men into the adjoining woods to cut a tree to obtain a hoop for a drum; having selected a suitable tree one man began felling it and sent the other men to watch for Indians; one man did go but the other remained near by talking to the chopper while Convers held the worker's gun and ammunition. While thus occupied they were attacked by several Indians, and the party fled to the fort, Convers seeking a thicket but ran into an ambush of the savages and was taken prisoner, the men reaching the fort. Fearing pursuit by a rescue party, the Indians scattered through the woods to deceive pursuers, and met later at an agreed-on point, and although the succeeding night was dark and rainy, the forced march was continued until a late hour. Convers was unused to such fatigue and slept on the march; when a halt was made no fire was built and the prisoner was bound to a tree and the ends of the rope placed under the bodies of his sleeping guards.

Passing through the Indian village at Upper Sandusky, the party reached Lower Sandusky, May 9th, with the captive in an exhausted condition; he suffered many cruelties and indignities from drunken and brutal members of the party, but was generally kindly treated and defended by the majority. According to Indian custom his captor could sell or kill him, and the former course was determined on, and he was disposed of to a Chippewa in exchange for a horse and some wampum; his purchaser had one son and two daughters, and Convers was adopted into the family; they were kind-hearted people and Convers expressed his regard for the squaw by saying "She was as good a woman as ever lived." Having migrated to Detroit, Convers learned that an Indian trader named Riley, from Saginaw Bay, was at the settlement and conceived a strong desire to see him and inform him of his captivity; July 14th the Indians were holding a grand dance and Convers started from the encampment through a field of rye, which partially concealed him, and reached the house of a Frenchman, to whom he made known his condition and anxiety to meet Riley. The Frenchman secreted him and sent his son to Riley, who came after dark and while talking with Convers in the loft, a party of Indians entered the room below in search of the fugitive. His French friend denied all knowledge of him and when the Indians had gone Riley promised to send a horse at daylight to convey him to the fort; this was done and Convers was concealed during the day in a barn.

Riley informed the British commandant at the fort of Convers' escape, and the latter ordered his admission to the hospital, that he might recover his shattered health and be more secure, as the Indians maintained the search for him for several weeks. About the middle of August one of the few vessels plying the lakes, sailed for Niagara, and the commandant paid Convers' passage and gave him a letter to the commandant at Fort Erie with instructions to send the boy from post to post, until he reached the United States. This was done cheerfully and kindly by all the British officers, who did everything to enable him to reach his home country, and he arrived among relatives, at Killingly, Connecticut, in the fall, and remained for three years attending school, arriving at Marietta in February, 1794.

He was deputy sheriff of Washington county, and carried the first mail between Zanesville and Marietta, and in 1803 became a resident of Zanesville and partner, with his brother-in-law, Joseph F. Monroe, in mercantile business at Main and Second streets. Monroe & Convers were among the town's most enterprising citizens and erected the first brick building in the town, at Main and Fifth streets; it was a one-story structure and their store was moved into it, an advertisement of permanency and prosperity which was recognized in that early day.

In person Mr. Convers was thin and erect, and in temperament affable and enterprising.

S. S. COX.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was born at Zanesville, September 30, 1824, and attended school at the academy; later he was entered at the Ohio University, at Athens, and graduated from Brown University in 1846; he studied law and was admitted to the bar, at Zanesville, in 1849, and in 1853 moved to Columbus to become editor of the *Ohio Statesman;* in 1855 he went to Peru as secretary of the legation but returned in the following year to become Representative in Con-

gress from the Columbus district, and served four terms. In 1866 he moved to New York and engaged in the practice of law but in 1868 was sent to Congress from an east side district and was returned for twenty years, his only unsatisfied ambition being failure to achieve the speakership to which he several times nearly attained; the one cloud upon his memory in his "copperhead" sentiments and his opposition to the administration during the Civil war; in 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Turkey, and he died at New York, September 10, 1889.

His rare and superabundant wit and humor were described as "a medicine for the alleviation of human woes;" as a lecturer he was brilliant, as an orator he possessed great force and originality, and as an author was widely known, and his brilliant description of a daily phenomenon gave him extended notice and secured for him the sobriquet of "Sunset" to which his intitials so readily conformed.

He traveled extensively in America, Europe and Africa, and was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. The life saving service was established largely through his efforts and he was the especial champion of the letter carriers, whose compensation he had fixed and at equitable rates with an annual vacation of fifteen days without deduction of pay; a day's work was limited to eight hours and extra compensation was allowed for additional service. A bronze statue, of heroic size, costing $10,000.00, was erected at Astor Place, New York, upon which was inscribed:

"Samuel Sullivan Cox, the Letter Carriers' Friend. Erected in Grateful and Loving Memory of His Service in Congress, by the Letter Carriers of New York, His Home, and of the United States, His Country. July 4, 1891."

In 1905 the statue was removed from its downtown location to a more desirable and appropriate site further up town.

REV. JAMES CULBERTSON

was born and passed his boyhood in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and pursued his theological studies at Mercersburg and Pittsburg, and was licensed to preach in 1811 by the presbytery of Carlisle. He came West, in 1812, as a missionary, and reached Zanesville, where he was installed pastor of the united congregation of the Presbyterian church of Zanesville and Springfield, December 24, 1812. His pastoral duties were performed until the summer of 1844, when his health failed and he asked that an assistant be called, which was done in August, and he preached but one sermon afterwards, in November of that year, but was regular in attendance at divine service.

He was a man in whom the Christian character had deep root; his every day life was a sermon to those who came in contact with him, and although strongly attached to his own denomination, and a man of great influence in its councils, he was unsectarian and strictly catholic. His strongest personal friendship was for Rev. W. A. Smallwood, D. D., for many years rector of St. James Episcopal church, and they were constantly together and were referred to as the local David and Jonathan; when Rev. Culbertson was dying Rev. Smallwood dismissed his congregation in the midst of his sermon that he might hasten to the bedside of his much loved friend.

During Mr. Culbertson's pastorate he preached 3798 sermons, his register being accurately kept with dates, places, time and text.

A week before his death he was invited with others to meet at the house of a friend, and was lighting the candle in his lantern preparatory to starting home; he was standing at the time at the head of a flight of stairs and was suddenly paralyzed and fell backward down the steps; he was taken up unconscious and died February 23, 1847, eight days after, aged sixty-one years and four months.

The funeral was attended by the presbytery, all the clergy of Zanesville and Putnam, and a large number of citizens, all of whom bore testimony to his worth as a man, citizen and clergyman.

CAPTAIN JAMES HAMPSON

was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1776, and was captain of an artillery company, at Lancaster, September 16, 1807, and of a militia company, at Zanesville, February 1, 1811, and during the war of 1812 was a commissary. He was one of the most prominent and popular men of his period and noted for his success in securing public office; was one of the first village councilmen, April 3, 1814, an office he held several years; internal revenue collector, February 1, 1814, by appointment of President Madison, and retained the position until the repeal of the act in 1818; member of the Ohio Legislature three terms and sheriff two terms; and superintendent of the construction of the National Road, west of Zanesville, from 1829-32.

One day a young attorney asked him the secret of his success in keeping in office continuously, stating that he might desire to become an office holder himself in the future; the Captain playfully punched him in the side and said: "Young man, never sign your name to a paper and be sure to cover up your tracks. That's the secret."

Capt. Hampson was an extensive contractor at Lancaster and Zanesville and died in the latter place, March 26, 1843.

SAMUEL HERRICK

was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 14, 1779, read law under Judge Thomas Duncan, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, came to the budding West and made his first appearance at court, in his chosen profession, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in June, 1805, and in the following August was in attendance at court at Zanesville, then held in an unfinished log cabin near the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. He was pleasant, genial, kind-hearted, and studious in habit, and although poor in worldly goods was imbued with energy, ambition, astuteness and much natural ability; thoroughly honorable and upright in the discharge of his own obligations he demanded that others should be equally punctilious in their relations with him.

At the time of his advent at Zanesville there were about a score of cabins and something in excess of one hundred inhabitants, among whom were two lawyers, Wyllys Silliman and Lewis Cass, and as the county was scarcely a year old his professional services were not in great demand. A school teacher was needed and he engaged in that capacity, and as there was no building for the purpose the citizens united in erecting for him the first school house in the settlement, which stood upon the site of the later Market street academy, at the northeast corner of Market street and Potter alley, on land donated by the proprietors of the town site. The building was of rough logs, one of which was cut out for light and the opening covered with greased paper to exclude wind and admit light; the ground served as floor and split logs with wooden pegs, as legs, served as benches for the pupils, while boards fastened along the side walls provided the writing desks; in the center of the room a stump was left as a dunce block, or stool of repentance for the mischievous, and those boys who were accustomed to make their exit to liberty from the master's rule, by crawling under the bottom log of the building, occupied the central stump when discovered. Mr. Herrick is described as a rigid disciplinarian, and conformed strictly to the doctrine that sparing the rod spoiled the child, and kept that article of discipline near his desk and employed it whenever the occasion demanded. He taught school between the sessions of court until his practice grew to such proportions that he could relinquish the pedagogue's desk.

In later years he related that the first cabin he occupied as a residence at Zanesville was in such uninhabitable condition that when it rained it was necessary to place his clothing and household goods on his bed and shield them with an umbrella. In 1808 or '09 he erected a frame dwelling at the southwest corner of Third street and Fountain alley, where he resided many years until his removal to a brick residence upon a farm, "Hill Top," in Wayne township, about three miles from the city, where he lived a number of years, coming to the city every morning; he raised large flocks of sheep and manufactured the wool into cloth.

He was one of the leading members of the Muskingum bar, the peer of his associates, an eloquent advocate, and understood how to influence a jury; he was an active politician of the democratic school, and a worshiper of Jackson. In 1810, although a resident of Muskingum, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, and in the same year was named United States District Attorney, and when Cass went to the war, in 1812, succeeded him as prosecutor of Muskingum county, holding all three positions at one time; in 1814 he was made prosecuting attorney of Licking county, although a resident of Muskingum, and in May of that year was commissioned Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade of the Third Division of Ohio militia. He was representative to Congress from 1817 to 1821, and in 1829 was again appointed District Attorney of the United States in Ohio. June 30, 1830, he resigned all offices and the practice of law, and when he became feeble from age, sold his farm and removed to Zanesville, and lived at Orchard and Underwood streets until his death, March 1, 1852.

CHARLES COOK HILDRETH

was the son of the Ohio historian, S. P. Hildreth, M. D., of Marietta, where he was born April 28, 1811; he was educated at Marietta College and Ohio University, at Athens, and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M.; in March, 1833, he graduated as physician and settled at Zanesville, where the high order of his professional skill was demonstrated, and in surgery his reputation was especially distinguished and widely recognized; he contributed frequent and valuable papers to medical journals, and was an active member of several medical societies. While taking an active interest in the industries of the city he never permitted their attractions to interfere with his professional labor, which was closed only with his death, August 11, 1880.

DR. ROBERT HILLIER

had been a surgeon in the British army for several years, and his wife had been reared and educated by wealthy parents, who objected to her marriage at so tender an age; the couple eloped and were married, and started for America, the doctor purposing locating at New York, and practicing his profession. During the passage they formed the acquaintance of emigrants for the west, and the doctor abandoned his original plans

and purchased two horses and a wagon, and joined his newly formed acquaintances in the journey to the west. After passing the winter at St. Clairsville he reached Zanesville in the spring of 1805, and at once began practice as a surgeon. For a long time he was the only surgeon and his practice was extensive. Fighting was common, and of a rough character; rules were unknown, and the best man was often a brute; biting, gouging and kicking were as legitimate methods as striking, and mayhem was frequent.

Upon one occasion Dr. Hillier was called to replace a nose which had been bitten off and hung by some shreds of flesh; having dressed the wound and placed the organ in proper position, he fastened it with silver pins, brought from England; the wound healed rapidly, and when he thought the pins could be removed, the man suddenly disappeared with the pins, and without paying for the service. The doctor was furious, as the appliances could not be replaced except at considerable expense and inconvenience.

About 1809 he removed to a farm about fifteen miles from Mt. Vernon, where he died in 1813. He was very eccentric and had an aversion for the Indians, and his dying request was to be buried in the public highway that the Indians might not secure his scalp.

J. G. F. HOLSTON.

The name of Holston is likely to appear continuously among the physicians of Zanesville for a full century; the first of the name was the son of a physician, and his son and grandson are practicing the same profession.

John G. F. Holston was born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1809, and his desire to pursue his father's profession was so strongly opposed by his parents that he left home at an early age, and secured employment in a chemical works, in England. From there he sailed to Louisiana and after a year's residence, took passage for the East Indies, and visited China and other Asiatic countries; returning to the United States he landed at Philadelphia during an epidemic of cholera, and volunteered as a hospital nurse. By severe labor and rigid economy, and after a checkered experience, he graduated from a medical college, at Cleveland, and with the coveted diploma, soon took a prominent position in his profession, especially in surgery; he located at Zanesville about 1841, and in 1857 accepted a professorship in the National Medical College, at Washington, which he relinquished at the commencement of the Civl war, to enter the army as surgeon, and soon after was promoted to Medical Director on the staff of Gen. U. S. Grant; during his military experience he was accustomed, after toiling to relieve the sufferings of men in the hospitals, to ride over the battlefield, at midnight, in search of men who might have been overlooked by others.

After the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Zanesville, but upon the inauguration of Gen. Grant, as President, he returned to Washington as physician to the President, and was appointed to the chair of surgery in the Georgetown Medical College.

Dr. Holston's home was often a hospital to the poor, homeless, and unfortunate, and his whole life was molded, from sentiments of humanity and not religion, to merit the approval of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." After a long and painful illness, he died May 1, 1874, and his remains were returned to and interred at Zanesville, with Masonic rites, and attended by hundreds who had been recipients of his kindness.

DR. INCREASE MATHEWS

was born at New Braintree, Massachusetts, December 22, 1772, a nephew of Gen. Rufus Putnam and brother to one of the original Marietta pilgrims of 1788. In 1798 he came to Marietta to prospect and visit friends, and October 4, 1800, returned with his wife and infant child, to become a citizen of the new country. In the spring of 1801 he came to Zanesville, and with his brother John opened the first store in the settlement, at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, were dry-goods, groceries, hardware, stationery, liquors, clothing, notions, drugs and everything needed by the pioneers were displayed. Their first day-book is extant, and is dated March 31, 1801; upon becoming one of the proprietors of Putnam, Dr. Mathews removed to that settlement, and built his cabin at the southwest corner of Putnam and Muskingum avenues, and his store room on Muskingum avenue, a structure still standing, and so long known as Dr. Nye's place. The business was opened at Putnam January 1, 1803, and was conducted in connection with his professional work; he was a regular physician and the first to locate at Zanesville and putnam; the pioneers were hardy, and physicians were not much in demand, and as there was not much reward for such service the doctor was pleased when another relieved him of the labor.

June 14, 1802, his wife died, the first person to be buried in the settlement, but March 23, 1803, he married again, and when smallpox became epidemic at Putnam, in 1809, he secured some vaccine virus, and vaccinated himself and family; the people had no confidence in the operation and would not submit to it, and to assure them of its efficacy he took his two young daughters to the bedside of a patient who was very ill with a virulent type; as the children were not affected, the immunity which his family enjoyed while the neighbors were generally inoculated, caused many to believe in the theory.

His large landed interests and a preference for agricultural pursuits caused him to relinquish his profession, as other physicians located, and he devoted his attention to his estate; he introduced full blooded Merino sheep to Ohio, and in all his business affairs exhibited more than the usual amount of energy and perseverance so prominent in the pioneer character; he was a polished gentleman of the old school, an entertaining conversationalist, skillful performer on the violoncello and possessed many other accomplishments, but withal was a man of simple habits, and lived a pure life.

JOHN MCINTIRE

was born at Alexandria, Virginia, October 15, 1759, and was taught the trade of shoemaker, in which capacity he wandered to the frontier settlement at Wheeling. In those days such craftsmen were itinerants and went from house to house doing such work as was required and boarding with the family. In shoemaking, the necessities of the father and mother were first supplied, in respect to both repairs and new foot gear, and the childrens' wants were attended to in the order of seniority.

During one of these nomadic excursions McIntire came to the home of Ebenezer Zane, who had a family of twelve children, and his stay was accordingly prolonged; among the children was a daughter, Sarah M., between whom and McIntire an acquaintance ripened into affection, and the cobbler asked for the daughter's hand, and was peremptorily refused; the family was furious and opposed the union with all their influence, but the daughter so persistently plead her own and lover's cause that the father gave a reluctant acquiescence, and the couple were married in December, 1789. Displeased at the wedding, Zane did not encourage his son-in-law, who made a home some distance away and once the father saw the daughter cutting fire wood and remarked it was good for her, and that if she had remained at home she would not have been obliged to perform such menial service. Time reconciled the father and daughter, and when the engagement was undertaken to cut out the road from Wheeling to Maysville, Kentucky, McIntire became one of the party, and later one of the proprietors of Zanesville, as his compensation for the work.

In 1799 McIntire began the erection of a double log cabin, with puncheon floor and brick chimney, in a beautiful maple grove, opposite the ford at the head of the falls, at the foot of Market street. The cabin stood at what is now the southwest corner of Market and Second streets, facing the river, was one and one-half stories in height, with a one story kitchen at the southeast corner, the whole covered with a cabin roof. The logs were all hewn square, and a passage twelve feet wide was under cover, in which were hung saddles, harness, etc. The rooms were large and comfortable, and as the only accommodations afforded travelers were in grog shops, where coarse meals and a bed on the floor, on a blanket or bear skin with feet to the fire, were provided, McIntire intended his cabin to serve as a hotel, and it was the first house of public entertainment in the embryo city. Only three cabins preceded it in the settlement: McCulloch's, at the foot of Main street; one on Silliman street, at the head of Main street, on the Zane trail near the present St. Nicholas church; and the third on Main street where the Richards' block is erected, east of Cypress alley.

McIntire's family came from Wheeling in a flat boat about May 1, 1800, accompanied by two runaway slaves, Mess Johnson and Sam; many famous and prominent men were entertained in the hostelry, among them being Louis Phillippe, king of France, about 1802; public entertainment was extended until Harvey erected the fifth tavern in Zanesville, at the southwest corner of Main and third streets.

The cabin was in existence until 1857, when its dilapidated condition persuaded the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, as administrators of the will of McIntire to remove it, and July 31, Gen. Charles B. Goddard, president, and Adam Peters, vice president, requested William Culbertson, a chronicler of the city, to remove the cabin and preserve some of the timbers that they might be worked into a building they were contemplating erecting to carry out the provisions of the McIntire will. Mr. Culbertson faithfully performed his trust, retained the timber, and January 6, 1880, the Directors of the Z. C. & M. Company resolved:

"That the committee on the building of the McIntire Children's Home be, and they are hereby instructed to introduce into the finish of the walls of some suitable room of the new building, one or more of the timbers of John McIntire's log cabin preserved by William Culbertson."

Thanks were also extended to Mr. Culbertson for the fidelity with which he had preserved the relics, and he was authorized to use such of them as were not required to carry out the above mentioned action.

Mr. McIntire erected a large two-story stone dwelling, with a one-story stone addition, on the northwest corner of Second street and Fountain alley, fronting the river; it was a commodious and handsome structure with large fire places, and elaborately hand carved mantels, broad stairway, large windows and deep window seats. No information exists about the time of its erection, and for many years preceding its removal it was occupied as general offices by the Central Ohio,

JOHN McINTIRE'S RESIDENCE.

Northwest corner Second Street and Fountain Alley.

The date of the erection of this famous stone dwelling is unknown, but was perhaps about 1810; it fronted upon the Muskingum and the view above is of the rear, the one story portion being the dining room and kitchen. The porch at the west entrance was in ruin while the building was occupied as railroad offices, and the entrance was through the door shown in the main building.

Baltimore and Ohio and Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad companies. The building was sold January 1, 1887, and razed to make room for warehouses for the glass works.

It is related that shortly after the county of Muskingum was formed, and before the jail of 1807 was erected, two men were arrested on the charge of counterfeiting, and as there was no place of confinement nearer than Marietta, and it was impracticable to place the prisoners temporarily seventy miles away, it was decided by McIntire and Daniel Convers to place the men under guard until the court convened, as if they were released others would be encouraged to imitate them. McIntire and Convers pledged themselves as hostages for the accused, and they were conducted to a cabin and fettered, and with an ax in hand McIntire stood at the door and addressed them: "Now, boys, there is your bed," pointing to the blankets provided for the purpose. "With your guilt or innocence we have nothing to do; you shall have plenty to eat and drink; but if you attempt to escape, damn you, I'll kill you!" Day and night he and his neighbors sat by the door until court convened, when they were tried and convicted; one confessed and revealed the location of the outfit on the Licking, and it was found and produced in court; one was sentenced to receive twenty-five and the other thirty-nine lashes, which were inflicted, and both were committed until the costs were paid. Continuance of guard duty was not desirable, and the men's paroles were taken but during the first night they disappeared and the "incident was closed."

Mr. McIntire was a little below medium height, inclined to corpulency, full faced without beard, blue eyes, light brown hair and rather high forehead; weighed about 150 to 160 pounds, and was crippled from an accident which occurred while blazing the road from Zanesville to Maysville; while loading a gun the stock slipped on a root and the charge passed through his right hand. He was fond of sports and possessed a jolly, pleasant disposition, but would fight quickly if offended; his word was immaculate, and his faith and zeal in the city was limitless. During the long evenings of the fall and winter he gave dancing parties at his home, where his wife, who was a good dancer, led in the festivities.

Mr. McIntire was not a mere land proprietor and promoter of industries for personal profit, but shared everything with his neighbors, and treated them as partners rather than competitors. When the settlement needed anything he gave liberally from what he most possessed—land; he constructed mills and dams, was active in securing the location of the temporary capital, and helped generously with his wealth in every enterprise; promoted the canal past the Muskingum rapids, took an active interest in the amusements as well as the sober business concerns of the town, represented the section in the convention to frame a state constitution, and left his estate "for the use and support of a poor school" for "the poor children of said town, the children who are to be the objects of this institution are to be fixed upon by the president and directors" of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, and that there might be perpetual succession of executors he selected a corporation of his own creation for the purpose.

He died July 29, 1815, after a short illness, in his stone residence, and was buried July 31 in the graveyard at the head of Main street, opposite St. Nicholas church. A sandstone was erected over the grave shortly after interment, upon which was inscribed the following, written by Ebenezer Granger:

"Sacred to the memory of John McIntire, who departed this life July 29, 1815, aged 56 years. He was born at Alexandria, Virginia; laid out the town of Zanesville in 1800—of which he was Patron and Father. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of Ohio, a kind husband, an obliging neighbor, punctual to his engagements, of liberal mind, and benevolent disposition, his death was sincerely lamented."

"As o'er this stone you throw a careless eye,
(When drawn perchance to this sad, solemn place),
Reader, remember,—'tis your lot to die,
You, too, the gloomy realms of death must trace.
When yonder winding stream shall cease to flow,
Old Ocean's waves no longer lash the shore,
When warring tempests shall forget to blow,
And these surrounding hills exist no more,
This sleeping dust, reanimate, shall rise,
Bursting to life, at the last trumpet's sound,
Shall bear a part in Nature's grand assize,
When sun, and stars, and time no more are found."

The original marker had suffered from the action of the elements and in 1868 the Probate Court allowed an expenditure from the estate to erect a new tomb, when a marble sarcophagus, about two feet high was placed over the grave; the ends were paneled and the name "John McIntire" inscribed in both; upon the slab forming the cover was a shield on which was engraved

JOHN McINTYRE,
1759-1815.

The inscription on the original marker was reproduced on the slab of the sarcophagus, and the whole enclosed by an elliptical stone wall, with a heavy limestone coping, supporting a high iron picket fence, which was completed in 1868 at a

cost of $797.21. Requests upon the city authorities for the care of the grave were not complied with, and the executors having learned that the grave of McIntire's only daughter, in Wheeling, was neglected, her remains were brought to Zanesville, and December 31, 1889, were reinterred with those of her father, side by side, near the southern foot of the hill, upon which stands McIntire's monument—The JOHN McINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME—the sarcophagus and fence being re-erected to enclose and protect both father and daughter.

MRS. MCINTIRE.

Sarah M. McIntire was daughter to Ebenezer and Elizabeth Zane, and was born at Wheeling, February 22, 1773; in the Zanesville settlement, she was noted as one of the most accomplished cooks and neatest housekeepers; a genial hostess and graceful dancer; kind hearted especially to the sick and afflicted, and went among the settlers cheering and sympathizing with them in their troubles, and administering to their wants. Her larder always contained substantials and dainties for the sick to eat and drink, and when herbs were needed she always had an abundance, and dispensed them without stint; no one was ever denied, whatever their habits or standing, and she was universally loved and respected.

She was neither sycophant or coward, and it is related that one day she was standing in the front door, overlooking the ford at the head of the falls, at the foot of Market street, and observed a tall, robust Indian wading across, carrying his bow, arrows and blankets, while his small, fragile squaw followed carrying the papoose, blanket and cooking utensils, and struggling under the load against the swift current. When the Indian came up and asked for food she grabbed a stick and applied it to his swarthy body and denounced him as a lazy dog, and refused him nourishment, but spread a generous meal for the squaw and papoose.

During the summer of 1814, before the Methodists had finished their frame meeting house, it was announced that a Methodist would preach at the court house at 2 p. m. on a certain Sunday. The Presbyterians held services in the building, morning and evening, and when the people gathered for the Methodist service the doors were found fastened, and no provision had been made to open them. "Aunty McIntire," as she was affectionately called, became indignant and ordered her colored servant to bring an ax, and some one hurried to McIntire to inform him of his wife's purpose, and requested him to hurry to the scene. He replied, "Go back, Sally will make her way through." The sexton soon appeared and violence was avoided, but as there was some misunderstandings between the two denominations, the incident was regarded as not altogether accidental. Mrs. McIntire remained a widow only a short time, and was married to David Young, August 15, 1816, and died at Zanesville, March 8, 1854.

BLACK MESS

was a noted character in the early days and an essential person at all festivities, as the leader, and often the sole member of the "orchestra;" he was good natured, ever alert for a frolic, and a general favorite, a genuine, old-time, faithful, devoted negro servant and friend, a type which has almost disappeared.

He ran away from slavery in Maryland, and in 1799 hired to McIntire to assist him in moving his family from Wheeling to the Muskingum, where Mess arrived in May, 1800. His master traced him to Zanesville and came after him, but Mess saw him and escaped to the woods; McIntire explained the difficulty of finding him, and finally offered the owner $150 for him, and was given a bill of sale, but as the institution was forbidden in the territory the sale was a virtual purchase of Mess' freedom; he was McIntire's trusted servant for a long time and his "master" bought for him the upper ferry, whereupon Mess located on River street (Linden avenue), in West Zanesville, where he died in 1840. McIntire remembered him in his will with an annuity of $50.

He was married to Ann Thompson and desired the wedding to be "jes' lik' w'ite fo'ks," and it was celebrated at McIntire's house, with Samuel Thompson, J. P., as the high priest; when the legal formalities had been complied with, the 'squire demanded his fee and Mess insisted that "de cer'mony be don' jes' lik' w'ite fo'ks," and added that it was usual for the 'squire to kiss the bride, and that when this had been done the dollar would be paid, according to agreement; Mess retained his dollar, but received a certificate, reading:

"I do certify that Mess Johnson, a black man, and Ann Thompson, a black woman, was married before me the eighth of November, 1808.

"SAMUEL THOMPSON, J. P."

It was suspected that McIntire was *particeps criminis* with Mess in defrauding the official of his fee for the ceremony unless he accompanied the service with the customary osculatory rite. The wedding was celebrated by a feast, such as only "Auntie McIntire" could spread, and after the supper, Mess' fiddle was produced and dancing was continued until long after midnight.

In 1827-8 a great religious revival occurred and Mess was converted and joined the church; he became so enthusiastic and considered him-

self so sanctified he could fly, but lacked the members to perform the feat; to test his ability he cut the flaps from an old saddle and sewed straps upon them, through which to run the arms. Mounted upon a high stump, he leaped upward, flapped his wings and came to the ground with the suddenness and emphasis commonly expressed by the word, "thud," and was picked up unconscious; he never tried to fly again, but remained an ordinary mortal but consistent Christian until his death, during 1840.

ROBERT MITCHELL

was third physician to locate at Zanesville, and came from Pennsylvania in a one-horse sleigh, accompanied by his bride; he arrived January 1, 1807, young, healthy, energetic and ambitious, but lacking in wealth, and rented an upstairs room at the lower end of Main street, from Daniel Convers. He had confidence in himself and soon after purchased a lot at southeast corner of Fifth street and Locust alley, upon the southern half of which he erected, in 1807, a two-story, hewed-log, weatherboarded house, which is still occupied as a residence.

When the British and Indians besieged Fort Meigs he went to its relief, as surgeon of a regiment of volunteers, and upon their arrival at Mount Vernon were met by General Harrison, who commended them for their patriotism and bravery, but informed them it was useless to proceed further, as the government had no arms for them, and they could not successfully overcome the enemy with fists; inspection of the regiment developed only fifty muskets. Dr. Mitchell's personal experience at Mount Vernon did not increase his military renown, and served to embarrass him among his friends; while feeding his horse some corn, a vagrant hog sauntered along and manifested a desire to participate in the meal; the doctor drew his sword and struck the animal with the flat side and broke the weapon, much to his mortification.

He was an active democratic politician and intense partisan; loved public office and its distinction; was member of the town council, county collector, clerk to the commissioners, Representative in the General Assembly, associate judge and Representative in Congress, and in 1820 was commissioned brigadier general of the militia.

He was an upright, valuable citizen, successful in his profession, and notwithstanding his intense party spirit, was trusted and respected. He died November 13, 1848, in his seventieth year.

BLACK NANCE

is frequently mentioned by the early settlers of Zanesville, and appears to have been one of those unfortunate creatures found in all communities, but who become notorious in small ones.

Captain James Taylor purchased a farm on the west side of the river, from a land agent at Philadelphia, and, in 1804, came to Zanesville to occupy his property; while boarding with McIntire he met a young lady visitor, from Wheeling, to whom he became engaged, and they were married at her home in Wheeling in 1806. Some friends presented her with a black servant girl, called "Nancy Murphy," and who came to be called "Nancy Taylor" when she entered the Taylor family.

She was of a low grade of intellect, fond of liquor, and when under its influence all the diabolical instincts of a fiend were aroused; she was strong and healthy, a splendid worker, and for many years lived on the Taylor farm, but seemed to be instigated to deeds of cruelty and viciousness. Upon one occasion, becoming incensed at Mrs. Taylor, and during the Captain's absence, she tied a trace chain to each ankle, placed a string of bells around her neck, and with a tin horn in her mouth, started down the stairs rattling the chains, shaking the bells and blowing the horn; the unearthly noise alarmed Mrs. Taylor, living as she was at a remote distance from the settlement, and upon his return the Captain thrashed her severely with a wagon whip. At another time, when angry at Mrs. Taylor, she gathered a lot of chickens around her by scattering food and then mowed their legs off with a scythe, while they were feeding, and for this she was again severely flogged. As was usual in those days, the Captain had a smoke-house filled with meats curing, and Nance set it afire and it was entirely destroyed, which so enraged him that he swore he would kill her, and shot and wounded her in the ankle; the night was cold and she lay until morning in a hay stack, and her feet were so badly frozen some toes were amputated. Driven from the farm she crossed to the town and did chores for food, lodging and whiskey, and made sport for the boys who teased her to hear her rage and profanity.

JEFFREY PRICE.

Born in Ireland, Mr. Price engaged in merchandising at Philadelphia, where his wife died; he then sold his business, and with an infant daughter, came to Zanesville in the fall of 1802, and opened the third store in the settlement, at the southeast corner of First street and Fountain alley, and boarded with John McIntire. In 1805 he built a row of frames in Main street, between Court alley and Fifth street, one of which he occupied as a store in partnership with William Smith in the sale of dry goods, hard-

ware, paints, and liquors. He became postmaster and for many years was one of the leading and most enterprising business men of the town. When the information was received that peace had been concluded with Great Britain, Mr. Price rushed out of his store without coat or hat, and, swinging the letter above his head, cried to the people in the street: "Pace! pace! pace! in the name of God, gintlemin, there's pace!" The news was rapidly disseminated and all labor suspended and the day devoted to rejoicing.

He married Miss Mary Van Horne, April 28, 1813, and about 1816 sold his mercantile interests and engaged in farming, having purchased what is now known as Blandy's hill, upon which he erected the residence later occupied as the George A. Jones home, and where he built a mausoleum. In the fall of 1823 a scourge of typhoid fever swept the town, as many as four, and sometimes eight, funerals occurring in one day, and nearly every family in the town furnished a victim to the disease; September 2, his wife died, and on the 11th he succumbed to the disease, being then in his fifty-fifth year; he was buried in the mausoleum, but later a lot was secured at Woodlawn and the remains interred there and the vault torn down.

RUFUS PUTNAM

is one of the most illustrious names in the history of Ohio, and although he was not a permanent resident of Muskingum county, his large interests in Putnam, which was named in his honor, his solicitude for the well-being of the people of that village and frequent appearance among them, made him a pioneer of the county and city.

He was a cousin to Israel Putnam and was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, April 9, 1838, O. S.; at fifteen he was apprenticed to a millwright and at nineteen enlisted as a private soldier in the French and Indian war, served three years, participated in several actions, and was mustered out as ensign, a promotion earned by distinguished service. He resumed his trade and studied mathematics, and when the Revolution occurred, was among the first to enter the army. First he was colonel of a regiment of Massachusetts line, but Congress appointed him military engineer, and the success of the first great military operation of the war was due to his engineering skill, which made the evacuation of Boston a necessity to the British; he also fortified West Point, served through the war with honor, and January 8, 1873, was commissioned brigadier general; at Washington's request he designed the peace establishment of the army and a plan for a chain of military forts on the frontier.

After peace he returned to Rutland, Massachusetts, and engaged in farming, and in 1875 was appointed a surveyor of western lands from Massachusetts, but home engagements prevented him from going in person and he sent Benjamin Tupper, whose report to Putnam caused him to call the meeting at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, at Boston, March 1, 1786, which developed into the Ohio Company. The highest order of diplomacy was exercised in securing the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, and the terms of the ordinance, as adopted, are substantially the provisions he and Cutler agreed upon June 25, 1787, at Boston.

When the Ohio Company was formed he was appointed superintendent of all the business of the organization, and he commanded the first body of settlers who landed at Marietta, April 7, 1788; in 1789 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the territory, and May 5, 1792, was commissioned brigadier general in the United States army to serve against the Indians, but resigned in the following year on account of failing health. In 1796 he was appointed surveyor general of the United States, and held the office until removed by Jefferson, in 1803.

He was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of the State of Ohio, as a delegate from Washington county, and served as commissioner to treat with the Indians on the Wabash. He died at Marietta, May 1, 1824, aged eighty-six years, and has been described as a man after Washington's pattern and after Washington's own heart; his strong common sense, sterling integrity and high conception of honor were reinforced by a modest demeanor and benevolent disposition; he was not accounted brilliant, but solid, penetrating and comprehensive in his mental operations, and his tall commanding figure secured the respect and attention which his qualities deserved.

REV. FRANKLIN RICHARDS, D. D.

was born at New Middletown, Ohio, April 21, 1840, the son of one of the defenders of Baltimore, at seventeen years of age, and who died of Asiatic cholera, when Franklin was nine years of age; he went to Pittsburg to learn the trade of printer at seventeen, and a year later was able to enter an academy to obtain the education he so much desired; he was a student at Gettysburg college when the war broke out, and when Pennsylvania was invaded, in 1863, volunteered, with other students, was mustered into service, and was with the regiment which first encountered the advancing and victorious Confederates, under Early. After the retirement of the enemy he resumed his studies, and in 1864 entered the service of the United States Christian Commis-

sion and was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, where the first diet kitchens were opened, and remained at the front from March to May, when he returned to college to pass the final examination, and was again sent to the front at Petersburg.

He received the degree of A. B., and in 1867 that of A. M., and in the latter year graduated from the theological seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and in June was ordained at Lebanon, Pennsylvania. In the meantime, he had been placed in charge of the English paper, conducted by the general council, which position he resigned to devote himself to the ministry, and was called to the first English Lutheran church, in Chicago, which had no congregation or church, but by 1871 a building was erected and destroyed in the great fire in October of that year; he and his parishioners lost all personal property, but by appeals to the church at large, contributions aggregating $10,000.00 were made and a frame building was bought and moved to a lot which had been purchased. He resigned September 1, 1873, and became editor of the *Lutheran and Messenger,* at Philadelphia, and in November, 1876, became pastor of St. John's church at Zanesville, where he became active in all matters tending to the public good and his death, September 11, 1904, was sincerely mourned by all, as he was universally esteemed as a man who was conscientiously good.

A. C. ROSS.

A list of the distinguished dead of Muskingum county would be incomplete without the name of Alexander Coffman Ross, a man of the most versatile attainments and as popular as he was gifted. Born at Zanesville, May 31, 1812, he lived and worked in his native city with the affection of every acquaintance and died honored and regretted. With natural scientific and mechanical tastes, his greatest pleasure was in studying scientific books and testing their statements by experiments, and at seventeen years was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and after two years' labor went to New York to acquire the best tuition in his chosen handicraft; his opportunities for study were thus largely increased and embraced, and when his course was completed he returned to Zanesville and began his business career with Mr. Charles Hill, and was soon recognized as a master in his trade, as was also his early tutor and business associate.

When a mere boy he was a party to the distinction of producing the first percussion caps manufactured in the United States. About 1826 a gentleman came direct from England to the Muskingum valley and engaged in farming, and brought with him some percussion caps, and the recipe for the explosive composition with which they were charged. He gave some caps and the recipe to Captain Elijah Ross, father of "Coff," and the latter and Theodore began the manufacture; the copper was secured in thin sheets from Captain Dulty, but being too thick, and having no rolls, was hammered to the desired thinness; the dies, punches and other tools were made by themselves, but they were obliged to send to Europe for one of the chemicals. The caps made by the Ross boys exploded with the noise of a pistol and constituted their only objectionable feature, and were sold at one cent each, but were forced from the market by the importation of foreign makes.

When Daguerre's process of fixing the image of an object upon a metal plate was published, Ross read the description with interest, and in November, 1839, constructed a rude camera by framing one cigar box to fit neatly into another, and with a paper tube and the object lens from a spy-glass, his camera was complete. His skill as a silversmith served him well in the preparation of his plate and ground glass, and his knowledge of chemistry enabled him to supply substitutes for the designated solutions the local "apothecary shops" could not furnish. His place of business was upon the site of the Union National bank, and his first picture was of the Atheneum building, which stood at the east wing of the court house, and was immediately opposite his store; the exposure lasted twenty minutes, in a bright sunlight, and he succeeded in producing the *first* daguerreotype made west of the city of New York, although no evidence has ever been produced that one was made in the United States prior to November, 1839; his subsequent experiments solved many of the difficulties he and other amateur, as well as professional, operators experienced in the new art.

When the Morse system of telegraphy was announced, Ross made experimental tests and rude instruments, and became so familiar and expert with the process that when a telegraph line was built to Zanesville he became the first operator, without having before seen a line in operation. In later years, when the telephone and phonograph were invented, he had practical devices of both in operation before either were introduced to the city.

He was extremely fond of music and pictorial art and was an accomplished musician and painter. His musical ear was so active and accurate that the young men of the city depended upon his visits to the circus to acquire the melodies of the latest songs sung by the clown, who, in those days, introduced the popular airs as they are now done by traveling thespians, and "Coff's" ear never failed to accurately retain the air and his voice to reproduce it.

Mr. Ross' scientific bent attracted him to illumination by gas, and he was one of the first

board of directors of the Zanesville Gas Light Company, and from January 31, 1860, until his death its president.

His greatest fame rests upon the composition of the famous campaign song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," which set the country ablaze with political enthusiasm during the exciting campaign of 1840. After the great whig convention at Columbus, in February, a "Tippecanoe club" was formed at Zanesville, and a Glee club furnished music at the opening and closing of its meetings. Several songs had been composed, but each lacked that sentiment which was in recent years alliterally designated as vim, vigor and victory; "Tom" Launder suggested to Ross that the tune of "Little Pigs" supplied a lively air, and the following Sunday the desired political song was the dominant thought in Ross' mind as he sat in his place as a member of a church choir, and before the service was concluded he had the song blocked out. Soon after a meeting of huge dimensions was held in the Senate chamber, and Ross furnished the Glee club with copies of the chorus, and when the first speech was concluded he introduced "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," which was greeted with yells, cheers and all the noise of a political meeting; it was carried to the streets, whistled in shops and stores, and sung in homes, and became immensely popular—with the whigs. In September, Mr. Ross went to New York for goods and as several noted speakers were to address a meeting, while awaiting the speakers, campaign songs were sung, but the repertoire was limited and soon exhausted, and an invitation was extended to anyone who could sing to come forward. Ross announced he could sing a song if he could get to the platform, and was lifted over the heads of the crowd to that elevation. Cries came from various parts of the house, "Who are you? What's your name? Where did you come from?" to which Ross, with the smile so characteristic of the man, replied, "I'm a 'Buckeye,' from the 'Buckeye' state," and the chairman called for three cheers for the "Buckeye" state, the home of their nominee. Ross requested the audience to be quiet until he had sung a few verses, but when the crowd had learned the chorus, his injunctions were disregarded, and the song passed beyond his control. Although the words were doggerel and poetry lacking in rhythm, the song was catchy and did much to secure the electoral vote for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

Mr. Ross died February 26, 1883, after a brief illness, and although the honors of a semi-public funeral were desired by the friends and associates of the numerous societies and organizations with which he had been affiliated, his preference for a quiet and unpretentious funeral was observed and the honored remains were laid

"With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past."

WYLLYS SILLIMAN

was born at Stratford, Connecticut, October 7, 1777, and before coming to Zanesville edited a Federalist newspaper in Western Virginia. He arrived at Marietta in 1800, and married a sister of Lewis Cass, January 14, 1802. Upon the organization of the Ohio judiciary system, in 1803, he was appointed one of the presiding common pleas judges and opened the first court as such in Muskingum county, in 1804, but resigned the same year to become register of the land office, in Zanesville.

He was the first lawyer to locate in Zanesville, having his office in a log cabin at the lower end of Main street, and residence at southwest corner of Main and First streets. In 1807 he traded a tract of land on the Marietta road for the property north of St. Nicholas church, on Greenwood avenue, so long known as the Dr. Brown property, and now occupied by the Meyer flats, into which he moved his residence and office. In 1811 he resigned as register, and later represented Muskingum county in both houses of the General Assembly; was solicitor of the United States treasury, by appointment of President Jackson, and was one of the projectors and proprietors of Zanesville's first waterworks. In 1836 he moved to Cleveland, and later to Wooster and Cincinnati, but returned to Zanesville and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles C. Gilbert, November 13, 1842.

He was plain, unassuming, obliging, kind-hearted, jovial and honorable, indifferent about his personal appearance, and reputed as the most eloquent orator of the local bar in his generation.

ISAAC SPANGLER

was son of Christian Spangler, and came to Zanesville in 1803, when three years of age; he studied medicine with Dr. Robert Mitchell and became a leading physician of the town. He possessed more than ordinary ability, exercised a judgment in diagnosis that approached intuition in accuracy, was eminently successful, and would have achieved renown beyond the borders of the state had he cared more for self than professional duty. Kind and sympathetic by nature, he exercised those virtues especially among the poor and unfortunate, attended them gratuitously with the same care and consideration as was given the wealthy, and when he thought a delicacy was needed or would be enjoyed, supplied it himself. He was often seen carrying food to indigent patients, and when "Black Nance" was on her death bed he purchased a chicken and had it

cooked and sent to the miserable outcast. He was fond of congenial company; too generous to accumulate wealth, and neglected personal matters; he was very much endeared to the poor and his accidental death, on a New Year's morning, was the occasion of widespread sorrow, especially among his beneficiaries, and the population attended his obsequies en masse to honor the memory of one "who went about doing good."

In the morning of his death he had made a professional call and was within a few yards of his residence on South Sixth street; some boys had loaded an old gun-barrel with powder and slugs, placed it on a fire plug, applied fire to the train of powder and ran, without observing whether any person was approaching; the Doctor was in direct range and one ball pierced his heart and he fell upon the sidewalk, lifeless. The boys excused their act by alleging they did not think the slugs would carry so far.

ISAAC VAN HORNE

was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1754, and was descended from an ancient Holland family, which emigrated to America when the Dutch possessed New York, some members of which later emigrated to Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In 1776 he joined the Revolutionary army and was taken prisoner at the capitulation of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776; was exchanged in May, 1777, and shortly after rejoined the army and was present at the siege of Yorktown, which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he resumed a farming life, served in minor local offices, represented his county in the Legislature, and his district in Congress, and in 1805 came to Zanesville as receiver of public monies at the land office, to which he had been appointed by President Jefferson.

In June, 1805, he purchased four lots at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, and erected a two-story, hewed-log, weather-boarded dwelling on Pine street, in Natchez; the building was painted white and its elevation made it conspicuous from the Zanesville side, and it came to be locally known as the "White House." He also planted a large orchard of fruit trees and had the most extensive orchard in the section. In 1806 he erected a two-story, frame hotel at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, which was removed in 1826 and replaced by a brick building, so long occupied as the Zane House, and also built a hotel at Fourth and Main.

March 17, 1817, he moved from Natchez into the commodious brick residence still standing on the north side of Market street, east of Sixth street, so long known as the Van Horne residence, and which he purchased from Alexander McLaughlin, who constructed it at great expense.

In 1826 he resigned as receiver of the public money, and died February 2, 1834. He was one of the most prominent, active and energetic business men of his day, and greatly esteemed by the community.

CHAPTER XX.

THE TOWNSHIPS, DESCRIBED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AS THEIR ORDER OF SENIORITY HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE.

THE TOWNSHIPS

have been the most difficult and unsatisfactory subjects in preparation; recollections of the older residents have proven conflicting and indefinite; private and public records are incomplete or entirely missing; public officials are so frequently changed that the records of predecessors have been lost. Where public records have been found they have been accepted as correct nothwithstanding that they may disagree with personal statements, for the reason that a record made at the time has more to commend it than the lapses of memory which occur after a series of years, although the relator may have been a participant in the event.

That the narrative of the townships is incomplete is conceded, but the exclusion of doubtful matter was preferred to the inclusion of what was far from being established. Not a single township or village clerk in the county contributed a word of information, or paid any attention to the inquiries of the editor for specific facts, perhaps for the reason that it was beyond his ability to com-

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

The Commissioners' journal of December 5, 1826, records that "A petition was presented by Caleb Jordan, signed by a number of citizens of Madison and Monroe townships, setting forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to travel to elections and praying that a township may be set off of part of Monroe and Madison townships, and the Commissioners believing the prayer of the petitioners necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers do hereby order a new township to be set off according to the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem township line and running thence west along said line to the northwest corner of said township, thence north to the Coshocton county line; thence east to the north-

west corner of the original survey of township number three, in the fifth range, thence south to the place of beginning, comprising the original surveyed township number three in the sixth range, Military Land, which shall constitute a new township to be called Adams township. Also ordered by the Commissioners that an election be held at the house of Caleb Jordan, esquire, on the first day of January next, being January 1, 1827, to elect officers for the township." The township was named in honor of John Quincy Adams, then President, and the political boundaries are, north by Coshocton county; east by Monroe township; south by Salem township, and west by Madison township.

The electors assembled at the designated time and voted viva voce for officers, except justices of the peace, there being one each from Monroe and Madison townships residing in the new township. As the election had not been by ballot, as the statute directed, a new election was held April 2, 1827, when there were chosen: Caleb Jordan, township clerk; Anthony Slater, James Wilcox and Benjamin Whitebury, trustees; Abraham Wisecarver and David Ross, overseers of the poor; Jacob Sturtz and Powell Christman, fence viewers; John Campbell, treasurer; John Shonafield and John Mullen constables; David Swigert, Thomas Green, Francis Titus and Robert Brown, supervisors. Subsequent elections alternated between private houses and school houses until 1876 when a township house was built.

The first settler was James Wilcox, who built a hut of brush and bark in the wilderness in 1808-10; wild beasts were numerous and his few domestic animals were kept in close pens for security. His immediate successors were David Brelsford, Jacob Hashmer and Hugh Ballentine, who settled at the bend of Wills creek, in 1810. Benjamin Whitebury, John and William Campbell, Abraham Wisecarver, Caleb Bidwell, Samuel Monroe, Robert Osborn, William Barton, Valentine Shirer, and Anthony Slater were located by 1818.

The first blacksmith was David Brelsford, about 1810, and in 1833 he erected the second saw mill in the township on a small stream which bears his name; the first saw mill was operated by David Swigert. The threshing machine and mower were introduced by Anthony Slater. The first marriage was in 1822, of David Shirer and Lydia Gaumer; the first frame house was built for William Barton and the first brick was erected for Jacob Gaumer, Jr., a noted hunter of the day, the brick being burned on his farm during 1840, and the building put in the following year.

SCHOOLS.

As in the other townships of the county, the first schools were not maintained at public expense; the building was erected by the persons desiring it and the teacher was paid by those patronizing it. The first school house was near the location of the present township house, and the first teacher was William Jennison, in 1820. During 1824 a number of the neighbors united in erecting a log school house, eighteen by twenty feet, at the forks of the road below Fairview, on land of Mordecai Edwards; the floor was the customary puncheon, the benches were slabs or split logs with pins for legs at the ends and middle, and the desks were slabs supported by wooden pins driven into the walls. The teacher for the first few terms was James Hayworth, an eccentric, scholarly recluse and miser. In 1836 another lot of neighbors built a house on land of J. J. Bell and in 1841 one was erected on the farm of Solomon Wenner; the latter was of hewn logs, twenty-two by twenty-four feet, with permanent desks. In 1854 a frame school building, twenty-four by twenty-five feet, was built on the Sandel farm. The township is now divided into four school districts, each of which has a one room building of an aggregate value of $2,000.00; four male teachers are employed, and the enumeration is sixty-seven boys and sixty-two girls.

CHURCHES.

Bethesda Methodist Episcopal church is the oldest religious society in the township; the first sermon preached was by a local, Jesse Roe, in 1821, and in 1826 he formed a class of eight at the residence of John E. Honnold, which met in Roe's home and a school house. In 1827 Joseph Carper and Cornelius Springer formed a class of fourteen, mostly from former members of the Wheelen church, in Madison township; in 1835 a log church was built, twenty-six by thirty feet, on a lot donated for the purpose, and before the building was completed Robert Shields and Robert Halsty bought adjoining land for burial purpoces, and the first interment was a child. In 1856 a frame church, thirty-eight by forty-two feet was erected upon the original site.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal church is a branch from the Roe or Bethesda church; when the school house was built on "Father Edwards'" place the services which had been conducted in his home were transferred to the school house, and in the fall of 1831 a class of twelve was formed. In 1834 Edwards donated an acre of ground, on which an old pioneer and church associate was buried, and in 1835 a hewed log church, twenty-six by thirty feet, was built and dedicated in July, and called the Edwards' meeting house. In 1854 a new church was required and a location one hundred and fifty feet north was selected, on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country; the new frame building was completed

in 1855 and called Fairview, and the Sunday school, organized in 1835, was moved into the new structure.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran church. The German settlers desired services in their native tongue and religious faith, and in 1839 Rev. Frederick Minner organized a congregation with twenty adult members; February 22, 1840, Valentine Sandel donated a lot of ground to trustees, and in 1841 a hewed log building, twenty-six by thirty feet, was erected. Services were conducted in German until 1868 when the younger members desired an English service and Rev. Bartholomew, of Zanesville, preached the first English sermon; the innovation gave great offense to the elder members and a division occurred, the Germans incorporating the congregation as the Evangelican Lutheran and Reformed Zion church, and held the old building and the burial ground. The church has no pastor.

In 1872 Jacob Sandel donated an acre of land north of the old church and in the same year a frame church, thirty-six by fifty feet, was started; the corner stone was laid September 22, 1872, and the structure was completed at a cost of $2,000.00 and dedicated October 5, 1873; the majority of the members at once affiliated with the new congregation where the services were in English.

Adams Township Baptist church. Elders William Sedgwick and E. W. Handle organized a congregation of seventeen members, March 3, 1855, and a frame church was built in the same year; the congregation was never strong in members, but active and harmonious; removals worked its disintegration, and in 1891 the building was sold and the congregation disbanded.

BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

June 4, 1810 "A petition was presented by a number of inhabitants of the township of Salt Creek praying for a division to be made of the same which was granted, and ordered to be recorded in the name of Blue Rock township, and that a copy of the division be handed to the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas." This action by the Commissioners does not appear to have been effectual; no election was ordered and December 3, 1812, the record reads: "A number of the inhabitants of Salt Creek and Zanesville townships petitioned to be incorporated into a new township by the name of Blue Rock, and it was granted. The boundary may be known by reference to the township book in the Commissioners' office." The present boundaries are: North by Salt Creek and Wayne townships; east by Meigs township; south by Morgan county and west by the Muskingum river.

The first election was held at the house of Lawrence Allwine, above Gaysport, January 6, 1814, when the following officers were chosen: Lawrence Allwine and Joseph Smith, justices of the peace; Eli Sherman, James Larrison and Daniel Bean, trustees; David Dutro, Sr., treasurer; Jacob Ayers and Peter Dingman, overseers of the poor; Samuel Johnson and William Eviland, fence viewers; John Larrison and Daniel Bean, supervisors; George Watson and James Larrison, constables; Jacob Ayers, assessor; Lawrence Allwine, clerk.

James Larrison was frequently selected by his neighbors as a township officer, and on one occasion he was to meet Robert Finley at the river to be sworn in; the stream was too high to be forded and no boat was near to cross; Finley shouted to Larrison to hold up his right hand and with his voice keyed to its full volume, he administered the oath of office, with the river rolling between them; they were in each others presence and hearing and the law does not specify how near the parties must be, and since affidavits are now made by telephone this instance of long distance swearing may serve as a precedent for the later practice.

There are no legends even upon which to trace the first settlers; the deed books would impose too much labor, and some first things only can be enumerated. That there were young people to woo and be wooed at an early day is attested by the first marriage, April 7, 1803, of Stephen Reeves and Mary Briggs, by Lawrence Allwine, justice of the peace, who in 1810 opened the first tavern in the township above Gaysport. John Bird blacksmith, near Rural Dale; Robert Silvey, shoemaker; Jesse Thomas, wheelwright; John Davis, stonemason; J. Revenaugh, wooden plow maker; Absalom Roberts, distiller; James Burroughs, chairmaker; Thomas White, tanner; Joshua Crumbaker, cabinet maker; Dr. Baker, physician, were the pioneers in the industrial and professional lines named.

Caleb Hall built the first frame house near Rural Dale; Joseph McLees erected the first stone house in the east part of the township; Caleb Butler built the first brick house in the southern part of the township; Nathaniel Ayers sunk the first salt well in Gaysport in 1822, and in the same year Ramey and Turner drove one near by; in 1824 a salt well driven 572 feet deep, gave off gas, but its use was not recognized. John Trimble built the first saw mill below Rural Dale in 1820; Samuel Culbertson erected the first steam saw mill in 1827 and the first steam grist mill did not materialize until 1872, at Gaysport, operated by Worstall Brothers. The first grocery was opened by John P. Farrell, and the first general store by Rufus Putnam.

A custom prevailed in the township which was current elsewhere of cutting coin to make small change. Spanish coin was current and American was rare except in the smaller denominations;

dollars were seldom cut into more than five pieces; halves and quarters into four parts, and the term "bits" came from this practice. The pieces were called "sharp shins" because of their tendency to cut the pocket.

Rural Dale was laid out in 1854 by J. B. Milhous, although a number of houses had been previously erected, the first as early as 1816; the original name was Rockville, but was changed to Rural Dale when a postoffice was established; the first store was kept by Briggs and Kearns in 1836, and the first tavern by William Kirk.

Kiefer was laid out as Ridgeway, but the postmaster general would not approve the name for a postoffice on account of confusion of names and the shorter designation was selected.

Gaysport was laid out by Asa Gay, March 20, 1880, and named after himself.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was near the river in 1815; in 1819 a log house in Rich Hill served the children in Rich Hill, Meigs, Salt Creek and Blue Rock; in 1821 a union school served Blue Rock, Meigs and Salt Creek, and in the same year one school was formed for a Blue Rock neighborhood; in 1824 a union for Blue Rock and Meigs and one for Blue Rock exclusively were established, and in 1828, 1830 and 1833 schools for Blue Rock exclusively were opened.

The township is now divided into nine school districts, each with a one room building, of a total value of $8,000.00, and employing five male and four female teachers, with an enrollment of one hundred and twenty boys and one hundred and twenty-five girls.

CHURCHES.

A Presbyterian class was held in a stone building on Joseph Wallace's land, in the early years, but was not connected with any regular denominational authority. The third church organized in the township was known as the Radical Methodists, who erected a frame church, but they have so long ceased to have an existence that only a memory of them remains. The Friends or Quakers had a meeting house in 1831, on the land of Enoch Harlan, and later built on the premises of Warner Mowharter, but the society has long since been extinct.

Blue Rock Baptist. A class met from house to house and the first regular service was held at the home of Jesse Johns in 1822; at a meeting at the house of John Revenaugh, July 25, 1828, the Blue Rock Baptist church was organized with twenty-five members, and soon after a log church, thirty by fifty feet, was erected; in 1855 a frame, forty feet square, was completed.

Rockville Baptist. August 13, 1844, a council of five churches was held under a large oak on the summit of a hill south of Rockville, and after a sermon sixteen persons, with letters from several congregations, were formed into the Rockville Baptist church, and a meeting house was erected and dedicated November 22, 1845.

Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal. George Stewart donated a site for a cemetery in which the first burial was made in 1828, and a class of twelve members built a church in 1830, which has been moved to Rural Dale.

Methodist Episcopal churches are erected also at Gaysport and Rockville.

SOCIETIES.

Rockville Division, No. 585, Sons of Temperance, was organized at Rockville, May 1, 1849, by William Logan, J. P. Smith, Samuel Harlan, A. Hoopes and D. T. Johnson, and was discontinued in 1852.

Rural Lodge, No. 157, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Rural Dale, was chartered February, 1850, and instituted June 13, by W. C. Earl, grand master, with J. P. Smith, noble grand; W. A. Hawley, vice grand; J. B. Milhous, secretary; C. H. Trimble, treasurer, and Abram Morrison; eight members were added by initiation at the institution. June 13, 1853, the Lodge took possession and dedicated a hall built by J. B. Milhous.

Blue Rock Grange, No. 359, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Rural Dale, December 27, 1873, by S. H. Phipps, district deputy grand master, with T. M. Allen, master; C. Frame, secretary; E. W. Harlan, treasurer.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

although near the city of Zanesville, was among the latest to be settled. The Commissioners' journal of February 10, 1817, states that "A petition was presented by a number of the inhabitants of Harrison township praying that a new township be incorporated viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-one in township number ten in range number thirteen; thence north with the range between the thirteenth and fourteenth ranges to the northwest corner of section number six in township number eleven in the thirteenth range, east to the Muskingum river; thence down said river until it intersects the range line between the twelfth and thirteenth ranges, thence to the county line, thence west to the place of beginning, called Brush Creek township." The name was taken from Brush creek which traverses the township and bestowed on the stream of the growth of low underbrush which originally was found on its banks to the water's edge. The township is bounded on the

north by Springfield township and the Muskingum river; on the east by Harrison township; south by Morgan county and west by Newton and Clay townships.

The knowledge of no living person extends to the pioneer period; records are scant and the seeker after facts connected with the early settlers must rely very largely upon family records and traditions, which are often incomplete and at times at variance with similar evidence; the gleaner is not infrequently confronted with questions as difficult of solution as the "age of Ann," and the origin of Cain's wife, and is obliged to determine, unaided, the reasonableness of a legend, tradition or incomplete record, that a misrepresentation be not perpetuated and succeeding generations be not misled by accepting our records as accurate when they are mere legend. This digression is made from the narrative that the reader may understand some of the difficulties under which an editor labors if he seeks the bare truth, and that the labor of days may be condensed into one line. The digression is made here because of the statements made concerning the advent of the recognized pioneer of the township; it is universally conceded that George Swingle, a German, who came with his son Nicholas, in the year 1810, was the first white man to make a residence in the township; having selected a location the father returned to Pennsylvania for the family and left the son to erect a cabin for their reception which it is said he did "with the assistance of the neighbors." Who were they? If there were neighbors, by what course of reasoning can Swingle be given the distinction of being the pioneer? If they came immediately after him it is illogical to assume that they neglected their own comforts to mitigate his discomforts which were no greater than their own. The relation serves only to illustrate and make clear what is referred to in the digression about the ambiguous, contradictory and unreasonable statements offered as history, from which the compiler has to separate the grain from the straw.

Mr. Swingle's experience was not unlike his cotemporaries, but he regarded it sufficiently interesting in retrospect to recall and compare with the improvement which later years provided. During his first year's residence he made a barrel of maple sugar and another of molasses; parched corn was an acceptable substitute for coffee and sassafras roots made a tea which was palatable and refreshing. During his second year he built the first hewed log house in the township, set out an orchard, planted wheat and erected a barn to shelter his crops.

Among his early neighbors were Thomas Davidson, the first blacksmith, in 1813; Samuel Stover, in the same year, dammed Brush creek to create power to operate a saw mill, and in 1819 added a grist mill at Stovertown; the first physician was a Mrs. Addison, in 1813, who successfully treated the ailments of the people with roots and herbs, which she carried in saddle bags to the patient's home. George Swingle (2), to distinguish him from the pioneer, and Joseph Showers were the first carpenters and while the settlers were dependent upon the forest for meat, Henry Dozer, Adam Leffler and Henry Stainbrook were designated, locally, as *the* hunters. Archibald Buchanan operated a tannery in Turkey run in 1815; the first salt well was sunk by Thomas Moorehead in 1818, and a profitable business was conducted for a number of years. William Swingle made brick early in the settlement of the township and in 1820 Adam Leffler made whiskey for local consumption. The first store was opened in 1830 by Gottlieb Slyder, near Stovertown, and the only village in the township is named after a prospective merchant. Samuel Stover, who was operating mills, had ordered a stock of goods with which to open a store on the site of the present village, and before their arrival was murdered at Zanesville; the store was opened and became the nucleus of the village which was laid out in 1832, and named in his memory.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in a log house during the winter of 1814, by David Woodruff. The township is now divided into ten school districts, with eleven buildings containing thirteen rooms, valued in the aggregate at $6,000.00, and employing three male and ten female teachers, with an enrollment of two hundred and three boys and one hundred and eighty-six girl pupils.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran. During the years 1812-18 Rev. William Foster, an Evangelical Lutheran itinerant, held house to house services in the township, and in 1819 his successors formed a circuit including Deavertown, Morgan county, and the Brush creek, Roseville and Fultonham classes in Muskingum county, and in that year the Brush Creek congregation erected a log church building two miles south of Stovertown, where so many of the pioneers lie buried and where Phoebe J., daughter of George Swingle, whose death was the first in the township, was interred. In 1831 the Lutherans and Presbyterians united in the construction of a church half a mile south of Stovertown, and in 1851 the Lutherans purchased a lot adjoining the union building and built a frame church, thirty-six by forty-four feet, which was known as St. John's; in the spring of 1878 additional ground was purchased adjoining the first and a Gothic frame, forty by sixty-six feet, with a steeple one hundred feet in height,

and costing $5,000.00, was erected and dedicated the same year.

Presbyterian. The First Presbyterian service was held at the residence of Mrs. Turner, a widow, and the congregation which was formed from such assemblies united with the Lutherans in erecting the edifice of 1831.

Antioch United Brethren. The first service was held at the house of George Swingle, the third, in 1830, and continued there until 1844, when a cabin was built on the farm of Samuel Dozer, where services were conducted until the construction of a frame church in 1869.

Zion Baptist. Six persons holding certificates of former affiliation with different churches of the denomination, met in the school house on Irish Ridge, June 4, 1831, and organized a congregation. The school house was occupied until 1833 when a log meeting house was built, and in 1859 a frame church was erected.

The Amity Sunday School Union was organized September 23, 1831, as a regular society, with a constitution and regulations; the first officers were Lemuel Whitaker, president; William Swingle, vice president; Adam Baughman, treasurer; John Baughman, secretary. Morning and afternoon sessions were held and an annual meeting, to which the parents were invited.

The Brush Creek Temperance Union, with fifteen members, was organized May 24, 1877, in the United Brethren church, with John Cooper, president; J. M. Riley, vice president; Alice McConnel, secretary; Henry Blake, treasurer. . .

Small Methodist Episcopal meeting houses are erected in Sections 27 and 28.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

is the smallest of the townships, being only three miles square, and is bounded, north, by Newton township; east, by Brush Creek township; south, by Morgan county, and west by Perry county. The commissioners' journal of December 9, 1841, has the following entry: "A petition was presented by William Wann, signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, at the last June session of the board, and laid over to the present session, which was this day taken up and the commissioners being satisfied that the necessary notice of such intended application had been given by advertisement, as required by law, proceeded to take the matter into consideration. The petitioners set forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance and other difficulties they have to labor under in going to and from elections, etc., and also praying that a new township may be set off of part of Brush Creek township, and the commissioners believing the prayer of the petitioners necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off, according to the following boundaries, to-wit: Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in Township 14, Range 14, being part of Brush Creek township, in Muskingum county, which said new township is called Clay township. Also ordered by the commissioners that an election be held at the house of Adam Rider, sr., in said township." There is no record of the election, and the name of the township was selected for its mineral wealth and had no political significance.

Roseville is the only village in the township, and lies in both Muskingum and Perry counties; the town was laid out in 1812, by Ezekial Rose, under the name of New Milford; two years later he built the first cabin, and soon after another was erected by Jeremiah Spurgeon; the name was changed to Roseville in June, 1830, when a postoffice was established, and in 1837, James Littleton made an addition to the village. In 1840 it was incorporated and Dr. James Little was chosen first mayor; the pioneer business men were Zedekiah Wilson, blacksmith; Robert Allen, merchant, and John Laughlin, tavern-keeper; clay products are the predominating industry, and several large establishments are in operation, and the commerce of the town is sufficient to sustain the First National Bank, J. N. Owens, cashier, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, A. L. Maddox, cashier, both with a capital of $25,000.00.

The first settlers in the township were Chauncey Ford and David Stokely and the first

SCHOOL

was kept in the conventional log cabin, by Elisha Kennedy; the township is now divided into three school districts; the Roseville special district has one nine-room building, valued at $30,000.00, and employs two male high school and two male and five female elementary teachers, the enrollment being one hundred and eighty boys and two hundred and forty-three girls. Each of the other two districts has a one-room building of an aggregate value of $1,000.00, the enrollment being thirteen boys and seventeen girls, but the number was so limited the schools were not continuously maintained.

CHURCHES.

Prior to 1820, religious meetings, when held, were convened in private houses, and about the date named a union meeting house was erected. The denominations represented at Roseville are: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant,

Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Bible Christians, each of whom has a church building.

SOCIETIES.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Roseville, in 1848, which soon became so popular that saloon-keeping was regarded as disreputable; during the fall of that year a saloon was opened with a stock of three barrels of liquor, and during a night some persons, with augers, lengthened for the purpose, gained access to the space under the saloon and tapped the barrels and permitted their contents to escape; the disgusted proprietor had no alternative but to abandon the location.

The Odd Fellow bodies are Jonathan Lodge, No. 356, instituted August 8, 1859, with E. B. Bailey, noble grand; C. F. Watson, vice grand; J. J. Walpole, secretary, and Andrew Dugan, treasurer. David Encampment, No. 217, and Fidelity Rebekah Lodge, No. 384, the latter instituted August 22, 1893.

Roseville Lodge, No. 606, Knights of Pythias, was instituted November 24, 1892, with thirty-eight members, in Odd Fellows' hall, by Charles Fulkerson, of Zanesville; a charter was granted in April, 1893, with the following as first officers: C. C. Guy, past chancellor; William A. McDaniel, chancellor commander; J. B. Barbee, prelate; B. A. Eby, keeper of records and seal; J. W. Conley, master of finance; W. H. Jeffries, master of exchequer; J. E. Wigton, master at arms; Jacob Bush, inner guard; C. W. Buchanan, outer guard.

Camp No. 3729, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted April 2, 1896, by R. E. Cornelius, with fifteen beneficial and four social members, and the following as first officers: Thomas Stevenson, venerable consul; Henry Dobling, worthy advisor; William Rutenbeck, clerk; M. McNeil, eminent banker; H. Kammer, escort; L. Scott, sentry; Gus. Wodtker, physician.

Martha Washington Chapter, No. 20, Order of the Eastern Star, surrendered its charter several years ago, and March 4, 1905, was reorganized as Orion Chapter, with twenty-seven members, the ceremonies being conducted by N. W. Dick, grand patron, assisted by twenty-eight members from Zanesville Chapter, No. 52.

Lone Star Tent, No. 109, I. O. Rechabites, and Clay Council, No. 50, Junior Order United American Mechanics, were formerly in existence, but have disbanded.

Axline Post, No. 290, G. A. R., and a Women's Relief Corps are in operation.

FALLS TOWNSHIP

is the first north of the Licking and west of the Muskingum river, and is bounded on the north by Muskingum township, on the east by the Muskingum river and the City of Zanesville, on the south by the city and Springfield township, and on the west by Hopewell township. It was created March 9, 1808, on which date the commissioners' journal states: "Sundry petitions being presented to the board praying the incorporation of sundry townships within the county were granted, the boundaries being established and ordered for record were named, to-wit: Cambridge, Salt Creek and Falls." The township was practically destroyed by the action of the commissioners on June 7, 1816, the journal stating that "A petition was presented to the commissioners praying a new township to be laid off and incorporated: Beginning at the Muskingum river at the mouth of Licking creek and up the creek to where the military line crosses the same, thence west with said line to the northwest corner of Section No. 2, Township No. 16, Range No. 14, thence north until it strikes the south line of Township No. 2, in Range No. 8, thence west to the southwest corner of Section No. 23 of said township in second range, thence north to the northeast corner of Section No. 3, in Township No. 2, Range No. 8, thence east to the Muskingum river, thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning, and called 'West Zanesville.'"

West Zanesville township as thus formed included portions of what are now Falls and Muskingum townships, but September 4, 1817, the record reads: "The second township of the eighth range and so much of the second township of the seventh range as lies west of the Muskingum river is erected into a new township called Muskingum township, and West Zanesville annulled. All that part which was formerly West Zanesville and not included in Muskingum township is attached to Falls township." The territory was not further disturbed until the annexation of the village of West Zanesville to the city, since when several small parcels have been annexed.

The first settler was Edward Tanner, who built a cabin on the south bank of the Licking, about seven miles from its mouth, in 1790, before the trading post was established at Natchez. Tanner was a native of the south branch of the Potomac, and when sixteen years of age was captured by Indians and taken to Upper Sandusky, where he remained prisoner over three years, and when released returned to Virginia; after marriage he came to Ohio and located as above related, and by honorable dealings with the Indians, was unmolested. His son, William C. Tanner, the well-known Captain Tanner of war time, and the last generation, was born in this pioneer cabin in 1792.

The next settlers were Major Bonifield and Baltzer Fletcher, in 1791; in 1795, John Kin-

kead, from New Jersey, and in 1798 a Mr. Priest, from Culpeper county, Virginia, arrived; the latter, with wife and six children, walked the entire distance, the mother carrying one child and the other children and household goods being loaded on pack horses. During 1797-8 a number of immigrants settled within ten or fifteen miles of Zanesville. Abel Lewis arrived in 1800, from White Horse, Pennsylvania, and made the journey afoot; at night he slept in trees to escape attack from wild animals and tied his body to the branches; he was a surveyor and became first clerk of the courts, and 1812 retired to a farm; in 1813 he became insane, and as there was then no provision made for the care of such unfortunates, he was confined in the county jail, in comfortable quarters, as the ward of the Lodge of Amity, of Freemasons, but escaped in 1826 and his fate was never ascertained.

The first school held outside West Zanesville was opened in 1801 by a Mr. Black, near the line of Falls and Hopewell townships, and the first school house in the township was built on the farm owned by William Search, about 1804, in the southwest corner of the township, and about the same time J. Ranney taught school on the Kamp farm, on the north side of the Licking. In 1840, John Vandenbark donated land for a school house in the Frazeysburg road, and a hewed-log building was erected with planks fastened to the walls for desks, and soon after completion religious services were held in the room.

At present the Westview school house, of three rooms, is valued at $6,000.00, and employs one male high school teacher and three female elementary teachers, the enrollment being sixty-five boys and fifty girls. The remainder of the township is divided into eight school districts, with eight buildings containing nine rooms, valued in aggregate at $8,000.00, and employing five male and four female teachers, with an enrollment of ninety-five boys and ninety-two girls.

About 1803-4, Moses Dillon, then about sixty years of age, came to the neighborhood as traveling companion to a Quaker minister on a visit to the Wyandot Indians, at the head waters of the Muskingum. Mr. Dillon was impressed with the fine water power which the falls of the Licking provided and prospected for local resources which could be developed by the power; iron ore was discovered, and upon his return to Philadelphia he purchased about three thousand acres, including the falls, and moved to the location in 1805, erected an iron furnace and foundry and manufactured the various styles of hollow ware then in use; the Dillon furnace and foundry were perhaps the first erected west of the Allegheny mountains. In 1806 he opened a store at Dillon's Falls, with the assortment of goods demanded by the pioneers, all of which were brought on pack horses; many Indians were still in the neighborhood, and he traded clothing, ammunition and ornaments for pelts and other products of the chase. The town of Dillon's Falls was never regularly laid out, platted or recorded, and settlers were permitted to locate at pleasure, but no title was ever given for the ground occupied, and at one time the village numbered about fifty families. In 1814, Dillon built a grist mill and two saw mills near the falls, one on the east bank, and his combined industries, at one time, employed as many as one hundred and fifty men; in 1850 he built the first bridge across the Licking at the falls.

John, Isaac, and Moses Dillon, Jr., were all energetic men, and were in active business alliance with their father until his death, in 1828; John continued the furnace, foundry, and mills for some years, until the dominating commercial influence of Zanesville, and the failure of ore caused the enterprises to languish and become extinct, and Dillon's Falls is now a hamlet among hamlets.

The first mail carried through the township was between Zanesville and Newark, in 1806, on horseback; in 1825, Neile, Moore & Company established a stage line, but the roads were such in name only and traversed swamps, and the coaches sought the hill sides to avoid them, and frequently upset and injured the passengers. A rival line was inaugurated by way of Irville and Nashport, by John S. Dugan, and although the route was longer, it was covered in less time and with less risks, and became the more popular line.

William Trago burned the first brick in the township, about two miles west of Zanesville, in 1808; about 1809-10, James Tharp opened the first distillery, about one mile west of the city, and soon after James Fulton engaged in the same business, near the present infirmary; about 1823, Gen. Samuel Herrick operated salt wells in the northwest part of the township, with the same unsatisfactory experience as those on other localities.

The Findley Methodist church was organized at Dillon's Falls in 1807, by Edward Tanner, Samuel Simpson, and Baltzer Fletcher, with their families, and were served, at irregular intervals, by itinerant preachers; about 1810 a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in the only tavern at the falls, and a subscription was started to secure means to erect a log meeting house, which was soon after built, and after many years was replaced by a frame edifice on the original lot.

The Hayne's, or Hooper's, society was organized about the time that Tanner and his associates formed the congregation at the falls; it was located in the northwest corner of the township and a log meeting house was erected during

1810; while construction was in progress, a log was blackened by fire and its insertion in the wall caused the name "Black Log" to attach to the church.

The Richvale Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed in 1842 by Nathan Kelley, E. Wilkinson, S. M. Bell, Simeon Kelley, and families, and E. V. Walker, and soon after a church was erected on the Dresden road, five miles from Zanesville.

The Oakland church was organized by William Camp, John Vandenbark, D. Edwards, J. Pake, and others, and in 1844 Gen. C. B. Goddard donated land upon which a frame building was erected, and in which a Sunday school was soon after organized, the first in the township being formed at the house of Henry Cook, in 1824.

The first Methodist Protestant church was organized at the house of John Tanner, in 1835, and in 1856 a church building was erected near the west line of the township, about midway its length.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

is in the southern tier of townships, being bounded north and east by the Muskingum river, south by Morgan county, and west by Brush Creek township; it was organized December 20, 1839, by detaching all of Blue Rock and Salt Creek townships, west of the Muskingum river, and one tier of sections from Brush Creek township, and was named in honor of Gen. W. H. Harrison, the proximity to the famous campaign of 1840, indicating the political complexion of the residents. The commissioners' action is recorded Decmeber 4, 1839, as follows:

"A petition was presented by John Hammond, signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, and the commissioners being satisfied that the necessary notice of such intended application had been given by advertisement as required by law, proceeded to take the matter into consideration.

"The petitioners set forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance and other difficulties they encountered in going to and from elections; and also praying that a new township be set off of parts of Blue Rock, Brush Creek, and Salt Creek townships; and the commissioners believing it necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off, according to the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section number fourteen, in the original surveyed township, number ten, in range number thirteen, and running thence north to the center of the Muskingum river; thence following down the center of said river according to the meanderings thereof, to the line which divides the counties of Muskingum and Morgan; thence west on said line to the place of beginning—all in the Congress district of lands, which shall constitute a new township to be called 'Harrison township.' Also ordered by the commissioners that an election be held at the house of P. Burkholter, in Taylorsville, on the 20th instant (being December 20, 1839), between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m., and close at 4 p. m., to elect township officers according to law."

The records of the township have been lost and the names of the first officers cannot be given, except that J. W. Whissen and William Price were the first justices of the peace.

The name of the first settler is uncertain, but it is alleged that a family named Bean lived, in 1798, in the hollow of a large sycamore tree, which stood near the mouth of Back run. Among the earliest names were Larrison, Farley, Cobb, followed closely by Nathaniel Ayers, Samuel McBride, James Hemmet, Henry Ballou, James Neff, and Thomas Winn. George Dutro and Jacob Baker are recorded in 1804. The first blacksmith in the township was John W. Baer; the first physician was one Bixby, whose full name is unknown, and the second was Noah Z. Mercer; among the early ministers to human ills were the names of Mason, Clapp, Groves, Suter, Milligan, Ballou, Wilkins, Huff, McConnell, Terran, Atwell, Howard, Blackburn, Lyons, Ulrich, Henry, Dorr, Richie, and Evans.

In 1816 Jacob and Nathaniel Ayers bored a salt well, 482 feet deep, above the mouth of Sycamore run, and later about 400 feet distant, another; the apparatus for evaporation was crude and imperfect and the business proved unprofitable, and after passing through several hands came into possession of the Neff family, who rebored and deepened the wells, improved the machinery and have conducted the enterprise until the present day, at Big Bloom, now known as Durant. Other salt operators were Stephen Guthrie, who drove wells 488 and 495 feet deep, south of Sycamore run, and Moses Ayers, in 1830, who sunk one 500 feet, and after operating several years abandoned the business; several other persons sunk wells and money coincidently to prove the unprofitable nature of the business.

TAYLORSVILLE

is the only municipality and the only village in the township; the pioneer store was opened by Gearing Scarvell, on the site of the town, and was its first house; the building was diminutive and the stock of goods adapted to its proportions; in 1829, James Taylor built a dam across the Muskingum to Duncan's Falls and erected a saw

mill on the west bank, and in the following year constructed a grist mill with six run of stones. He was an energetic, public-minded citizen, conducted a ferry, built the first frame house in the town, in 1830, and engaged in numerous enterprises; in 1833 he laid out the town of Taylorsville, upon the high bluff, and at the same time laid out the first cemetery in the township; reverses were experienced and from a condition of comparative wealth Mr. Taylor died at Duncan's Falls a poor man. In 1830, James Curran opened a tavern at Taylorsville, and the first blacksmith was William B. Rose, who was murdered by a man named Annon, who was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary; Humphrey Black was the first shoemaker, James McBride the first cabinetmaker, and the first brick house was built in 1836 by Amos F. Whissen. A postoffice was established in 1850, and Dr. Fearnes named as the postmaster.

William Bagley erected a woolen mill, but it was not profitable and was moved and converted into a grist mill. When the Muskingum improvement was made Taylor's dam was rebuilt by the state and a canal dug, one mile long, through the town, making the "island" referred to in local affairs. A bridge across the river was projected as a private enterprise, but the commissioners were persuaded to erect a free bridge, and work was begun July 1, 1874; the substructure was built by T. B. Townsend, of Zanesville, and the superstructure by the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, and completed in November, 1874. The bridge is sixteen feet wide and 798 feet long, supported by four piers, each 33 feet high, and cost $28,000.00.

SCHOOLS.

Early schools were held in private houses, or in small cabins erected for the purpose, at the expense of the patrons; the first public school was opened in a two-story frame in Taylorsville, in 1834, with Robert Sheppard as teacher. The township now consists of five sub-districts, with five one-room school houses, valued at $2,000.00, and three male and two female teachers are employed, the enrollment being sixty-nine boys and forty-four girls. In Taylorsville, the enrollment is forty-five boys and seventy girls, and one three-room school building, valued at $3,000.00, is maintained, with one male and two female teachers. The aggregate in the township is six school districts; six buildings, containing eight rooms, and valued at $5,000.00, with a corps of four male and four female teachers, and an enrollment of 228 children of school age divided equally according to sex.

SOCIETIES.

Taylorsville Lodge, No. 534, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 30, 1872, by Henry Lindenburg, special deputy grand master, with Basil Craig, noble grand; Oliver Dempster, vice grand; J. S. Craig, recording secretary; J. R. Peach, permanent secretary; Peter Mast, treasurer; and ten others as charter members. The first meetings were held in a hall leased from Mrs. Stout, and after five years a hall was built at a cost of $950, and dedicated July 4, 1877.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 368, Knights of Pythias, was chartered July 14, 1889, and instituted the following day by Charles Fulkerson, of Zanesville, in the Odd Fellows' hall, at Taylorsville, with fifty-four charter members, the following being the first officers: D. Brittigan, past chancellor; O. W. Ward, chancellor commander; W. E. Peach, vice chancellor; D. S. Priest, prelate; L. C. Burcholter, master of finance; J. J. Kassell, master of exchequer; D. Olive, keeper of records and seal; J. H. Wilson, master-at-arms; S. S. Waxler, inner guard; A. Roemer, outer guard. Conventions have been held at both Philo and Duncan's Falls, the chartered location being on the west side of the river.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren. Services were held in the dwelling of Jacob Baker, by Rev. John Russell, and about 1820, a class was organized; about 1822, Rev. Harding visited the neighborhood and for three years held services in the same place until, in 1825, the house became too small, and meetings were held in the Duncan school house, where "Father" Hastings ministered two years; Elder Case and others served until 1852, when a hewed-log meeting house, 25 by 30 feet, was erected on Prescott's land, there being about eight or ten members. This was used until June, 1876, when a meeting house, 30 by 40 feet, was built in Taylorsville and dedicated August 27, 1876, and in which a Sunday school is maintained.

Roman Catholic. For a long time a mission was maintained and supplied from Zanesville, but in 1836 a frame church, 25 by 40 feet, was built by Anton Erbst, at a cost of $1,000.00, and dedicated to St. Anna, by Bishop Purcell; the parish is now supplied from McConnelsville.

Methodist Episcopal. In 1830, Rev. Goff organized a class of twenty-one at James Hemmett's, Duncan Run, which was later moved to Taylorsville, and meetings held, where practicable, until 1840, when a frame meeting house, 40 by 50 feet, was built and a Sunday school opened; a new church is being erected in 1905.

The first class of what is now known as the Blue Rock M. E. church, was formed by Rev. Samuel Hamilton, and the first meeting house, 20 by 25 feet, was built of hewed-logs, in the southwest portion of the township, between the forks of Blue Rock creek, and in 1852 it was replaced by a frame, 26 by 30 feet, on the same site.

Methodist Protestant. In 1842, Rev. Nathaniel Linder preached in the woods on the banks of the Muskingum, and organized a class of fifteen or twenty persons. In the following year Revs. J. Huntsman and J. Winn conducted a revival and the membership increased to 112, and a meeting house 24 by 28 feet, was erected, about the center of the township; in 1869, it was replaced by a frame, 24 by 38 feet, at a cost of $1,100.00, and dedicated in May, 1870.

Evangelical Lutheran. April 11, 1878, the St. John's church was organized by Rev. Andrew Birch with fifty members, and in October a lot was bought in Taylorsville and the following spring the corner-stone of a frame structure, 36 by 50 feet, was laid, and the building completed at a cost of $1,000.00, and dedicated September 28, 1879. The dedicatory sermon, in German, was delivered by Rev. H. Cramer, of Zanesville, and in English by Prof. M. Loy.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

March 7, 1814, the journal of the Commissioners reads: "A petition was presented by a number of inhabitants of the northeast division of Muskingum county, praying that the fifth and sixth ranges, thence south to the line that divides the first and second townships, east to the county line, thence north to the place of beginning, may be incorporated into a new township by the name of Highland," a name selected on account of the elevation of the section. The tract included what is now Adams, Salem, Monroe and Highland townships, and the journal records, under date of the 8th, that the commissioners "Then took into consideration the petition from the inhabitants of the northeast section of the county, taking in the fifth and sixth ranges and the third and second townships, which was granted and incorported and named Highland." An election was ordered at the house of Wm. Denison, who lived one and one half miles south of Adamsville, on the first Monday in April, but no record exists of the election then held. By the formation of the other townships the area has been reduced to the present limits, the last amputation occurring July 2, 1819. Highland is a full township of the original survey of the United States' military lands, five miles square, and is bounded north by Monroe township; east by Guernsey county; south by Union township and west by Salem township.

The earliest recorded settler is Mathew Trace, in 1808, in section eleven, and shortly after Lot Wortman, on section sixteen and James Honnold on section fifteen, who engaged also in blacksmithing. Between 1810-12, Peter Bond settled on section thirteen and brought the first wagon to the township; he was buried in 1853 in private ground, and when his remains were exhumed in 1878 for reinterment in the Bethel cemetery, they were found to have been entirely petrified. During 1813 the settlers were Thomas Rambo, on section nineteen; Alex. Mayes and J. K. McCune, on section twenty-two; John, Casper, Peter and William Bradford, on section eight; David, Benjamin, John and William Davis on section seven.

Frame houses, of the balloon pattern, were erected in 1835, but the first actual frame house was erected for Samuel Scott in 1845, and the first brick house for Thomas Roberts, near Bethel, in 1850. The first blacksmith was Robert Baxter; David T. Bigger was the first tanner, in 1835, and Dr. E. S. Wortman, the first physician in 1839; Joseph Graham was the first merchant, in 1853. The first saw mill was erected by Noah Decker in 1815, in section fourteen, and soon after it was converted into a distillery, a pair of buhr stones having been brought from Philadelphia to macerate the grain. John Geyer erected a grist mill at an early date, and 1830 James McMichael operated a grist mill with an overshot wheel and two runs of buhrs, in section twenty-one, but the water supply was insufficient and the enterprise was abandoned in 1842. In 1833 John Reynolds operated a saw mill on White Eyes creek, and in 1857 John Bell introduced fine wool sheep and later, short horn cattle.

The original site of Bloomfield was owned by David Rankin, but November 8, 1853, Thomas Clegg laid out seven lots, Wm. Weylie six lots and Daniel McLane three lots, and an addition was made in March, 1873, and in September, 1879. The cemetery has been in use since 1818 but in 1879 Walter Hogseed deeded three and one half acres in perpetuity.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was held in a round log cabin, 24 by 24 feet, in section eleven in 1818, with Lorenzo Dow as teacher, who died in the same year and was the first person buried in the Bloomfield cemetery. The school house was also used for religious services. The township is now divided into six school districts with six houses containing seven rooms of an aggregate value of $5.000; four male and three female teachers are employed, the enrollment being sixty-seven boys and eighty-five girls.

Bloomfield College. In 1862 Rev. Wm. Ballentine tendered his service to several young men as tutor in a theological course, and the number multiplied until his study was too limited and the meeting house was used as a class room, and the school became known as the Bloomfield High School; in 1866 the synod recognized the school and named a board of trustees. In 1869 the Bloomfield Academy was incorporated and a house was purchased for the students; soon a college building became necessary and the foundations were laid during the fall of 1872. The college term began April 3, 1873, in the basement, the college having been chartered February 12, 1873, and clothed with university privileges, with Rev. W. Ballentine, A. M., president; James Hindman, A. B., vice president; R. C. Kerr, A. B., professor of languages.

CHURCHES.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal. A class of six was formed in 1816 and in 1820 was about doubled; in 1828 a hewed log building, 30 by 40 feet, called the Honnold meeting house, was erected on a lot deeded by Lot Wortman and a Sunday school organized; in 1830 it was replaced by a brick, 35 by 45 feet, which was burned in January, 1854, when a new frame, 40 by 50 feet, was erected at a cost of $1,251.00 and named the Bethel.

Bloomfield United Presbyterian. January 10, 1818, a sermon was preached at the home of David Duff and five families were organized into a congregation at the same place March 20th and called the Bloomfield Associate Presbyterian, which rapidly increased in membership. The first services were held in a tent, which was erected where desired, until the erection of a log meeting house, 24 by 24 feet, in 1822, on the east side of the graveyard; in 1831 a hewed log house, 25 by 40 feet, with two wings, each ten feet square, was built and in 1847 a frame building, 50 by 60 feet, was constructed at a cost of $1,300.00. In 1858 the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian societies amalgamated as the United Presbyterian church, and this congregation affiliated with the new authority.

Bloomfield Associate Presbyterian. The union of the societies as just mentioned was not concurred in by about twenty of the old congregation and June 12, 1858, they held a meeting at which they declared they would "stand firm to the doctrine held to and witnessed for the Associate Church of North America," and declared themselves to be the Associate congregation of Bloomfield, notwithstanding that their late pastor and the large majority of the members had gone into the union and the church building was held by the majority; further, the Muskingum presbytery had joined the United Presbyterian, and there being no authority to appeal to in the state they applied to and were supplied from Indiana, and in 1863 the congregation erected their own building.

SOCIETIES.

Camp No. 3890, Modern Woodmen of America, at Bloomfield, was chartered May 19, 1896, and instituted May 23 by R. E. Cornelius, with fourteen beneficial members. The first officers were C. M. Trace, venerable consul; J. J. Campbell, worthy advisor; Hugh Given, clerk; G. C. Watson, eminent banker and physician; J. B. Smock, escort; J. H. McCloud, watchman; J. T. Bell, sentry; J. R. Trace, Z. D. Lovejoy and J. B. Cochin, managers.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

A petition was presented to the commissioners, March 3, 1812, for the formation of a township to be known as Hopewell, and at the same time a remonstrance was presented, which the commissioners disregarded, and decided to comply with the request and ordered an election for township officers, at the home of John Colvin; September 1, 1817, all of the first township of the ninth range of military lands included in Falls township was annexed to Hopewell township, and February 22, 1819, so much of Hopewell township as was east of the Licking creek was reannexed to Falls township, and the boundaries now are: north by Licking township and the Licking creek; east by the Licking creek and Falls and Springfield townships; south by Newton and Springfield townships and Perry county; west by Licking county.

It is extremely difficult to determine the earliest settlers, and the evidence points to Wm. Hamilton and Rev. Robert Manley, very early in the last century; during or prior to 1806 the settlers were John Carr, Joseph Jennings, Samuel Bonafield, and Hinton, Faid and Hensley. In 1812 Peter Crumrine was working as a blacksmith; Dr. Dusenbury was teaching school and practicing medicine, and a man named Shinn was operating a distillery on Kent's run. Wm. Heath, as first carpenter, appeared in 1814, in which year the first saw mill was in operation on Kent's run by one Reese.

In the early twenties pottery was made by one Burley, near Mt. Sterling and others were soon in the same line of manufacture; in 1825 buhr mill stones were quarried by Samuel Drumm, from Flint Ridge buhr and hauled to Nashport and shipped by canal to all points in the country. Francis Tresize opened the first store with a small stock of goods, east of the bridge over

Kent's run, on the Thornville road, and in 1827, when the National road was built, moved to Mt. Sterling. In 1828 Dr. E. B. Bain became first resident physician, near Hopewell, and during 1830 a tannery at Mt. Sterling and one at Gratiot were started, but neither were remunerative and were soon closed down.

Hopewell was laid out in 1829, by John and James Rickey, and in the same year Mt. Sterling was laid out, one mile distant, by Nathan Wilson; the first postoffice was opened at Hopewell, but was soon moved to Mt. Sterling where the former name was retained.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was opened in an old cabin in 1814, and in 1815 a log house was built, and a new house in 1854; old cabins and churches were used in new districts until school buildings were constructed; at present the township is divided into ten districts, with ten buildings containing eleven rooms, of a total value of $10,500.00, and employing one male teacher, in high school branches, and seven male and three female in the elementary; the aggregate enrollment is one hundred and sixty-four boys and one hundred and nineteen girls.

CHURCHES.

Details respecting churches have been very difficult to collect and merely an enumeration can be made: Timber Run Predestinarian Baptist, erected in 1832; Round Top Baptist, Pleasant Valley; Beulah Baptist, Cottage Hill; Disciple, Cottage Hill; United Brethren, on the Ridge; Methodist Protestant, Gratiot; Free Methodist, Coal Dale; Union church, Hopewell Methodist Episcopal, Tanner's chapel; Mt. Sterling; New Macedonia; Oak Grove and Mt. Olive.

SOCIETIES.

Hamilton Post, No. 311, G. A. R., is established at Gratiot.

Camp No. 8296, Modern Woodmen of America, at Hopewell, was chartered June 20, 1900, and instituted June 25th, by Charles P. Gooding, with thirteen beneficial and two social members, the first officers being: J. H. Sniff, venerable consul; W. H. Fink, worthy advisor; T. P. Kreager, clerk; J. R. Allison, eminent banker; C. I. Kreager, escort; E. W. Van Allen, watchman; J. W. Varney, sentinel; Dr. J. M. Shrader, physician; C. Johnson, W. E. Fink and W. D. Ekmann, managers.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

was named for Andrew Jackson and that fact indicates the sterling democracy of the majority of the resident voters of the time. The commissioners' journal of June 6, 1815, states that "A petition to the commissioners by a number of the inhabitants of Licking township praying that the said township be divided agreeable to the following boundaries: Beginning at the county line at the southwest quarter of the third section (township), thence east to the township that divides the eighth range, thence with said line north five miles to the county line, thence with the county line west to the county line five miles, thence with the county line south five miles to the place of beginning; ordered that the aforesaid boundaries be set off in a new township to be called Jackson township and that they hold their election at the house of Thomas Blizzard, on the last Saturday in July, 1815." Whether the election was held is unknown and the probabilities are it was not as on July 2, 1819, the commissioners ordered "The third township in the ninth range to be Jackson township." Jackson is a full township of the United States military lands, five miles square, and is bounded north by Coshocton county, east by Cass township; south by Licking township and west by Licking county.

The only village in the township is Frazeysburg, the site of which was owned by Clark Hollenback and was surveyed June 6, 1827, by John Roberts for the owner, and called Knoxville; in 1828 Hollenback sold the platted land to Samuel Frazey, who changed the name to Frazeysburg, when the postoffice was opened in 1828-9, there being a Knoxville already in the state. In 1868 the town was incorporated and L. W. Doane was the first mayor; subsequent additions have been made until the town plat has an area of 312 acres.

In 1811 Samuel Mendenhall entered thirteen hundred acres one and one-fourth miles west of Frazeysburg and built a cabin, and Richard Mendenhall located near by. During 1815 Col. Wm. Blizzard located in section twelve, Wm. McClintock on the site of Frazeysburg and Thomas Wilkins in the southeast corner of the township; and in 1816 Joshua Bennett was a settler. In 1819 Samuel Mendenhall built the first saw and grist mill, with two run of stones, on Wakatomaka creek, and in 1820-22 Clark Hollenback was operating a saw mill; the first surveyors were John and Charles Roberts, in 1822; the first blacksmith was Henry Shephard, in 1827, and 1828 the first store was opened in Frazeysburg by one Whitney. In 1820 Charles Morrow, John Ruckles and Samuel Mills, carpenters, were located; in 1827-8 Samuel Mills opened the first tavern at Frazeysburg. It was a saying in those days that a distillery could be found on every run in the county, and in 1832 Samuel Mills operated one three-fourths of a mile south of Frazeysburg, and in 1843 a large distillery was conducted in Frazeysburg, which the whigs of the day alleged was a powerful factor in increasing the democratic vote for Polk and Dallas in 1844. The first frame building was erected by Joshua Bennett and the first brick for Wm. Blizzard, in 1830.

In 1871 the township erected a two-story brick building, in Frazeysburg, at a cost of $3,300.00, of which amount the Masonic lodge contributed $800.00 and was given a ninety-nine year lease upon the upper floor for lodge purposes.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was held in 1822 by James Morgan in a log house about half a mile northeast of Frazeysburg. At present the village constitutes a special school district with a six-room building valued at $8,000.00, in which are employed one male high school and two male and three female elementary teachers, the enrollment being one hundred boys and one hundred and thirty-one girls. The remainder of the township is divided into three districts, each with a one-room building, of a total value of $2,000.00 and employing two male and one female teacher, with an enrollment of seventy-seven boys and seventy-five girls.

CHURCHES.

Some time prior to 1820 David Evans donated land and assisted in the erection of a small cabin for religious purposes, which was known as the Evans church and was the first building, for religious uses in the township.

Frazeysburg Methodist Episcopal. In 1815 a class was organized at the house of Zachariah Bonham and meetings were held there and at the residences of R. C. Mendenhall and John Wimmer, with an occasional one at other homes, until houses became too small to accommodate them and the school house at the north end of town was used. R. C. Mendenhall built a large barn in which services were occasionally held and in it in 1839-40 a very successful protracted meeting was held and the congregation was financially able to erect a plain church, in 1840, at a cost of $1,000.00, which was used until 1878, when a frame was built at a cost of $1,800.00.

Mt. Zion Christian congregation was organized in 1832 with eight members, and meetings were held at George McDonald's house until 1845, when a frame building was erected two miles north of Frazeysburg, at a cost of $500.00, seating four hundred persons, and in 1881 a Sunday school was organized.

Frazeysburg Disciples, or Church of Christ. There are no records of the origin of this congregation and the only known facts are that it was organized in 1843 and held meetings at private houses; in 1880 interest was awakened and a church was built at Frazeysburg.

Frazeysburg Presbyterian. An organization was effected in 1876 with thirty-four members and a brick church was erected at a cost of $2,370.00 and dedicated September 8, 1877.

SOCIETIES.

Frazeysburg Lodge, No. 490, F. & A. M. A dispensation was issued July 4, 1874, to J. George Hagerty, worshipful master; David Jones, senior warden, and Joshua B. Bennett, junior warden, to open a lodge at Frazeysburg, and July 21st the first meeting was held. October 21, 1874, a charter was issued to the same officers and Jasper Corn, T. J. Patterson, Albert Norris, J. B. Pierson, C. M. Bell, I. B. Bard, Isaac Pryor, Philip Nethers and J. H. Hamilton.

Glendale Lodge, No. 649, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 25, 1876, with L. E. Karnes, noble grand; H. L. Sherman, vice grand; Samuel Austen and I. C. Franks, secretaries; T. H. Holman, treasurer, and C. H. Wire, Howard Norris, Lyman Fulk, Samuel Hunter, Hugh Brown, Joseph Noland, J. C. Furguson, R. E. Finley and James W. Finch.

Griffee Post, No. 331, G. A. R., maintained its camp fires for the boys in blue, and Council No. 79, Junior Order American Mechanics was organized in May, 1890.

Camp No. 7902, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered October 28, 1901, and instituted November 2d by C. D. Alward with eighteen members, the first officers being M. Mathews, venerable consul; George Mortimer, worthy advisor; F. Hamilton, clerk; Dr. W. E. Boyer, eminent banker and physician; John Untied, escort; P. McKee, watchman; Charles Molter, sentry; B. M. Sobel, S. Harrah and E. Mortimer, managers.

JEFFERSON AND CASS TOWNSHIPS.

So far as preserved records reveal Jefferson township is as old as the county; the commissioners' journal for the first three years does not exist, but there is a record of an election for township officers on the first Monday of April, 1805, which indicates that it was not the first for such a purpose. The original area has been reduced by the formation of other townships, but the history of Jefferson and Cass is so intermingled that it must be considered together.

The commissioners' journal of September 6, 1853 states that they "resumed the consideration of the matter relating to the erection of a new township, out of the territory comprising Jefferson township, and order that a new township shall be created out of said territory, to be known by the name of Cass township, and to contain territory agreeably to the petition in relation to the same; which petition included the whole of Jefferson township, except the district included within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing on the Muskingum river, below Dresden, at a point where the southeast corner of Charles Dick-

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, DRESDEN, OHIO.

enson's land, and the northeast corner of Thompson Ferrell's land unite, being on the east boundary of Jefferson township, running thence west on the line between said Dickenson and Ferrell's land, to the southeast corner of George W. Lane's land, being lot number seventeen; thence north to the center of Wakatomaka creek; thence down said creek, in the center thereof, to the eastern boundary of Jefferson township; thence along said eastern boundary, down the Muskingum river to the place of beginning."

The commissioners sent written notices to James Morgan with instructions to place them in three of the most conspicuous public positions within the new township, appointing the 19th of September for the election of the first officers of the new township.

The first settler is unknown but Major Jonathan Cass became one in 1799, in which year he located four thousand acres of land, and in 1801 brought his family; he died August 4, 1830, aged 77 years, and was buried in the family burying ground on the Cass farm, but in 1875 the remains were removed to the Dresden cemetery, and the Cass monument, erected by his grandson, Dr. Edward Cass, was inscribed: "He was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill; an officer of the Revolution, and of the army which, under General Wayne, gave peace to the frontier. From New England he emigrated to this part of the wilds of the Northwest Territory. On the military land he purchased he lived a peaceful and quiet life thirty years until death claimed him for a victim."

Seth Adams was also a settler in 1799 and is said to have cultivated the first tomatoes in the county from seed received from New Orleans; he was among the first to plant apple trees and was the pioneer in introducing full blooded Merino sheep into the United States. In 1804 he had a "corn-cracker" mill on Wakatomaka creek; George Wilson operated a saw mill early, and in 1801 a flour mill was conducted by E. and G. Adams at Preston; the first efficient grist mill being soon after erected near the Adams' by George Gertie.

Isaac Cordray and son, George; Mordacai Ogle and George Dowell were settlers in 1804; Wyllys Silliman operated a saw mill and grist mill on Wakatomaka creek, near the railroad bridge, in 1806, and at an early day engaged in the Utopian occupation of acquiring wealth from the manufacture of salt, which was done near his mills. Otho Miller and Jacob Houser were the blacksmiths; Judge Stillwell operated a ferry 1812 and in 1815, Joseph F. Monroe conducted stillery on his farm about four miles above Dresden, on the Muskingum. He was among the to plant peach and apple trees, and the distillery was discontinued after the completion of the Ohio canal.

E. and G. Adams had a store at Adams' Mills in 1830 and a few years later operated a store and grain warehouse at Webb's Port, where Benjamin and Nathan Webb had a large grain warehouse. The first public house in the township was kept by John Parker, at Preston, and Thomas Smith had a tavern at Webb's Port in 1830. Hugh F. Hogan built a saw mill and grist mill four miles west of Dresden, in 1832, in the Frazeysburg road, which was later known as the Lovett mill and Prior mill, from the owners, until demolished in 1875.

Dresden Junction was surveyed by Joseph Taylor in 1873-4.

Dresden was laid out in 1817 and was incorporated March 8, 1835, and its limits now embrace the territory of Jefferson township. A postoffice was established early, but the allegation that it occurred in 1800 is entirely unfounded; the records of the postoffice department contain no indications of such service, and an office was not opened at Zanesville until 1801; the first mail was carried on horseback, weekly; semi-weekly service was later furnished and in 1832 it was made tri-weekly, developing into daily in 1843. A telegraph line from Zanesville to Wooster passed through Dresden in 1848 and an office was opened, but it was discontinued a number of years before the Western Union opened its office in 1868, with T. B. Dorsey as first manager.

The first birth in the township is said to have been Dr. B. F. Lemert and the first physicians were Benjamin Webb, in 1819, and Francis Fowler, in 1823. The pioneer merchant was Laban Lemert who began business in a log house in 1817, and John Cordray opened a tavern in a log cabin about one year later. Peter D. Reasoner was engaged in tanning in 1818, and a weaver bearing the alliterative name of Morgan Morgan, from Maryland, practiced his trade at an early day. The ubiquitous distillery was conducted by Laban Lemert in 1822, and in 1833 Henry and Benjamin Roop were engaged in the same business. The first castor oil mill west of the Alleghany mountains was erected at Dresden by Dr. Nathan Webb and son, who came in 1821 and cultivated the bean.

The first public cemetery was east of where the canal was located and when that improvement was constructed the bodies were exhumed and reinterred in the present cemetery, which is owned by the town and was laid out in 1829. The third wire suspension bridge in the United States was erected across the Muskingum river at Dresden, in 1852; the structure is one thousand feet in length, cost $30,000.00 and was made of material manufactured at Dresden.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was a log structure in the rear of where was, in later years, erected the

Central Hotel, and was opened in 1822, with a male teacher named Timberlake; he was a heavy whiskey drinker and frequently fell asleep during school hours; the pupils were alive to the opportunities of the occasion and practiced all sorts of mischievousness, at one time removing his shoes and stockings. The next teacher was Abraham Smith, who opened the second tavern in the town, in which the school was kept and his wife conducted a millinery store. In 1828-9 a brick school house was built on a mound in the present cemetery, and in 1845-6 a second school house was erected on the site of the present one. The existing equipment of Dresden or Jefferson township is a two-story brick building, containing nine rooms and valued at $16,300.00, in which seven female teachers, in elementary grades, and two male, in high school, are employed; the enrollment is one hundred and sixty-two boys and one hundred and thirty-one girls.

In Cass township Rev. Joseph W. Pigman preached on Sundays, in 1808, and during the week served as justice of the peace and taught school, in a cabin two and one-half miles west of Dresden; and in 1816 Sanford Ramey taught a school in the country districts. In the present township the Trinway special district has one building of four rooms, valued at $9,000.00, and employs two female elementary and one male high school teacher, the enrollment being fifty-eight boys and fifty-three girls. In the remainder of the township there are five districts, each with a one-room building, of an aggregate value of $4,000.00, and employing two male and three female teachers, the enrollment being eighty-three boys and sixty-four girls.

DRESDEN CHURCHES.

Presbyterian. The congregation was formed in 1819 in a log school house one mile south of Adams' Mill, with seven or eight members; the first elder was Joseph F. Monroe and services were held every third Sunday, the minister coming from Irville. In 1825 service was first held at Dresden, occasionally in private houses but usually in a log school house on the site of the Union school building, and upon the completion of the brick school house, in 1829, it was occupied as a church; the minister's wife organized a female prayer meeting, and a Sunday school and conducted the latter at the parsonage, as the only teacher. The first effort to erect a church was made in 1833 but nothing was accomplished until May 14, 1836, when Laban Lemert, G. W. Cass, Wm. W. Brice, T. M. Barrow and Dr. A. H. Brown were appointed a building committee and in the latter part of the year a brick church was commenced, and completed in the spring of 1838, at a cost of $1,500.00. In 1842 a choir was organized and July 4, 1850, the ladies of the church served a dinner, and summoned the residents by ringing, for the first time, a bell which had been placed upon the church; a short time after it was tolled half a day, on the occasion of the death of President Zachary Taylor. In May, 1852, a pipe organ was procured. The present handsome brick edifice, in Chestnut street was completed at a cost of $5,500.00 and dedicated February 29, 1880, being the fifth Sunday in that month.

Methodist Episcopal. A brick church was erected in Main street, in 1835, but all records antedating that event have been lost; a Sunday school was organized in 1838 and in 1852 the original building was replaced by a more substantial and commodious brick at a cost of $3,000.00.

German Methodist Episcopal. The congregation was organized in 1852 with twenty-four members, and services were held in the Market house until a frame church was built, in 1858, at a cost of $600.00, with a seating capacity of 125.

Zion Protestant Episcopal. The congregation was formed in 1839, with Rev. Cushman, rector; Wm. Evans, senior warden; Benjamin Adams, junior warden; a Sunday school was organized with the inception of the church and both assembled in the old market house, adjoining the Methodist Episcopal church, where they remained until the present church was built, in 1848, at a cost of $3,500.00. In 1855-6 a brick parsonage was erected at an expense of $3,500.00.

Baptist. The first meetings were held in the old Market house, in 1840, and were continued there until a frame church was erected in 1845-6, at a cost of $500.00. In 1880 a brick church, 36 by 78 feet, was built on the site of the frame, at a cost of $4,000.00. The Sunday school was organized about 1848 and has continued, without interruption, and the prosperity of the church has been attributed to the efficiency of this adjunct.

Roman Catholic. In 1843 a congregation was organized by Father Gallinger, who held monthly services at the residence of G. A. Peffer; in 1847 a frame church was built at a cost of $600.00 and in 1890 a brick church was erected; a Sunday school is now maintained and the congregation is served by a priest from St. Nicholas church, at Zanesville.

German Lutheran. In 1848 a congregation was formed in the old Market house and in 1853 a brick church was erected in High street, with a seating capacity of 200, at a cost of $2,000.00. There has been no pastor since 1879 and the building has been unoccupied for many years.

Christian, or Disciples of Christ. The congregation was organized in 1861 and for about one year met in the Lutheran church until the completion of a substantial brick edifice, which cost

$2,000.00. A Sunday school was established at the organization and at one time possessed a library of considerable dimensions but has been lost by improper distribution.

RURAL CHURCHES.

In 1808, Rev. Joseph W. Pigman, Methodist Episcopal, preached at the residence of Wm. Blount, three and one-half miles west of Dresden, and in the same year Amos Weeks and Wm. Spencer, itinerant Baptists, were conducting religious services in the neighborhood.

The first church at Preston was built in 1836.

Liberty Chapel, Christian. About 1840 James Ogle donated the use of some ground, three miles south of Dresden, for the erection of Liberty Chapel, of the Christian denomination, upon which a building was erected by means of contributions from members of various denominations, upon condition that the house should be free to all users without expense for the room; in 1863 it had ceased to be used and the owner moved and converted it into a stable.

Hopper's Grove, Methodist Episcopal. About 1840 Benjamin Hopper deeded one acre of ground, three miles west of Dresden, for a church and graveyard, and about 1855 a neat frame was built in a grove upon the tract; the land passed to another owner who discovered that the church society had not recorded the deed and he sold the building to a man who removed and converted it into a stable.

SOCIETIES.

Dresden Lodge, No. 103, F. & A. M., was opened in 1837 by authority of a dispensation granted to Thomas Powell, worshipful master; Thomas Launder, senior warden, and Andrew Walker, junior warden, as Friendship Lodge, at Dresden; and a charter was granted as No. 103, June 20, 1838. Dissentions arose and October 17, 1839, the Grand Lodge enjoined it from further labor until harmony was restored, and April 14, 1840, D. W. Rhodes, of Zanesville, acting deputy grand master, gave his sanction for resumption. In accordance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge, of October 21, 1852, to avoid the confusion resulting from a duplication of names of lodges and which permitted the oldest to retain the original name, the lodge at Dresden lost its chartered designation and took that of the town.

Dresden Chapter, No. 145, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered September 22, 1881.

Wakatomaka Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., is carried on the register of the Grand Lodge as chartered July 17, 1851; members assert that the lodge was formed in 1847-8 with Alex. Culbertson, B. F. Lemert, Alfred Barrow, Elon Jones and E. Granger, and on account of dissentions respecting the management of the lodges' finances the original charter was surrendered.

Lovinia Rebecca Lodge, No. 413, was chartered July 22, 1895.

Cass Post, No. 415, G. A. R., has an organization which, like all other similar bodies, is diminishing as the "boys" answer the last roll call.

Camp No. 10097, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered October 1, 1901, and was instituted October 5th by J. B. Kipe, with twelve beneficial and one social member; the first officers were: H. H. Bainter, M. D., venerable consul and physician; L. R. Schumacher, worthy advisor; Thomas Miles, clerk; L. B. Blake, eminent banker; F. Sandel, escort; Charles Lacey, watchman; C. W. Carter, sentry; H. Cox, Benjamin Lacey and F. Marshall, managers.

FINANCIAL.

L. J. Lemert established a bank of discount and deposit in 1852 and conducted it alone until 1873 when his sons were given an interest and the style of the firm was changed to L. J. Lemert and Sons. G. Eaton established a bank in 1866, with a capital of $25,000.00. The present financial institutions are: Dresden Banking Company, F. W. Gasche, cashier; First National Bank, C. S. Littick, cashier; Dresden National Bank, John Hornung, cashier; Dresden Building and Loan Association.

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

As has been previously stated the early records of the commissioners are missing and the official entry of the organization of Licking township cannot be found, but it is alleged that the organization occurred prior to 1806; it is one of the original townships of the survey of the United States' military lands, is five miles square and is bounded on the north by Jackson township; east by Muskingum township; south by Hopewell and Falls townships; and west by Licking county.

David Devore is mentioned as the first settler in 1802, but it is more probable that he was a trapper, as he was settled in Muskingum township, and although he had a cabin on the site of Irville it was occupied in common with John Thrapp. The earliest actual settler appears to have been Col. Nathan Fleming, who built a cabin on the site of Irville in 1805, and in 1815 was operating a saw mill; in 1825 he opened a store at Irville with a good stock of goods. John R. Roger, Jacob Victor, Leonard Stump, Solomon and Jonathan Wood became settlers in 1807; Stump built a saw mill in 1820; Jonathan Wood was a surveyor, and in 1812 built the first hewed log house as an addition to his round log house, and opened a hotel; he died in 1824 from rupture caused by lifting a heavy bag of wheat.

Henry Barrackman and David Vandenbark settled in 1808; the latter had an orchard of peach trees in 1812, and erected the first stone dwelling

in the township; it is related that he deeded a forty-acre tract of land to Rev. Prescott Smith on condition that he would preach to Vandenbark and family during their lives, but the reverend gentleman was called to a more remunerative field, and accepted, and the grantor was obliged to "search the scriptures" for himself and family, as the congregation soon disbanded. John Van Voorhis settled in 1811 and in the succeeding year his son, Daniel, planted half a bushel of peach stones from the Vandenbark orchard; Mr. Van-Voorhis built the first brick residence in 1817 from brick burned on his own land. David Devore operated a mill in April, 1814, and in the following year John Sidle erected a saw mill and corn-cracker grist mill, the bolting being done by hand. In 1818 Stephen White engaged in tanning; Elmas Wheaton began the practice of medicine, and Jared Brush opened a small store at Irville. In the same year Elias Green began blacksmithing and later in the year E. Birkholter fired his forge and made a specialty of axes, in the manufacture of which he was an expert.

Irville was laid out in 1815 by John Irvine and Richard Ayers, both tavern keepers, who were desirous "to draw people together for sociability," and in 1818 a postoffice was established. Nashport was laid out in 1827, on forty acres, and named for Captain Thomas Nash, and when the Ohio canal was completed through the township, in 1830, trade at Nashport was materially improved.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was opened in 1814-16, north of Nashport, in the conventional round log cabin, with slab seats and desks, mammoth fire place and oiled paper windows; 1835-6 a hewed log house was constructed at Nashport by private contributions. The township is now divided into five school districts with five houses containing eight rooms, valued in the aggregate at $12,000.00, and employing four male and three female teachers in the elementary branches, and one male in the high school, the enrollment being one hundred and four boys and eighty-two girls.

CHURCHES.

Irville Methodist Episcopal. A class of fifteen members was formed in 1812; Jonathan Wood donated a site and most of the lumber for a frame structure which was built in 1816, and when a new church, costing $1,200.00, was built in 1847, the original was moved and converted into a cabinet shop; about 1823 a Sunday school was organized in the church as a union school, but about two years later it was attached to the church.

Irville Presbyterian. In 1815 a frame church, 30 by 40 feet, was built for a congregation of this society, but the soil was not productive and the church as an organization was disbanded. When the Methodist Protestant society was formed it occupied the building temporarily, and later it became the meeting place of the Sons of Temperance; when that society disbanded it was employed as a carpenter shop and in 1862 it was destroyed by fire.

Irville Methodist Protestant church was organized 1829-30, in the Presbyterian edifice, and in 1842 a church building of its own was erected at a cost of $1,500.00, and in 1843 a Sunday school was formed.

The Irville cemetery, of one acre, was donated by Daniel Fleming.

Macedonia Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1835, about three miles south of Irville but was abandoned in 1880 as the congregation had moved to another township.

Highland Methodist Episcopal church was a small hewed log structure erected in 1840, two and one-half miles north of Irville, which was vacated about 1876.

Nashport Methodist Episcopal church records have been destroyed for the early years and definite details cannot be secured; the origin is placed in 1844-47, in a log school house then on a lot adjoining the present church. In 1854 a subscripton was started for a new building to be deeded to the Methodist Episcopal congregation, which was to have the use of the structure one-half of the time and the remainder to be at the service of other religious organizations, but when not so used by others to be at the service of the Methodist Episcopal congregation. It was stipulated that protracted meetings were not to be interrupted notwithstanding that the allotment of time might be exceeded, or that others might be excluded during the period. The Masonic Lodge at Irville subscribed $275.00 and the additional subscriptions aggregating $671.50 were obtained, and a structure, 36 by 45 feet, was erected at a cost of $1,000.00, the lot being donated by Thomas Nash; in 1855 a Sunday school was organized.

SOCIETIES.

Irville Lodge, No. 184, F. & A. M. A dispensation was issued December 10, 1849, to Thomas Edwards, worshipful master; Abner Wood, senior warden; Wm. Munhall, junior warden, to open Union Lodge at Irville, and a charter was issued October 16, 1850, to the same officers and A. T. Claypool, A. Ball, R. A. Walters, David Sherrard, Wm. Barrick, J. W. Hollister, J. K. Palmer, Jacob Molter and James Moore as members. October 20, 1852, the lodge was authorized to move to Nashport, and December, 1853, the name was changed to Irville, by a committee of the Grand Lodge, in accordance with a resolution of that

body, October 21, 1852, to dispense with duplication of names, the lodge having taken no action to select one for itself.

Nashport Division, No. 24, Sons of Temperance, was instituted November 24, 1870, with thirty-four charter members, and was disbanded in 1878. A division of the order existed previously at Irville, and later a lodge of Good Templars was formed but no information about them can be secured.

Durban Lodge, No. 487, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Nashport, January 24, 1871, with D. M. Thompson, noble grand; S. J. Perry, vice grand; M. H. Bennett, secretary; H. Cooper, treasurer, and G. W. Perry, George Varner and D. Eichler. Center Star Rebecca Lodge, No. 455, was instituted November 18, 1896.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

is named in honor of President Madison, and was taken from Jefferson township; the commissioners' journal of July 2, 1819, designated the reduced limits of Jefferson township and defined the boundaries of Madison which were the same as at present, except that it embraced the western half of what is now Adams township. Its present boundaries are: North by Coshocton county and the Muskingum river; east by Adams and Salem townships; south by Washington township, and west by the river. The first election was held at the residence of Martin Wheelen, July 31, 1819, and subsequent ones were held principally in the school house, on Wm. Minner's land until 1848 when a township house, 18 by 24 feet, was built.

The pioneer settlers were nomadic; Jacob Swigert settled on the bottom lands of the Muskingum, built a cabin and cleared a field, in 1800, but within the ensuing year he sold to J. S. Copland and he to John Bainter; Wyllys Silliman entered a quarter section on Symmes' creek and sold to James Sprague, a Canadian, in 1802; Valentine Shriver and John Stoner located in 1804, and George Adams, a Virginian, built the first hewed log house in the township, and became a settler, in 1808, and some years later made a frame addition to the log residence, and had the first frame house in the township. Charles Copland settled near the mouth of Symmes' creek, in 1817, and built the first brick house. The first marriage was George Stoner and Elizabeth Shirer, in 1810, and the first death was of Godfrey Bainter, in 1805, who was buried in the woods, and the site became a cemetery and the oldest in the township.

In 1807 James Sprague and his son, Samuel, were canoing up the Muskingum and saw an Indian encampment a short distance below the mouth of Wills creek; upon going ashore an Indian offered to show him a salt spring for $1,400.00, which proposition was promptly declined, and soon after the wily savage disclosed his secret to Wm. Maples for a rifle, and the proprietor was one of the few who found the manufacture of salt a profitable business; the works were operated by several owners until 1865. About 1812 a distillery was in operation below the mouth of Wakatomaka. Alexander Struthers built a grist mill on the south branch of Symmes' creek, above the forks, in 1813, and in 1818 added a saw mill, and the business was continued by various owners until 1866. Valentine Shirer and his brother David erected a saw mill in the forks of Symmes' creek, in 1833. Thomas Pierce erected a grist mill at the dam of Symmes' creek, in 1837, and the distinction of opening the first store in the township lies between him and Copland and Parmall, about 1840, both having begun about the same time.

In 1818 Abraham Wood and Elias Ebert built a blast furnace half a mile from the mouth of Symmes' creek, and made pig iron which found a ready market at Zanesville, but lack of capital compelled the suspension of the enterprise in 1822; the first blacksmith was Daniel Milton, who located at the furnace. In 1869 Wm. Minner opened a pottery at the fork of Symmes' creek and in 1879 Jacob S. King and John T. Swope established one on the Dresden road one mile north of Symmes' creek.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was opened on the land of Alexander Struthers, near the forks of Symmes' creek; at first it was conducted in German, and the first teacher in English was one Decker, in 1811. At present there are six school districts in the township, each of which has a one-room school house, the aggregate value of which is $3,000.00; four male and two female teachers are employed, the enumeration being one hundred and twenty-four boys and ninety-eight girls.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal. The first church in the township was known as the Wheelen church, so named for the donor of the site; the first class was organized about 1820 and consisted of eleven members of the Wheelen family and thirteen others. The first meetings were held in Struthers' school house, and in 1823 a hewn log meeting house, 24 by 36 feet, was built; a partition was erected in the building and the tardy or indifferent members were classed as sinners and were not admitted to the inner room where the love feasts were held. The room assigned to the sinners became too limited sooner than the one for the saints, and the partition was removed, and not

moved, and salvation was freer than before. A prominent itinerant of the period, who often preached to the congregation, once complained that the support given him in Zanesville was insufficient to furnish him money to pay tolls on the turnpike, and the "sinners" of the Wheelen church made up a purse of $100.00 for him. Of another supply of this congregation, who had more than the usual ministerial appetite for fowl, it is reported that he once declared "a turkey is a very unhandy fowl; it is too much for one and not enough for two." The Wheelen church became dormant about 1830.

Methodist Protestant. About 1831 Rev. Gilbreath formed a class from former members of the Wheelen church, with Leonard Hurdle as leader, and held meetings at John Walker's house until 1838, when a log church, 24 by 36 feet, was erected on land donated by Hurdle. In June, 1861, John Stone deeded a lot for a new church and in 1862 a frame, 34 by 40 feet, was built and is known as the Prospect church.

Salem. Rev. Wm. Marshall organized a class of sixteen members in 1834, with John Mahan as leader, as a Methodist Protestant congregation. In 1838 a hewed log church, 24 by 36 feet, was built one mile southeast from the mouth of Symmes' creek, on land donated by John Brice, and about 1868 a frame, 34 by 42 feet, was built.

Pleasant Hill, Methodist Protestant church. In 1835 Judge Daniel Stillwell, a Presbyterian, built a church on his land, for the use of his fellow believers, but to be free to any denomination when not wanted by the Presbyterians. In 1868 Rev. Wm. Baldwin organized a class of fifteen as adherents of the Methodist Protestant church, with Samuel Hammond as leader, and occupied the building.

St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church. The first services were held in the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Hill, in October, 1837, and were conducted by Rev. W. A. Smallwood, of Zanesville. A meeting was held at the home of John C. Stockton, October 22, 1838, and St. Matthew's parish was formed with twenty-four members, and the following official organization: John C. Stockton, senior warden; Thomas Armstrong, junior warden; Royal Humphreys, Charles Long, Christopher Burnside and Robert Armstrong, vestrymen. At a meeting of the vestry, April 21, 1839, a site for a church was selected on land donated by Evan James, and June 15, 1839, the committee contracted for the erection of a frame church, 27 by 40 feet, for $900.00, and August 4, 1839, the corner stone was laid by Rev. Smallwood. In 1840 Christopher Armstrong donated the parish one hundred acres of land. About 1900 the church was replaced by a Gothic structure in rough rubble masonry to the square, the gables being finished in concrete, and is one of the most ornamental architectural creations in the county; it has a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty; the chancel windows are of stained glass and the side windows of cathedral glass.

Otterbein chapel, United Brethren. A class of eight persons was formed in 1848 and preaching was conducted in a school house; in 1861 Zachariah Adams donated one acre of ground to trustees and in 1864 a frame church building, 25 by 32 feet, was erected.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP

as now formed is a complete Congressional township, six miles square, and bounded north by Rich Hill township; east by Noble county; south by Morgan county and west by Blue Rock township, and named in honor of Governor Return Jonathan Meigs. The commissioners' journal of July 13, 1819, records that "A petition was presented to the commissioners praying a division of Rich Hill township. The commissioners therefore erected the twelfth original surveyed township in the eleventh range to be a separate township to be called Meigs township. The qualified electors to meet at the house of Zoath Hammond, on the last Saturday of the present month to choose township officers." Of the officers then chosen the only record extant is John Hammond and Llewellyn Pierce, justices of the peace, and Jacob Wortman, clerk.

The first settler was Archibald Bowles, in 1817, on section 29, on Meigs creek, and who built the first log cabin and planted the first orchard in the township. During 1808-9 Elijah Collins, Jacob Baker, John Bean, Samuel Allen, Andrew Wolf and David Stevens located, the latter building his cabin over a large stump, in section 9, to serve as a table. In 1810 David James located on Collins Fork of Willis creek. The pioneers in industries and improvements were: John P. Farrell, who opened the first store and built the first frame dwelling house; Wm. Yanger, frame barn; Casper Hollenbach, opened the first tavern on the Marietta road in 1813 and built the first brick dwelling in 1833; Thomas C. Gilkison, tanner, on Collins Fork, in 1815; Benjamin B. Seamans, wagon maker, on Marietta road; Levi Thomas, blacksmith, on Guist's fork, in 1820; Wm. Dye, distiller; Joseph Reasoner, grist mill, in 1823, on Collins Fork, with one run of buhrs; James McGleashen, a fulling mill in section 20, in 1829; Jacob Omstott, saw mill, on Meigs creek, in 1832, Israel and Benajah Doan introduced Merino sheep in 1843; Andrew and Hugh Lyons introduced Durham cattle in 1850 and Joseph Taylor brought the first cradle to the township in 1825. The first marriage was John Briggs and Mary Bowles and the first death was a child of Thomas Carlin.

In illustration of the difference between those days and the present; of the difference between barter and sale, and of the value of roads to reach a market, it is recorded that people carried butter twenty-four miles on horseback and sold it for *four cents* per pound; a school teacher whose compensation was fifty cents per week in addition to board, was paid in maple sugar and feathers, two articles which were most abundant and which had no local market.

Meigsville was laid out in 1840, by Gilbert Bishop, and in 1846 an addition was made by Wm. Betz.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Harkness, in 1813, on Wills creek, in the northeast portion of the township; there are now nine school districts, each with a one-room building, valued in the aggregate at $4,000.00; eight male and two female teachers are employed, the enrollment being one hundred and sixteen boys and ninety-nine girls.

The color line in the public schools was the cause of considerable excitement in this township in 1845. Aquilla Lett, a quadroon, was a well to do farmer, and large tax payer, and sent his three children to the district school; wireless telegraphy could not have disseminated more rapidly the information that there were "niggers" in the school, and the directors immediately instructed Miss Louisa Harmon, the teacher, to place them apart in a corner until a meeting could be held to determine what should be done, but the offensive children refused to be set apart, contending they were not "niggers." The next day the directors again called and ordered the teacher to separate them from the white children, which she declined to do for the reason that they were clean, orderly and attentive, and did not deserve to be so humiliated, and also declined to point out the unfortunate pupils. That they were not Africans must, by this time, appear to the reader, and when one of the directors, after scanning the faces, asked the eldest Lett child, "Say, my gal, ain't you one of 'em?" she inquired, "One of what?" and was answered, "Why, Africans." She instantly retorted, "No, sir, I am as white as you are," which appears to have been true so far as shade was concerned. He then sought to pick out one and selected the daughter of a fellow director, when the father interposed with "Hold on, that's my gal." The first director then gave up the search and the other tried, and whether from design or accident selected the daughter of the man who had just made a similar error, and the father was compelled to assert her paternity. Finally, the directors cut the knot by discharging the teacher, and a Miss Eliza Wood was engaged. Prompted by their parents the white children began a system of persecution and intimidation, but the Lett girl was not to be downed in that manner, and retorted in kind, and to rid the school of the Lett children it was closed, and reopened; father Lett had too much white blood in his veins to submit to a denial of education for his children, for whom he was paying, and his neighbors began threatening him. The excitement brought out the fact that previous to the Lett incident a school house had been burned to prevent colored children from attending, and the act was condoned on the ground that "niggers knowed too much already," and one old man declared that "niggers didn't need no edication as they didn't have no souls." Under the circumstances father Lett appealed to the courts for protection against personal injury, and in December, 1846, sued the directors for debarring his children from the schools, and won the suit. A separate school was then provided, and in 1853 a separate fund was created for its support, and in 1864 a good frame building was erected.

CHURCHES.

Hopewell. In 1830 the citizens in the southwest portion of the township erected a frame union meeting house, thirty by forty feet, in section twenty, which was used by all denominations until 1846, when the Presbyterians had about twenty members, and being the most numerous were organized into a church, and the owner of the land deeded the property to the congregation. This condition continued until the Presbyterians erected a church at High Hill, in 1878, when the Methodist Protestants occupied the building but the Presbyterians retained the title. The first cemetery in the township was attached to this church.

Salem Methodist Episcopal. In 1820 a class of nineteen was organized in section three, and in 1830 a frame meeting house was erected; in 1853 a new frame, forty by fifty feet, was built.

Lytlesburg Methodist Episcopal. A class of thirteen was formed which constructed a frame meeting house, twenty-six by thirty-six feet, in 1854.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal, colored. In 1824 a class of thirteen, of whites and blacks, was organized at Lazarus Marshall's, and meetings were held at private houses until 1836 when a hewed log meeting house was built in section twenty-four, and styled the Wesley chapel. Soon after objections were made to worshipping with the colored members, and particularly to associating with them in the administration of the Eucharist; in 1843 twenty-three colored members withdrew and built a log meeting house, twenty-four by thirty, in section twenty-three, which was burned in April, 1854, and in the spring of 1857 a frame church, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet,

was built on the same ground, and called Pleasant Hill. After the colored people withdrew the Wesley chapel gradually declined, and the church was converted into a dwelling.

Ark Spring Baptist. During the winter and spring of 1852 a series of religious meetings was held in school houses, and a class of seven persons was formed, and called the western branch of the Brookfield church; in 1853 a frame meeting house, thirty by forty feet, was built at a cost of $400, and June 25, 1859, a separate church was organized as the Ark Spring Baptist.

SOCIETIES.

Camp No. 5458, Modern Woodmen of America, at High Hill, was chartered March 2, 1900, and instituted March 6, by W. A. Gibbons, with fifteen members, and R. J. Richey, venerable consul; R. G. Downs, clerk and physician.

MORGAN RAID.

Legends of the incursion of Gen. John Morgan will survive those of the red man in the Muskingum valley. Thursday, July 23, 1863, the quiet of Meigs township was destroyed by the roar of artillery and the questions neighbors were asking each other on every hand, what does it mean, was soon answered by couriers hurriedly passing with the exciting warning that John Morgan's rebel cavalry was among them. Horses and valuables were secreted first and then the owners withdrew to infrequented places. Horses, clothing and provisions were the only "swag" the raiders desired, and those articles were cleaned from the territory traversed, except at the home of Russell Bethel, who was in the Union army, and whose valuable horse was in the stable. His mother barred the passage to the stable, and the troopers were either too chivalrous or too hurried to dispute with a woman, and the horse did not enter their service. One farmer entertained six of the cavalrymen so generously that they did not accompany their comrades, and their host surrendered them, when they became sober, to the United States' officers, and they sojourned for a season at Camp Chase. Had the citizens of the township been equally hospitable the entire command might have been captured.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

July 2, 1819, the Commissioners made record: "Beginning on the northeast corner of Muskingum county, thence west on the line dividing the sixth range, thence south to the line dividing the second and third townships in the sixth range, thence east to the county line, thence north with the county line to the place of beginning." This action was taken in connection with the creation of Madison township, and the reduction of Highland to its present limits, and the first election was ordered to be held at the residence of James Sprague, but no record remains of the officers then chosen. Monroe township is the original survey of township number three of the fifth range of the United States' military lands; is five miles square, and is bounded on the north by Coshocton county; on the east by Guernsey county; south by Highland township and west by Adams township, and was named in honor of the then president of the United States.

Monroe township was visited by white men from Marietta before any settlements were made in the limits of the county; Nehemiah and Jonathan Sprague, from Marietta, are reputed to have canoed up the Muskingum river and Wills creek after game, when the Indians were in the neighborhood, and hostile to the whites. Charles Marquand was the pioneer settler, in 1810, on Wills creek, where he built the first cabin, and set out the first orchard; and he and Peter Marquand, in 1819, built a dam across Wills creek to furnish power for a saw mill; in 1829 they opened a carding and grist mill at the same point, and in 1834 opened the first store in the township. James Sprague was the next settler, in 1812, coming from Wakatomika to Otsego, and brought the first wagon to the township. Jacob Bainter came in the same year, and his food gave out before a crop had been produced; the wheat was heading, and the family subsisted on the heads, which were rubbed out and eaten with milk, the forest furnishing game in abundance. Henry Brannon was another settler in this year, and one season he killed seven deer from the door of his cabin while they were feeding upon his turnips. Jared Cone settled in section thirteen, in 1813, and John Stoner came in 1814, and settled in the same section, and his wife opened the first school in the township, in her house. In 1817 Tunis Elson made the journey from about Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Wills creek, in a log canoe with his wife and four children, drifting down the Ohio and paddling up the Muskingum and the creek; in 1819 he operated the first grist mill with one run of buhrs, in section one, on White Eyes creek.

Parker Shephardson was the first blacksmith; John Thompson, the first carpenter and Joseph Walker, in 1826, the first tanner. David Richardson built the first brick house, in section thirteen, in 1819, and opened the first tavern in 1837, and his wife was the second school teacher in the township, conducting the school in their cabin. Martin Richardson built the first frame house in section nineteen, in 1813; in 1817 operated the first saw mill on White Eyes creek, and the first stone dwelling was built by Caleb Buker. The first physician was Dr. Cass, in 1830, and in 1832, Dr. Alonzo DeLaMater was also in practice.

The first marriage was Samuel Sprague and Mary Smoot, in October, 1820, the first birth was Lavinia Sprague, July 29, 1814, and the first death was Francis Richardson, in 1817, the burial taking place in the first public burial ground south of Otsego. Thomas McCall introduced the threshing machine in 1835, and John S. Abbott the mowing machine in 1855.

The only village in the township is Otsego, which was laid out in 1838, and named after Otsego, New York.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was erected in section eight, in 1817, and the township is now divided into five school districts, with five buildings containing six rooms, and valued, in the aggregate, at $3,000.00; one male teacher in the high school course and five male teachers in the elementary are employed, the enrollment being ninety-nine boys and eighty-eight girls.

CHURCHES.

Maysville Methodist Episcopal. A class of three families was organized at Hugh Ballentine's house, in 1822, and meetings were held there until 1848, when a frame church, thirty by forty feet was built in section five; it was burned in 1854, and rebuilt the same size in 1855. The first burial in the church yard was made in 1841.

Pleasant Valley Methodist Protestant. In 1816 a class of nine was organized at George Bainter's, as adherents of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, but in 1828 it merged with a class of eleven to form a society of Methodist Protestants; the first meeting house was a frame, thirty-five by forty-two feet, built in 1835, which was replaced by one, twenty-eight by seventy feet, north of Otsego.

Otsego Baptist. Forty-two members withdrew from the Adamsville congregation, for convenience of worship, and July 20, 1844, formed a new society; a brick church, thirty by forty feet, was built at a cost of $1,000.00, and in 1869 it was replaced by a larger building, forty by fifty feet, at a cost of $2,500.00.

Otsego Presbyterian. In 1848 a class of sixteen organized the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church and erected a frame, thirty by thirty-six feet, in section nineteen, on an acre and quarter lot; in 1849 the name was changed to Otsego, at the time of the union of the divisions of the church.

Union chapel, Methodist Protestant. In 1860 a class of twelve was formed which held meetings at private houses.

SOCIETIES.

John Trimble Post, No. 628, Grand Army of Republic, evinces the patriotism of the "boys" of 1861-65.

MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

September 4, 1817, the Commissioners' journal records that "The second township of the eighth range and so much of the second township of the seventh range as lies west of the Muskingum river is erected into a new township called Muskingum township, and West Zanesville annuled. All that part which was formerly West Zanesville and not included in Muskingum township is attached to Falls township." The present boundaries are, north by Cass and a small fraction of Jackson townships; east by the Muskingum river; south by Falls township and the Licking river, and west by Licking township. The first election for officers for the new township was held during the latter part of the month of September, but the only name now known of those then chosen is Henry Butler, justice of the peace.

The first white men who located were David Devore and James Beach, in 1797; James Black came in the same year, but was a trapper, and did not settle. Devore first located and erected a log cabin near the Muskingum, but later moved near a stream which bears his name, and 1810 opened his house for the entertainment of travelers, and in 1812 built a crude grist mill, the bolting being done by hand. In 1798 John Bland, Elijah Stradley and Ebenezer Ryan were located, and there were others whose names have not been preserved as there are records of the burial of Timothy Prior, 1799, and Jesse Dowell and James Devore in 1800.

Among the early settlers were Elias Hughes and John Ratliff, from the mouth of Licking, who were crowded out of West Zanesville when people began to locate there. Indians were still in the neighborhood, and at times were troublesome, but usually limited their depredations to running off stock and committing other misdemeanors which exasperated the settlers. Occasionally murder was added to their other crimes, and a young woman who was affianced to Hughes met a violent death at their hands; he and Ratliff had been engaged in many affairs together and they joined in an oath of vengeance. In April, 1800, both suffered the loss of horses and enlisted John Bland in their alliance for Indian blood; a light fall of snow enabled them to trail the thieves and they were followed thirty miles into Knox county, where it was discovered there were only two Indians, and the sense of honor of having a fair fight asserted itself and lots were cast to determine who should be the avengers, and choice fell on Hughes

and Bland. Ratliff accompanied the party as spectator, and creeping stealthily upon their enemies Hughes killed one, but Bland's flint lock missed fire and the Indian plead for his life, confessed he was a bad Indian, but would be so no more; Ratliff instantly made it possible for him to never violate his vow by shooting him on the spot, and—the horses were recovered.

In 1803, William Bland; in 1808, Levi Cooper, Samuel McCann and Joseph Spencer, and in 1810 Rev. Joseph Thrapp, John Dorsey and Samuel Guest became settlers. In 1812 Rev. Thrapp erected a saw mill and Dalton Lane, a tannery on the Dresden road, and in 1820 the latter conducted a tavern with a special room for guests. The first blacksmith was John M. Lane, prior to 1815, and the first distillery was built by Col. George Jackson in 1818, and in 1820 he was engaged in the manufacture of salt near the river; in 1825 Firman Spencer built the first brick house in the township, near Shannon, and in 1845 Robert Welsh opened the first store in the same neighborhood.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was opened in 1815 by one Shutliff in the Pierson school house; there are now eight school districts, each with a one-room building, valued in the aggregate at $3,000.00 and employing four male and four female teachers, the enrollment being ninety-three boys and seventy-eight girls.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal. A class of four families was organized at the home of Rev. Joseph Thrapp, in 1810, and services have been since conducted and are now held in the Sherrard chapel. Archibald McCann, a school teacher, was an earnest worker among the young people, and formed a Sunday school which he held all day for the study of the Bible; during the night of March 29, 1839, he was crossing a bridge at Zanesville, and walked into the canal through the draw, which had been carelessly left open, and was drowned.

Baxter Baptist church was organized with nine members in 1813, and a church was soon after built upon a three acre lot donated for church and cemetery purposes.

The Pierson Presbyterian church was organized in 1814 by a few families; David Pierson and George Welsh donated an acre of ground upon which a church was erected, and a Sunday school was organized in 1849.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church was opened at the residence of William Mattingly and mass celebrated in 1834; services were held with great regularity at Mr. Mattingly's until the construction, in 1856, of the brick church, thirty-five by seventy feet, on an acre of ground donated by Mr. Mattingly, who died April 7, 1857, and was the first person to be interred in the cemetery he had provided. Services are regularly held by a priest from Zanesville.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP

is an older corporation than the county, having been formed in the spring of 1802, while the territory was attached to Washington county; the first trustees were John Beckwith, Andrew Crooks and Benjamin Redman. The township is now at the southwest corner of the county, being bounded on the north by Hopewell and Springfield townships; east by Springfield and Brush Creek townships; south by Clay township and Perry county and west by Perry county.

It was settled very early and obviously very rapidly; the first recorded settler was Jacob Smith, who entered the west half of section twenty-three, township fifteen, range fourteen, in 1799, but did not settle on the land until 1802. Andrew Crooks, who came from Virginia, and was the second settler at Natchez, was an actual settler, near Newtonville, or White Cottage, in 1800, as were also John Axline and others, and that there were numerous settlers at this early day is apparent from the provisions made for schools. In 1805 the name of Jacob Baker, Benjamin Croy, David Horn and Peter Fauley are found and a Dr. Kent located near White Cottage, in 1802, but did not remain and no further record of him remains.

Andrew Crooks was a famous hunter and opened his house as a tavern in 1804; the floor was the couch, but an ample supply of skins made it comfortable and restful, and whatever the dormitory lacked in accommodations was fully compensated in the abundance of food supplies. The traveler of that day valued the quality of the welcome above the service, and there does not appear to have been any complaint at "Crooks' Tavern." In 1804 Chauncey Ford cared for travelers in the neighborhood of Roseville, now in Clay township.

The first store in the township was opened by Isaac James, on Jonathan's creek; the first grist mill and saw mill was on the same stream, one mile east of Fultonham, and was operated by Moses Plummer; the first distillery, a business which ranked second in importance to flouring mills, was conducted by John Leonard, and soon after Anthony Mank was similarly employed; the first tanner was Benjamin Redman, in 1810, and an early competitor was John Hendricks, on Jonathan's creek, near Uniontown, where his son, Thomas A., afterward vice president of the United States, was born. The first stoneware pottery was constructed for Joseph Rosier, in 1814, and the second was for A. Ensminger, in 1828; the first blacksmith was Jacob Funk, in 1812, at Ful-

tonham; the first birth was a son to Joseph Carpenter, in 1804, and the second a son to John Crooks, March 30, 1806.

SCHOOLS.

In 1800 Andrew Crooks gave the use of a lot for school purposes and William McElree was teacher; in the same year the Springer school house, on Jacob Springer's land, south of Uniontown, was built, and Timothy Wheeler installed as teacher, and about the same time a school house was erected on the Abbott place about half a mile east of White Cottage, with John Mathews as teacher. In 1810 a log cabin was built on the Rankin place, with Daniel Poe in charge; the Lamb school house was built near the original Crooks' school, and was succeeded by the Walpole school, in the Athens' road, and about the same time a school house was erected in the Maysville pike, one mile west of White Cottage; and in 1818 a school was organized at Fultonham. These were all subscription schools and the first common, or public, school was opened at Fultonham, in 1848, under the supervision of Rev. William Ferguson, who was president of the school board.

At present the township has one special and thirteen regular school districts; the Fultonham special district has one building of three rooms, valued at $8,000.00, with two female teachers, in elementary grades, and one male in high school, and an enrollment of seventy-six boys and sixty-two girls. The thirteen regular districts have an aggregate of thirteen houses, containing fourteen rooms, of a total value of $8,000.00, with ten male and four female teachers, and an enrollment of two hundred and fifteen boys and one hundred and seventy-five girls.

FULTONHAM ACADEMY.

In 1870 Drs. E. Van Atta and O. M. Norman and Mr. Jeremiah Zeigler, directors of the special school district, and Mr. A. W. Search, teacher in the public schools, organized the Fultonham Academy, and incorporated it under that title in 1880 with Rev. B. F. Thomas, president; E. Van Atta, M. D., vice president; D. W. Parks, secretary and principal; George Axline, treasurer, and W. H. Bugh, Charles E. Weller, George W. Fauley and James Cusac, incorporators. A two-story brick building, with basement forty by sixty feet, was erected upon a one-acre lot at a cost of $10,000.00.

FULTONHAM,

or Uniontown, was laid out in 1815 by John Porter and Henry Hummel, several houses having already been erected, the first store and tavern being kept by John Porter. In 1835 Andrew Dugan, tanner, Caleb Hitchcock, merchant, and Stofel Lenhart, saw mill, where the local industries. The first cemetery in the township was set apart at Fultonham, in 1836, and the first burial in it was the body of Thomas Hardy, May 19, 1835.

WHITE COTTAGE,

or Newtonville; William Rankin settled near in 1820, and the first store was opened in 1838 by G. W. Rankin, and in 1852 A. Weller & Company were engaged in merchandising.

CHURCHES.

Fultonham Methodist Episcopal. A class was organized in 1830 and worshipped at members' houses until 1840 when a frame meeting house was erected, which was replaced by a more commodious frame building in 1875; a Sunday school has always been maintained, and within a few years a new frame church has been erected with belfry and bell.

Fultonham Baptist. Rev. Levi Sigfried formed the congregation, July 2, 1842, with eighteen members; Benjamin and William Moore were deacons and E. B. Lake, Ezra Madden and Benjamin Moore, trustees. The congregation now owns a frame church building, thirty-five by forty-five feet, with belfry and bell.

Fultonham Presbyterian. The original congregation of twenty-eight members was formed November 28, 1848, by Rev. H. C. MacBride, who solicited money from various sources and within a year a lot was purchased and a frame church building, thirty-five by forty-five feet, was erected.

"Hard Shell Baptists" and Evangelical Lutheran congregations possess churches at Fultonham, but their history is undeterminable.

At East Fultonham the Methodist Episcopal congregation erected a brick church during the fall of 1904.

Dunkards. For a long time prior to 1860 John Roberts had preached to Dunkards at his residence, and in the last named year he secured popular subscriptions for the construction of a meeting house on Mt. Goshen, an agreement being specified in the paper that the building should be free for all denominations when not occupied by the Dunkards. Before the house was completed Roberts was killed by his horse running away and his successor in the church authority repudiated the agreement respecting joint occupancy and denied other sects the use of the building. In 1902-3 the Methodist Episcopal society at White Cottage built a new frame church, and the Dunkards purchased their former meeting house and moved from Mt. Goshen to White Cottage.

A Methodist Protestant church was organized in 1865 by Rev. John Burns in the Powell school house, and a frame meeting house, thirty-five by forty-five feet, with belfry and bell, was built near Powell's mill in the Roseville road.

Other churches in the township are: Bethel Methodist Episcopal, in section twenty-four, between Jonathan Creek and Stovertown; Wesley chapel, Methodist Episcopal, in section seven, one mile west of White Cottage; Covenanters, in section seven, two miles west of White Cottage; Disciples, in section seven, three miles west of White Cottage.

SOCIETIES.

Newton Lodge, No. 278, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted May 16, 1855, with the following officers: P. H. Grimsley, noble grand; Isaac Wilson, vice grand; John Smith, secretary; S. K. Ream, treasurer and J. Damson, Jeremiah Zeigler, M. Williams, Jeremiah Burgess, G. W. Smitley and T. R. Wilson.

Rankin Lodge, No. 781, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted at White Cottage, December 5, 1889, and White Cottage Rebecca Lodge, No. 308, was instituted August 30, 1890.

Muskingum Lodge, No. 368, Free and Accepted Masons was opened at Fultonham, June 23, 1866, under authority of a dispensation dated June 15, 1866, to George Brunner, worshipful master; W. C. Lenhart, senior warden; David Crossan, junior warden, who with Jeremiah Zeigler, treasurer; George W. Fauley, secretary; A. C. Brechbill, senior deacon; William Sniff, junior deacon; H. A. Stanton, tyler, and John Crooks, C. P. Ensminger, G. J. Keyes, Noah Moore, Joseph Rambo and E. Van Atta, composed the membership under dispensation. October 17, 1866, a charter was issued and the Lodge constituted with W. C. Lenhart, worshipful master; A. C. Brechbill, senior warden; G. J. Keyes, junior warden; Jeremiah Zeigler, treasurer; George W. Fauley, secretary; William Sniff, senior deacon; David Crossan, junior deacon; H. A. Stanton, tyler, with the remaining members as before with the addition of W. H. Bugh, S. Chilcote and J. H. Cunningham.

Victoria Chapter, No. 31, Order of the Eastern Star, and Ham Gardner Post, No. 545, Grand Army Republic, are established at Fultonham.

Camp No. 3900, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered at Fultonham, May 21, 1896, and instituted May 29, by R. E. Cornelius, with fourteen beneficial members; the first officers were: C. A. Beard, venerable consul; H. W. McDaniel, clerk; Charles B. Moore, M. D., physician.

PERRY TOWNSHIP

is a township of the original survey of military lands, is five miles square, and is the first township in range six; it was formed in 1812, and named in honor of Commodore O. H. Perry; its political boundaries are north by Salem township; east by Union; south by Salt Creek and Wayne, and west by Washington.

James Brown, a man of some means, intelligent and influential, was the first settler, and came in 1802; he built the first cabin, which was used as a house of public entertainment, and was located on the Zane trace, or old Wheeling road, where it crosses Big Salt Creek. The Wheeling road was the natural base for settlement, and the earliest residents included David Comstock, 1804; Abraham and Reuben Gabriel, Amasa Davis, John Echelberry, and Jacob Livingood, 1807; Jacob Decker, 1808; John Wartenbee, 1809, who built a saw mill in 1810 and grist mill in 1812, on Salt creek; Peter Livingood, Jacob Vanpelt, Philip Baker and Christopher Shuck, 1810.

The first marriage was Christopher Shuck and Mary Livingood, but the date is given as "very early" in the settlement; the first death was Abraham Gabriel, 1808, who had been in the neighborhood only one year; Jacob Wisecarver was working at the forge near Sonora in 1811, but it is claimed that Amasa Davis antedated him. The first saw and grist mill was operated by Jacob Livingood, in 1807, on Salt Creek, below where the National road crosses that stream. The first store was opened by James Brown in 1834, and the first brick house was built for Eli Wall in 1819. The first postoffice was at Bridgeville in 1833, and the first resident physician was J. S. Haldeman. Sonora, the largest village in the township was laid out in 1852, by John Brown, proprietor.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was on the Comstock place, in 1801, with Simon Merrin as first teacher. The Sonora special school district has one two-room building, valued at $1,500.00, and employs one male and one female teacher, the enrollment being twenty-nine boys and twenty-three girls. The remainder of the township is divided into six school districts, each with a one-room building, valued in the aggregate at $3,500.00, and employing three male and two female teachers, the enrollment being fifty boys and fifty-nine girls.

CHURCHES.

Wesley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, is a migration from Washington township of a class formed in 1808, and which moved, in 1846, from a log meeting house to a frame, forty by fifty-eight feet, near Sonora.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal, was organized in 1827 by Rev. Joseph Carper as a class of nine persons; in 1828 a hewed log meeting house, thirty by thirty-eight feet, weatherboarded, plas-

tered and painted, was erected and later officially styled Ebenezer but known as Carr's church from Isaiah Carr, for a long time its leader.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran. About 1830 Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer preached occasionally at the home of George Border and formed a class composed of three families. Border and Robert Dickson donated an acre of land and a log chuch was built which served the purpose of the congregation until 1856, when another plat, east of the former, was secured and a frame, thirty-four by forty-four feet, was erected and dedicated by Revs. James Ryan and Amos Bartholomew.

Beulah Baptist. During March, 1872, a series of meetings was held in Salem chapel Salem township, and a congregation of twenty-six was organized, which met in a school house, and in 1873 purchased one and one-half acres and built a frame church at Sonora, which was dedicated January 11, 1874.

SOCIETIES.

Sonora Lodge, No. 622, Knights of Pythias, is the only secret society, so far as can be ascertained, which has ever held regular meetings in the township.

RICH HILL TOWNSHIP.

March 8, 1815, the Commissioners' journal states that "A petition was presented to the Commissioners from a number of the inhabitants of Salt Creek township praying that they would incorporate the thirteenth surveyed township in the eleventh range to be erected into a township called and known as Rich Hill township, to which is added the twelfth surveyed township and that part of the eleventh surveyed township in said range which lies in Muskingum county. "These original boundaries have been somewhat reduced, and as now existing Rich Hill is an entire Congressional township, six miles square, and is bounded north by Union township and Guernsey county; east by Guernsey county; south by Meigs township, and west by Salt Creek township; the name was proposed by John Reynolds "because it was rich and hilly" throughout the proposed township.

The Indian roamed over the township after the white man had made his home in it and during 1807 a band of thirty Shawnee warriors encamped in the Salt Creek bottoms, near some growing crops; the owners were very uneasy, fearing the Indian ponies would injure the young corn and the white men waited on the Indian chief, explained their anxiety, represented that the crop was necessary for the support of the families of the residents and asked that the camp be removed; the chief stated he would consult the hunters upon their return, and the white men were gratified to discover that the savages (?) retired without further comment, an incident which should be recorded to the credit of the red man.

So far as known, the first settlers were a German, named Lawrence, and his step-son, Leonard Stitchler, who came to the center of the township in 1805, and the latter built the first log cabin in the township in that year. In 1806, Lewis Pierce and his sons, Llewellyn, Jonathan and Andrew; Abraham Warne, John Moore, Wm. Robison and John and Neal McNaughton located in the southeast portion of the township, and the last named built the first stone dwelling in the township in 1827; during 1807 Daniel Moore, John Jones, John Reynolds, Adam Shaner, Wm. Ivers and a man named Crow located near the center, and Michael Hammond and Abraham Pollock in the northeast portion of the township.

The first frame dwelling was erected by Andrew Howell in 1819; the first brick by James Calhoun in 1828, at Rix Mills, and Samuel Gregory built the first frame barn. The first blacksmith was John Officer in 1812, and the first merchant was James Calhoun, at Rix Mills. The first grist mill was operated by Neal McNaughton in 1818, on the east branch of Salt Creek, in section twenty-nine, with one run of buhrs and the first saw mill was built by Abraham Warne in 1824. The first birth was John Moore in March, 1807, and the first death was a child, Elizabeth McNaughton, in 1812. It is stated there was never a tavern in the township.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was the conventional log structure, in 1814, in section twenty, with John Jordan as teacher. The township is now divided into ten school districts, with ten houses containing eleven rooms, of an aggregate value of $5,000.00; one male high school teacher and three male and seven female elementary teachers are employed, the enrollment being one hundred and fifty-three boys and one hundred and forty-eight girls.

CHURCHES.

The first cemetery was established in 1814, in section sixteen, but the land was wet and the "Methodist graveyard" was selected between sections nine and sixteen.

Rich Hill Methodist Episcopal chapel. A class of ten was formed in 1812, at the house of Daniel Monroe, and in 1813 a log meeting house, 20 by 26 feet, was built on Reynolds' land and called Monroe's meeting house; in 1836 a frame building, 36 by 50 feet, was erected at a cost of $1,200.00, which was replaced in 1861 by a new frame on the same foundations.

Goshen Baptist. October 18, 1822, fifteen members organized the congregation which held services in private houses until 1824, when it met

at Flat Run, in Guernsey county. In 1829 a church was built in Rich Hill township and the congregation returned.

Rich Hill Baptist. In 1833 a meeting house was standing in section twenty-nine and occupied by a society of this name but the building has disappeared with all the records of the organization.

Rixville United Presbyterian. About 1825 an Associate Reformed society was organized in the northwest part of the township and called the Salt Creek Associate Reformed church, which met at private houses. There appears to have been a similar society at Rixville which built a small church, which was destroyed by fire, and in 1850 a frame, 50 feet square, was erected at a cost of $1,600.00 and the two societies united under the above name.

Rich Hill Reformed Presbyterian church was in existence in section thirty in 1836, but has long passed out of more than memory.

Mt. Zion Presbyterian church was organized with eight members, August 24, 1839, by a committee of the presbytery, and a frame building, 26 by 36 feet, was erected in 1841; in 1864 a frame, 44 by 56 feet, costing $1,800.00, was built and the former church converted into a parsonage.

Rixville was laid out by Wm. Reynolds in 1854, and the first postoffice was called Rich Hill.

High Hill Lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F., is the only fraternity of which a record could be secured.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Under date of February 12, 1817, the commissioners' journal records that "A petition was presented to the commissioners praying a township to be incorporated at the southwest corner of township two, range six, of the military district, thence east five miles to range number five, thence north five miles to township number two, thence west five miles to range number seven, thence south five miles to the place of beginning, being the second surveyed township in the sixth range of the military district and to be called Salem township." It does not appear that this became effective as July 2, 1819, in the general division of the original Highland township, the record reads, "The second township in the sixth range is called Salem township." The name was derived from Salem, Massachusetts, whence a number of the early settlers came, and as now defined the township is bounded on the north by Adams township; east by Highland township; south by Perry township, and west by Washington and Madison townships. The northeast quarter was appropriated as school lands and divided into one hundred-acre lots. The first election was ordered held at the house of Jesse Williams, but no record is extant of the result.

The only village in the township is Adamsville, the site of which was owned by Mordecai Adams; in 1832 he laid it out as a town and several houses were at once built, the first to be occupied being that of Dr. Jacob Reasoner, in 1832, and he was, after Adams, the first resident of the village, as he was the first physician of the township. In 1835 A. H. Wheeler laid out an addition and later Jared Cone made several. A postoffice was established one mile from the town site in 1827 and in 1835 was moved to the village, where the first store in the township was opened in 1833, by Thomas Few. The village was incorporated in 1864, David Richardson being first mayor and George Shoemaker, J. W. Stiers and A. P. Baker, first councilmen.

The first settler was Wm. Denison, who located in section fifteen, in 1810, and erected the first cabin and planted the first orchard, and in 1812 erected the first frame house; he was accompanied by Jesse Williams, who married his daughter, Lucy, in 1810, being the first wedding in the township, and their son, Gordon, was the first white child born in the township, an event which transpired in April, 1811. Williams located in section thirteen. Jacob Swigert, Peter Shroyer, Peter Worts, Adam Wade and Jacob Gaumer were early successors of Denison, the last three being blacksmiths, and Gaumer was in addition a gunsmith. Lawrence Wisecarver, George Stoner, George, Samuel and Jacob Shurtz and Peter Livingood came soon after, and the latter built the first grist mill in section eighteen in 1814-15. Joseph Stiers located in section eight, in 1815.

Jacob Zimmerman built the first stone dwelling, in section sixteen, in 1827, and Wm. S. Denison built the first brick in 1841; he also introduced the mower and sulky rake, and short horned cattle, and Singleton Hardy owned the first threshing machine. Stephen Starkey was the first carpenter and mill wright; Denison Ross opened the first tavern, in Adamsville, in 1838; Joseph Bowers operated the first saw mill in 1832, on Salt creek in section sixteen; Philip Baker conducted the first distillery in 1819, in section nineteen, and George Stoner had a still in section four in 1822, and produced a so popular brand of liquor that people carried it away in jugs while it was so hot they could not handle the vessel without gloves.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was in lot 37 of school lands, in December, 1817, with Abraham Smith as teacher. The township is now divided into the Adamsville special district, with a four-room building, valued at $4,000.00, and employing one male teacher in the high school, and one male and one female in the elementary branches, the enrollment being fifty-five boys and thirty-five girls. The reaminder of the township has three school

districts, each with a one-room building, of an aggregate value of $2,500.00, and employing two male and one female teacher, with an enrollment of forty-one boys and thirty-seven girls.

CHURCHES.

New Hope Evangelical Lutheran. A class of thirty-one was formed in 1811 and a small church was built in 1817 on the site of the Lutheran cemetery, a tract of two acres which had been donated by Jacob Gaumer, and whose wife, buried in 1816, was the first death in the township; in 1838 a two-story brick was erected and May 14, 1870, the corner stone of a frame church, 42 by 70 feet, was laid, completed at a cost of $6,000.00 and dedicated May 28, 1871, on a site containing one acre contributed by Jonathan Gaumer.

Salem Baptist. A class of twenty-one was organized October 10, 1818, and a small hewed log meeting house was built east of Adamsville, in 1822; in 1838 it was replaced by a frame, 40 by 60 feet, at a cost of $1,000.00, and in 1872 a new frame, 36 by 52 feet, was erected at a cost of $2,500.00.

Adamsville Methodist Episcopal. In 1840 a class of nine was formed and held a large meeting in Noah Honnold's barn, May 16, 1841. During 1842 a frame, 40 by 56 feet, was built in Adamsville at a cost of $1,500.00.

Salem Chapel, Methodist Episcopal. A class of twenty held meetings at private houses and Benaiah Spragg gave an acre of ground in section eighteen and in 1852 a frame building, 40 by 50 feet, was erected at a cost of $900.00.

Good Hope, Lutheran. A class of nine was organized in 1868 and in 1871 a frame building was bought in Adamsville and fitted up and dedicated November 5, 1871, and soon after a Sunday school was formed.

Beulah Baptist. During March, 1872, a series of meetings was held in Salem Chapel and a congregation of twenty-six organized, which is now located at Sonora, in Perry township.

SOCIETIES.

Hubbard Lodge, No. 220, F. & A. M. A dispensation was granted October 4, 1851, to open a lodge at Adamsville, named in honor of W. B. Hubbard, well known and beloved throughout the United States; two lodges desired the name but it was assigned to Adamsville; October 21, 1852, a charter was issued and the number 220 assigned.

Of Fred. Aler Post, No. 412, G. A. R.; Delphian Lodge, No. 627, Knights of Pythias, at Adamsville, and Eureka Grange, P. of H., formed in April, 1889, no information respecting organization has been obtained.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The commissioners' journal of March 9, 1808, states that "A petition from sundry persons being presented to the board praying for the incorporation of sundry townships within the county was granted, the boundaries being established and ordered for record, to wit: Cambridge, Salt Creek and Falls." The Cambridge referred to is now in Guernsey county but at the time in Muskingum. No time was set for an election of township officers, as required by statute, and no action was taken, as on December 12, 1808, a petition was presented "praying an election to be ordered to elect three trustees and a treasurer of that township." In response an order to John Chandler was granted but it was incomplete and again no action was taken to select officers. March 8, 1815, the commissioners' journal records that "A petition from a number of inhabitants of Salt Creek township was presented praying that the original surveyed township number thirteen, range twelve, be erected into a township to be called and known by the name of Salt Creek township, and it is ordered the above township be established." Still the order for an election was not made but as no further action by the commissioners is recorded and the township was formed its political existence may be dated from this time. The original boundaries have been reduced by the formation of Perry, Union, Rich Hill, Blue Rock, Wayne and Harrison townships, and its present boundaries are, north by Perry and Union; east by Rich Hill; south by Blue Rock and Wayne, and west by Wayne.

Salt Creek flows through the township from north, to south and west into the Muskingum and the prevalence of salt springs along this principal stream suggested a name for it as well as the township. Salt was a scarce commodity at Marietta and all the settlements, and retailed at fifty cents per quart; as the settlements increased the demand was greater and the shrewd Yankees of Marietta began looking for a home source of supply for so staple and essential an article. The existence of the salt springs in this township was learned from the Indians and in 1795 a company was formed at Marietta to manufacture it near the site of the present town of Chandlersville; the tests made were better than anticipated and although the appliances were crude the water was strong in saline qualities and the supply soon equalled the demand; the product was conveyed on pack horses to Duncan's Falls and thence, by canoe, to Waterford and Marietta, and supplies for the saltmakers were carried in the same manner.

In 1797 Captain John Chandler left his Vermont home as a member of a company of fifteen families to form a settlement in Ohio, and located

near Belpre, but the members were inharmonious and the settlement was a failure; Chandler then explored the Muskingum region and selected the salt works as a healthful section where an industry was already in operation. His family consisted of nine persons and within three days of his arrival, in the spring of 1799, with the assistance of his sons and the men at the salt works, he had a cabin erected; he then cleared land and planted crops, and within two years negotiated the purchase of the salt works, which he operated until 1807, when he sold to John, Peter and Thomas Sarchett. February 15, 1809, the state interposed by the passage of an act appointing an agent to superintend and lease the works, and the Sarchetts secured a lease for three years; February 20, 1812, the General Assembly authorized the further leasing for a period of seven years but when that period had expired salt had been found in other localities, by boring wells into the salt rock strata, and as the waters so secured were stronger than from the springs the salt industry at Chandlersville was abandoned. The first wells were dug and the water was drawn by a sweep pole with a half barrel as a bucket; later wells were bored and the business became very active. During the boring of a salt well near Chandlersville, about 1820, a vein of metal was discovered which was pronounced to be silver and great excitement was created; a company was formed, called the Muskingum Mining Company, to develop the ore, and Dr. Conant was chosen president; while sinking the working shaft the handle of the windlass slipped from the men operating it and the heavily laden bucket was descending upon the heads of the helpless workers below, when the Doctor seized a scantling and braced himself to receive the force of the rapidly revolving cylinder, and although repeatedly struck down succeeded in breaking the speed of the descending load and saved the men from injury, but the shock to himself was alleged to have eventually caused his death. The well had been salted with silver filings from coin and the alleged mine was a hoax.

About the first year of the nineteenth century settlements in the township began; Zanesville and Putnam were attracting settlers and on their way up the river the Chandlers settlement became known; some of the salt workers remained as settlers and among the names of residents at this early period are Nathaniel Eddy, William Newell, Sr., John Briggs, Stephen Reeve, Johnson Brewster, William Dixon, Abraham Mercer, George Clapper, David Peairs, Jacob Crumbaker, John Wilhelm, Robert Linn, Sr., Peter Sarchett, Thomas Brady, Abraham Warne and Joseph Culbertson, names which are preserved to the present day.

The first dwelling was the double log cabin of Captain Chandler, which stood near the later brick residence of Dr. Lenhart, at Chandlersville; the floors were puncheon and the only nails used were in the doors and were forged by hand by the builder. The first wedding occurred in 1803, between Stephen Reeve and Mary Briggs and they were the parents of the first white child born in the township, the event occurring in August, 1805. Three years later the third wedding was solemnized between James Dixon, aged forty, and Ann Herring; when the groom's father was informed of the coming event he commented: "Succeeded at last! Jimmy has been fishing for a wife for forty years and caught a herring at last." The first death was the wife of Captain Chandler, in 1811.

The first corn and wheat mill in the township was erected by Captain Chandler, on Salt Creek, about 1807, the stones being quarried from the bed of the stream; the mill was destroyed by fire about 1812 and was rebuilt by Llewellyn Howell and Silas Robinson; some five years later Samuel McCune built a saw and grist mill on Big Salt creek. Zachary Chandler built the first tannery about 1810, and in 1814 William Scott erected a distillery, and while under the influence of his own product accidentally fired the building and was burned with it. About 1812 a small stock of goods, owned by Bernhard Brewster, inaugurated merchandising at Chandlersville, and his example was emulated by John Stevens and John Moore within a few years.

Travelers and transient visitors were dependent upon private families for shelter and refreshment, and in 1815 Zachary Chandler opened a tavern in a frame building; about 1820, while the hostelry was conducted by a Mr. Cuberday, it was burned and Robert Linn engaged in the business at his residence. Captain Chandler was not a practical blacksmith but he owned a forge and did work for his neighbors until the advent of Jerry Joseph, in 1810, whose monopoly of the trade was disputed by William Moore in 1812. The pioneer physician was Daniel Bliss, who is mentioned among the Distinguished Dead.

Captain Chandler occupied the relation, in the township, that John McIntire did at Zanesville, and when a village was laid out by John Stevens it was named in honor of its foremost, public spirited citizen; to his efforts the neighborhood was indebted for early postal facilities, which were secured in October, 1814, when he was appointed postmaster; the first mail was carried on horseback but as roads were opened and the quantity of mail increased wagons were employed, and July 1, 1880, the service was made daily from Zanesville.

The first school was taught 1812-13 in a log cabin, near Chandlersville, by Abigail Bingham and Nira Chandler; various teachers succeeded and the township is now divided into eight school districts; Chandlersville has a two-room building valued at $2,000.00 and employs one male teacher in high school studies and one female in elementary branches, the aggregate enumeration of the sub-districts being fifty boys and thirty-seven girls. The remainder of the township has seven one-room buildings, valued at $3,500 and employs two male and five female teachers, the enumeration being eighty-nine boys and eighty-four girls. The literary tastes of the community were attested in the first half of the late century by the organization of the Franklin Social Library, which accumulated a number of books, for the use of which a membership fee of $2.00 and annual dues of $1.00 were charged, but sufficient support was not received and the organization was discontinued.

CHURCHES.

A non-sectarian Sunday school was organized in a log house at Chandlersville, in 1812, and struggled with indifferent success until 1825, when a superintendent was chosen; upon the completion of the Presbyterian church, in 1834, it was sheltered in that edifice and although styled the Presbyterian Sunday school has not lost its non-sectarian character.

Salt Creek Baptist. September 14, 1811, ten persons organized the society, at the house of Daniel Horton; the first church was a two-story, hewn log structure, with a balcony, upon the site of the present building; the Sunday school has been conducted many years.

Sugar Grove Methodist. The church at Mansfork, or Sugar Grove, is the result of the class formed by Rev. James Watts, in 1812; in 1818 preaching was had at Eli Sherman's, two miles west of the present meeting house and the first building was a hewed log structure erected in 1829, which was succeeded by a frame in 1853-4.

Chandlersville Methodist. The class was formed in 1816 and in 1841 the church was erected.

Chandlersville Presbyterian. A society was formed in 1814 and in 1818 occasional preachers occupied a log house or held services in the groves; the first church was a frame but in 1834 a brick church was constructed.

United Brethren. The society was organized in 1857-8 and the first place of assembly was the "Eight Square" school house, so called from its shape; the first pastor carried his opposition to secret societies so far as to oppose the Sons of Temperance, an organization which was very popular in the community, and his action made him extremely unpopular and his pastorate was short, and injured his church organization. In 1866 land was donated the society about two and one-half miles from Chandlersville upon which a log meeting house was erected.

SOCIETIES.

Wakatomo Lodge, No. 321, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 14, 1857, and instituted July 3, the first officers being J. P. Safford, noble grand; A. C. Kille, vice grand; T. M. Crumbaker, secretary; I. Brittan, treasurer, and F. S. Moorehead.

Chandlersville Division, No. 325, Sons of Temperance, was chartered in August, 1847, to I. C. Wolf, Peter LePage, T. S. Moore, R. C. Barton, H. S. Virden, C. Benjamin, Thomas Passmore, R. Marshall, M. D., Wm. D. Colvin and the society erected the building in which its assemblies were held.

Gage and Gavel Lodge, No. 448, F. and A. M. A dispensation was issued July 16, 1870, to George Smith, worshipful master; Mark R. McClelland, senior warden, and Henry Ludman, junior warden, to open a lodge at Chandlersville, and under this authority it was convened July 26, 1870. A charter was granted October 19, 1870, to M. R. McClelland, worshipful master; F. R. Moorehead, senior warden; Henry Ludman, junior warden, and Wm. Frazee, W. G. Henderson, S. B. Reeder, Enos Smitley, O. H. P. Crumbaker, B. F. Richey, D. S. Sutton, S. J. Bliss, George Smith, G. R. Crumbaker, John Leedom, H. C. Smitley and Robert Linn.

I. C. Robinson Post, No. 651, G. A. R.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The commissioners' journal of March 7, 1809, reads: "A petition for the division of Newton township was allowed, the south part of said township as divided and recorded, to retain the name of Newton township, and the north part to be called Springfield township." The boundaries were defined: "Beginning at the mouth of the Licking river, on the south side; thence up said river to a point where it intersects the base or military line; thence west along said line six miles from the place of beginning, thence south three and three-quarters miles; thence east six miles, south half a mile and east one mile to the Muskingum river, thence up the Muskingum river to the place of beginning." This has been reduced some by the incorporation of Putnam and the annexation of Natchez, and the political boundaries now are: north by the city of Zanesville and Hopewell and Falls townships; west by Hopewell and Newton townships; south by Newton and Brush Creek townships; east by the Muskingum river and the city of Zanesville. The first election was held at Burnham's tavern, Putnam, April 3, 1809, and

resulted in the choice of John Leavens and Jacob Dunn, overseers of the poor; John Miser, constable; Asher Hart, Isaac Van Horne, E. Buckingham, William Organ, Harry Lear, supervisors; Dr. Increase Mathews, treasurer.

The main water course through the township is called Jonathan's creek, the Indian name of which is Moxahala, and which should be used as more ancient and unique. The English name was bestowed by a party of Pennsylvania rangers who dressed and lived much like Indians on the war path, and who were pickets or a reconnoitering party to watch the Indians and destroy their village and corn fields. One of the party was Jonathan Morgan, brother of the commander, who became separated from the main body on the Scioto river, near Columbus, and was discovered on a rock at the mouth of Moxahala creek, and the command, not knowing that any other name was attached, called it Jonathan's creek. The impression that the stream was named after Jonathan Zane, or Return Jonathan Meigs, is erroneous as the name was applied before either of the white men named were in the neighborhood.

David Stokely and Andrew Crooks were the pioneer settlers of the township, the former probably the first; early in the spring of 1799, Stokely squatted upon the site of Putnam, and built a cabin near Moxahala avenue and Jefferson street, cleared and prepared a field and planted corn; when it had been harvested he returned to his former home and was married to Abigail Hurlbut; on the sixth succeeding day he and his bride were at the cabin, the journey having been made by her on their only horse and he walking by her side. It is related that her first attention was directed to grubbing the roots and stumps from the floor of the cabin; a bed of rushes was erected in a corner, and with such primitive comforts and conveniences the couple passed their honeymoon. When the Putnam site was sold Stokely was unable to purchase his clearing but the proprietors gave him a three-year lease free in consideration of the labor he had expended, and he assisted George Mathews in marking and clearing the streets of the embryo village. In 1805 he moved to a location on Moxahala creek, where he died some forty years later.

Andrew Crooks settled also in 1799 but possibly later in the year, on land back of South Zanesville, or Natchez, and in 1804 moved into what is now Newton township.

The first settler outside of Putnam was Adam France, in 1802, followed by John Springer in 1806, four miles west of town. Abner James, Dr. J. Rodman, Wm. Hibbs, John Fogle and Cornelius Kirk were immigrants between 1806-10.

In 1806 John Mathews erected a flour mill on Moxahala creek, half a mile from its mouth, and shortly after he had a saw mill in operation; in 1810 he started a distillery near his other mills, and built a number of houses for his workmen, the hamlet being called Moxahala. Jacob Reese built a hewed log house, in 1807, and in 1815 erected the first frame barn in the township; in 1820 he engaged in distilling whiskey on his farm. In 1807 Wm. Simmons burned the first kiln of brick on the north side of the Cooper-mill road, near the Fair Grounds. About 1820 Dr. Increase Mathews successfully raised fine wool sheep, and in 1843 introduced Durham and Hereford cattle.

In 1834 Thomas Wilbur started a stoneware pottery on the Cooper-mill road four miles from Putnam; in 1827 Prosper Rice had a similar plant in operation one mile nearer town and later one Moatz was established two and one-half miles from Putnam. On the Flint Ridge road, J. Bodeen, one mile from Putnam; Samuel Havens, four miles and Joseph Bell five miles were soon after in the same line of manufacture.

February 23, 1833, the "Springfield Association for the Recovery of Stolen Horses and the Detection of the Thief or Thieves" was organized; specific regulations were adopted and the expenses of members when in pursuit of stolen animals were borne by the association.

SCHOOLS.

The township is divided into seven school districts, with seven buildings containing ten rooms, and valued in the aggregate at $8,000.00; five male and five female teachers are employed, the enrollment being one hundred and seventy-three boys and one hundred and seventy-four girls.

CHURCHES.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal. A class of about fifteen persons was organized about 1815 and the first meetings were held in a log school house; in 1842 a brick church, 40 by 60 feet, was erected four miles southwest of Putnam, with an acre of ground attached for cemetery purposes, the first interment being in 1828.

Springfield Chapel, Methodist Protestant. A class was organized in 1827 and meetings were held in a log house that had been the residence of Solomon Wylie; about 1835 a frame church, 30 by 40 feet, was built on land owned by Legget Gray but leased by Solomon Wylie, whose son humorously styled the building "Solomon's Temple" because of his father's activity in the construction; a Sunday school was organized and in 1855 a larger frame church, 40 by 60 feet, was built.

Meadow Farm, Methodist Protestant. A class of ten was formed in 1854 and a chapel built six miles southwest of Putnam, on land donated by

Rev. Cornelius Springer, publisher of the *Western Recorder,* and a Sunday school was soon after organized.

Methodist Episcopal meeting houses are erected at Fairview, in section nine, and Beachwood Park, in section thirteen, about which no information has been obtained.

SOCIETIES.

Camp No. 3974, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered June 17, 1896, at South Zanesville, with thirteen members, and instituted by R. E. Cornelius, with C. U. Tipton, venerable consul; Charles E. Keller, clerk; A. L. Jackson, M. D., physician; September 14, 1896, the camp consolidated with Camp No. 3224 at Zanesville.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The date of the organization of the township is unknown as both the county and township records have been lost; the earliest county records are in 1808 and the township was then in full operation. The township is township one, range seven of the original survey of the United States Military Lands, and is bounded on the north by Highland township; west by Perry township; south by Salt Creek and Rich Hill townships, and on the east by Guernsey county.

The Indian was still in the neighborhood when the white man appeared; quite a number were encamped upon Wills creek, and they annoyed the settlers by petty thefts. Joseph Wilson and family visited a neighbor and remained over night; during their absence a party of Indians took possession of the house, ate or carried off his provisions, and slept in his beds which were left full of vermin. Disregarding such acts people condemn the white man for his cruelty to the red; an experience similar to the foregoing would convince any man, with the Adam in him, that the dead Indian was the only good one.

A portion of what is now Union township had been reserved by the general government as school lands, and a number of persons squatted upon them, among whom were Henry Hardesty, Peter Monroe, Henry Hardy and Wm. Newland, but no accurate reference to the dates of their arrival can be obtained. The Zane trace was then the only opening or trail through the forest, and while it would permit the passage of a horseman only, settlements were made along it, but the names of only a few of these pioneers can be ascertained. Stewart Speer settled in 1801, four miles west of Cambridge, and after marriage opened a hotel which he operated until the National road was opened.

The earliest settlements were made in the neighborhood of New Concord, and that locality governed the settlements for several years, as immigrants radiated from that central point. The pioneer family names are Reasoner, Speer, Findley and Wilson. The vicinity of Norwich was settled by Pennsylvanians, beginning about 1807; three Irishmen, Wm. Hunter, Robin Walker and A. Lorimer came together; Lorimer taught school until his farm demanded all his attention. John McKinney came about 1804 and located east of New Concord; Thomas Warren was the pioneer tavern keeper on the Zane trace near the center of the township, in 1804; Judge David Findley came in 1806 and became one of the leading men of the section. He was generous almost to a fault, and it is related that when a new comer came to him for corn and had the money to pay for it he refused to sell and sent the party to some one who needed the money, but if the party was without the coin the corn was sold on credit to be worked out, and many of such obligations were never paid. He raised so much corn he could not sell it and engaged in distilling whiskey as a means of using it; he had the first apple orchard in the section, and when the National road was surveyed through his place, spurred perhaps by the action at Norwich, he laid out the town of New Concord, March 24, 1828, with lots sixty-six feet front, and one hundred and ninety-eight feet deep; the main street was eighty feet wide and others forty-one feet, and all alleys one rod wide; special inducements were made to settlers especially mechanics; when the National road was opened the town became a relay station, and in 1849 James Findley made an addition to the town plat and in 1855 Irwin and Speer made additions.

Ralph Hardesty came in 1807 and the Self settlement was made about the same time, west of Norwich; a relative of the Selfs, Martin McCloud, owned a farm through which the National road was surveyed and in disgust sold it. Norwich was laid out in 1827, prior to New Concord, by Wm. Harper, an Englishman, and named in honor of his native town; the first house was erected by Samuel McCloud as a boarding house, and the first regular tavern was opened by Reuben Whitaker; the first store was kept by Thomas Maxfield.

The first blacksmith was Wm. Speer, in 1804, who brought the iron in wagons from Pennsylvania; John Hadden, who came in 1807, established the first tannery and introduced Merino sheep in 1830; Benjamin Reasoner built the first saw mill in 1815 and in the same year Col. John Reynolds opened the first store in the township, at Locust Grove; in 1827 a saw mill was started at Norwich by Harper and Keitley, which was changed to a brewery by Holley and Son, and from that to a tannery, under the direction of James Caldwell. In 1830 a grist mill, with three run of buhrs, was started south of Norwich but was unprofitable; James Taggart introduced the

reaper; James Watson had the first peach orchard and in 1840 James Findley introduced Durham cattle. The first brick house in the township was built in 1827 by Peter Monroe and the first stone house by Ralph Hardesty in 1830 at Norwich. The first physician was Dr. Baldridge, in 1818; the first postoffice was on the Wheeling road and with Col. John Reynolds as postmaster; when the route was changed to the National road the office was moved to Norwich, and in 1829 a postoffice was opened at New Concord.

SCHOOLS.

Among the first teachers was Nicholas Reasoner, who wielded the birch near the old Zane trace, and the early schools were conducted in the same manner as in other townships; there was a strong sentiment, however, at an early day for a school in which more advanced branches could be pursued, and when the Pleasant Hill church was erected it was provided for by making the building two stories; no information concerning the details of the school have been obtained.

The public schools of the township are divided into two special and five regular districts; the Norwich graded school consists of a frame, 24 by 48 feet, containing two rooms, erected in 1874, and valued at $1,000.00, in which one male teacher in the "high" branches and one female in the elementary, are employed, the enrollment being thirty-nine boys and forty-three girls. The New Concord graded school is a two-story four-room building, 40 by 70 feet, erected in 1878-9 at a cost of $8,000.00, and employs one male and two female elementary and one male high school teacher; the enrollment is fifty-seven boys and the same number of girls. The township, outside the two special districts, consists, as stated, of five districts, each with a one-room building, valued in the aggregate at $4,500.00; three male and two female teachers are engaged for an enrollment of fifty-three boys and sixty-nine girls.

A meeting of the citizens of New Concord was held July 9, 1836, to consider the expediency of forming an academy to succeed the former one at Pleasant Hill; August 10th a constitution and by-laws were adopted, under which seven directors were elected, and A. B. Black was chosen principal and the school was in operation in the fall. The enterprise must have been successful and encouraging from the beginning, as a petition was presented to Hon. David Chambers, who delivered it to the General Assembly with a bill incorporating the Muskingum College, which became a law March 13, 1837, with the following incorporators, who became the first board of directors: Robert Wallace, Samuel Wilson, Daniel M. Lane, B. Waddle, Andrew Lorimer, John Jamison, John McKinney, John Hull and W. M. Finley. During the first year the college occupied a rented building and May 10, 1838, land for college purposes was deeded and the first two-story brick building, forty feet square, was erected during the year at a cost of $2,479.00; this building was almost entirely destroyed by fire March 4, 1851, but was immediately rebuilt and March 20, 1854, was opened to women; in 1874 an addition was made which doubled the capacity of the institution, and July 6, 1877, the control of the college was tendered the presbyteries of the United Presbyterian church, which was accepted and August 28, 1877, the control passed.

CHURCHES AT NEW CONCORD.

Presbyterian Church. As early as 1804 religious services were held at the home of John Reasoner and occasional services were held as ministers could be secured. John Wright, a missionary in the employ of the Western Missionary Society, at Pittsburg, lived at Lancaster, and when passing stopped at Reasoners, when the word would be sent out and a meeting held; cabins, barns and tents were used for such irregular services and in 1818 a congregation was formed and about 1820 a two-story frame building, forty feet square, was erected at Pleasant Hill, one mile south of New Concord. Rev. James Robinson took charge, taught an academy in one room and preached in the other; in 1849 the congregation moved to New Concord and the name was changed to the New Concord Presbyterian church; a church was erected which was replaced, in 1872, by a new building at a cost of $4,000.00.

United Presbyterian. In 1812 a congregation was formed in Judge Findley's barn, as the Associate Reformed church, and its first meeting house was one mile southwest of New Concord, and known as the Crooked Creek church; in 1851 an Associate church was organized at New Concord and later the two organizations united to form the United Presbyterian church.

Reformed Presbyterian. This congregation was organized in June, 1821, and services were held in the forest and other places, and was known as the Salt Creek church until 1871, when it was located at New Concord.

Baptist. Two men and nine women organized the Baptist church September 26, 1829, at Norwich, and the first church in that town was built in 1836; a frame church, 44 by 54 feet, was built at New Concord, at a cost of $2,500.00 and the congregation moved to that town.

Methodist Episcopal. A small class was organized in 1836 and held its meetings in school houses until 1850, when services were held in the college, and in 1859 a frame church, 36 by 44 feet, was erected.

CHURCHES AT NORWICH.

Methodist Episcopal. A class of twenty-nine was organized at the house of Martin McCloud, in Perry township, and when he moved to Union in 1827 the meetings followed; 1829-30 a brick church, 30 by 40 feet, was erected and in 1842 was replaced by another brick, 40 by 60 feet.

Presbyterian. October 27, 1828, the congregation was formed largely from former members of the Pleasant Hill church, which was then without a pastor, and the first meetings were in a small frame, 25 by 35 feet; John Wykoff, who lived three miles in the country acted as sexton for several years until the congregation was able to pay for the service; in 1839 a brick, 45 by 65 feet, was erected and was replaced, in 1852, by a frame structure.

United Presbyterian. Forty members were the original congregation that was formed June 8, 1862, and in 1863 a frame building, 40 by 50 feet, was constructed, at a cost of $1,800.00.

SOCIETIES.

New Concord contains New Concord Lodge, No. 761, I. O. O. F., which was instituted June 26, 1888, and Hanson Post, No. 468, G. A. R.; the New Concord Silver Cornet Band was organized in 1888 and became one of the most distinguished musical organizations of the county.

Malta Lodge, No. 118, F. & A. M. A dispensation was issued August 19, 1844, to open a lodge at Norwich, and the first meeting was held August 26; a charter was granted October 24th, to Malta Lodge, No. 118, and the first election was held November 2, and on November 20 the lodge was formally constituted by John T. Arthur, of Zanesville, after which Cornelius Moore, the veteran Masonic editor and writer, delivered an address. The charter members were: Thomas Maxfield, W. Findley, Lewis Virden, F. H. Jennings, John V. Lemon, John G. F. Holston, G. D. Palmer and Thomas Bell, the three last named were residents of Zanesville and loaned their names to the Masons at Norwich that there might be enough to form a lodge.

Elberta Lodge, No. 643, Knights of Pythias, at Norwich, was chartered May 24, 1893, with forty charter members and was instituted September 6, 1893, by Charles Fulkerson, D. D. G. C., of Zanesville. The ceremonies were conducted in the Masonic hall and conventions were held there until the completion of a two-story K. of P. building, with the town hall on the first floor, which was occupied by the lodge June 6, 1894.

Camp No. 3899, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered at Norwich, May 21, 1896, and was instituted May 26th by R. E. Cornelius, with twelve beneficial members, the following being the officers: W. L. Riddle, venerable consul; L. D. Wilson, worthy advisor; D. Richardson, clerk; A. Allen, eminent banker; C. L. Shroyer, escort; J. W. Logan, watchman; J. M. Swick, sentinel; J. M. Oneal, physician; S. H. Buchanan, D. O. Handschy and J. R. Hoffman, managers.

The village of New Concord has a handsome town hall, 53 by 104 feet, erected in 1888, with pressed brick front and stone trimmings; the basement is fitted for the use of the fire department; the ground floor contains two business rooms, and offices for the mayor and justice of the peace; on the second floor is a large public hall and council chamber; on the third floor is a large banqueting hall, with kitchen and other essential conveniences.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The commissioners' journal of June 5, 1822, states that "a petition having been presented from a number of the inhabitants of Zanesville township, north of the military line, praying that a township may be struck off from the said Zanesville township, and the commissioners believing the same necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, whereupon the commissioners ordered a new township to be struck off according to the following boundaries, to-wit: (Here follows a lengthy enumeration of courses and distances) which shall constitute a new township to be called Washington township." The boundaries are: North, by Madison township; east by Salem and Perry townships; south, by Wayne township and the city of Zanesville; west, by the city of Zanesville and the Muskingum river.

The first election was held at the house of Mathias Colshier, June 22, 1822, the judges being Joseph Evans, Anthony H. Woodruff and George W. Jackson, and the clerks, John Howell and William Evans. The first township officers chosen were: Robert McConnell, Moses Boggs and James Huff, trustees; Samuel Orr, Jr., Clerk, who was succeeded, December 28, 1822, by John Howell; William Culbertson, treasurer; George W. Jackson and Moses Boggs, justices of the peace; George Slack, Leonard Lull and Anthony H. Woodruff, constables; Robert Culbertson and Robert Boggs, overseers of the poor; John Harris, Anthony H. Woodruff and Nicholas Closser, supervisors of roads; Nicholas Closser and Mathias Colshier, fence viewers.

The pioneer settler was Isaac Prior, from Pennsylvania, who located five miles east of Zanesville, in the Wheeling road, in 1799; he made a clearing, planted the first corn in the township and built the first hewed log house, in which he opened the first house of entertainment for travelers, and as he was a noted hunter his table was well supplied with the choicest game.

His first neighbor was Job Dickson, who came shortly after and in 1804 one Bates opened a tavern on Mill Run, but it was not until 1805 that Moses Boggs, Joseph Evans, George Crain, Joseph Vernon, John Eichelberger, Jacob Livingood and Elijah Hart became settlers; in 1806 John Slack, John Walters and Gen. Robert McConnell were citizens and in 1808 Jacob Gaumer and Jacob Sturtz were residents.

The first marriage was of John Mercer and Elizabeth Vernon, in 1807; the first birth was Rebecca Vernon, daughter of Joseph Vernon, in the same year and the first death was that of Elijah Hart, in December, 1807. In 1810 the first saw mill was built by William McConnell; in 1811 John Bates mined coal which he sold at Zanesville by the bushel, and in 1814 John Spears opened a mine for personal use; in 1819 George Jury erected a distillery and Albert Cole a tannery; and about 1820 John Price took the distinction of the first blacksmith and Henry Conrad of the first merchant.

The first school house was constructed of logs, with puncheon floor and slab seats and desks, built in 1816, on the Bowers' farm, near its corner with Vernon's, and the teacher was Ellen Spinner; shortly after Samuel Cassel taught school on the Walton place and in 1826 the township was divided into five school districts. It is now divided into six, with six school buildings containing seven rooms, valued at $3,000.00 and employing five male and two female teachers, the total enumeration being one hundred boys and seventy-six girls.

The first religious society was the Methodists, who formed a class in 1808 and met in dwellings and groves until 1823, when a hewed log meeting house was erected on John Bowers' farm, near the Perry township line and it was called the Bowers church; in 1846 it was replaced by a frame, 40 by 58 feet, on the Border farm, in Perry township. A Sunday school was organized in 1833 but suspended after three months' effort; in 1851 it was revived and still continues.

A class was formed, in 1842, in the brick school house, on John Orr's farm and shortly after moved to a tobacco barn, where a Sunday school was organized; in 1843 the Pleasant Grove church was erected from the contributions of labor, material and money of the members and dedicated during the fall of 1843.

A society of Methodists held meetings in the Woodruff, or Barstow, school house and in 1848 erected a church on the Thompson Hague farm, one and one-half miles north of Coal Dale, which is known as the Washington chapel.

Baptists who had been affiliated with the church of that denomination in Salem township, formed an organization in 1842 and petitioned for permission to organize a congregation to be known as Washington Township Baptist church; the request was complied with and a church building was erected in 1843 and a Sunday school formed.

The St. John Union Sunday school was organized in a log house, one mile north of Jackson and shortly after the St. John's Lutheran church was organized and met in the same building; in 1863 the building was leased for thirteen years at $1.00 per year and by the time the lease expired the congregation was enabled to construct a frame church upon the original site, which was completed in 1876 at a cost of $650.00, of which sum Samuel Schick contributed $400.00.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

March 6, 1826, was marked by the birth of a new township, named in honor of "Mad Anthony Wayne," and the commissioners' record states that "A petition was presented, signed by a number of citizens of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships, setting forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to go to elections and praying that a township may be struck off from part of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships; and the commissioners believing the same necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be struck off according to the following boundaries (which are omitted on account of verbiage) which shall constitute a new township, to be called Wayne township. Also ordered that an election be held at the home of Joseph Dixon on Monday, the third day of April, 1826, to elect a sufficient number of officers for said township, according to law." The officers chosen were: J. S. Parkinson, Jacob Mercer and Mathias Spangler, trustees; Samuel Scott, Edwin Smith, David McLean, Daniel Poland and Mathias Spangler, Jr., supervisors; Lemuel Joseph and Benjamin Carter, overseers of the poor; Richard Brookover, treasurer; Benjamin Barton and Daniel McLean, fence viewers; George W. Gibbons, clerk; John Mason and Jacob Spangler, constables; John S. Parkinson and Mathias Spangler, justices of the peace. The township is bounded on the north by the city of Zanesville, and Washington, Perry and Salt Creek townships; east by Salt Creek township; south by Blue Rock township and the Muskingum river; and west by the Muskingum river and the city of Zanesville.

The first settlement was made by James Findley, in the spring of 1802 and his immediate successors were Abraham Mercer, 1803; Caleb Dunn and Lewis Carnes, 1804; Nicholas Border, 1805, and Lemuel Joseph, 1806. The western part of the township was settled by Germans, the family names being Alter, Amburst, Albraith, Bowman, Brookover, Clossman, Corbin, Christ, Deffenbaugh, Delenbeck, Hoosan, Hemmer, Huffman, Haas, Lehman, Pringle, Soller, Swope and Toll.

The first grist mill was erected in 1820 by Samuel Frazie, on Flat Run; in the same year Moses Ayers built salt works near Duncan's Falls, and was fairly successful but abandoned the business after a few years' experience; John Kepler and Wm. Corbin operated a distillery at an early day; J. S. Parkinson made brick in 1825; the first saw mill was erected in 1834 by Martin Chandler near the mouth of Salt Creek; the first blacksmith was W. B. Rose, in 1827, with Alanson Holdridge in 1828 and the first wagon maker was Michael Carnes. The first store was opened by Byers and Wolf, at the mouth of Salt Creek in 1820-25 and the first postoffice in the township was in their store in the early 'twenties; in 1835 Robert Griffin introduced the threshing machine as an improvement over the primitive method of separating the grain by flail.

DUNCAN'S FALLS

is the site of an "old town" of the once powerful tribe of Shawnee Indians, and the name is founded upon a legend of the neighborhood antedating the settlement by the whites. About 1790 a man named Duncan came from Virginia to hunt wild game with gun and traps; he was disposed to be alone and carried his hermit inclinations so far as to fix an abode in a cave or dugout, on what is now the island at Taylorsville, about half a mile below the rapids or falls; its location was unknown to his savage neighbors, with whom he maintained amicable relations and conducted a limited traffic by barter; for several years nothing occurred to disturb their friendly intercourse, until he discovered that his traps had been meddled with and some game stolen; he was very much enraged and watched for the culprit, and shot to death an Indian whom he had found pilfering his traps; others met a similar fate and the Indians in turn became determined to rid themselves of so dangerous and unrelenting an interloper, but as the arrows they fired at him did not harm him their superstitious fears were aroused and they came to believe him some sort of superhuman creature. This opinion was strengthened by the fact that not only was his abode unknown but he was never seen to use a canoe to cross the river, although he was seen on both sides of it; their awe of the man did not prevent them from watching him and one moonlit night their vigilance was rewarded. Duncan always crossed the stream at the falls, where the proximity of small rocks enabled him to pass from one to another by means of a long, stout pole which he used to vault the openings he could not leap, and where the distance was too great to vault he placed the pole on the rocks and walked across; this he invariably did at night but on this occasion his enemies in ambush saw him crossing and when he reached the channel and was midway his bridge a volley from the two parties in watching struck him and his body dropped into the surging waters below; next day his remains were found in the gravelly riffles, which have since been termed "Dead man's riffles," and the falls were named Duncan's Falls, because he had found in them his death. Years after a gun was uncovered in plowing a field near the cabin of the trapper, and was taken to a gunsmith at Putnam, who cut down the barrel to shorten it and found a charge of powder, doubtless placed there by Duncan. In contrast with this legend, the statement is made in official records of later years that about 1798, when Gen. St. Clair and the Indians were endeavoring to get together for conference, a colored servant of Col. Duncan at the Falls, was shot by the Indians.

The town of Duncan's Falls was laid out in 1841 by John W. Foster, by order of the court, and James Taylor, proprietor of Taylorsville; additions were made by Brush, Buckingham and others, the water power being considered valuable. In 1825 James Taylor opened a store, and 1838 Dugan and Bowen erected a four story frame grist mill, with eight runs of stones, at a cost of $75,000.00, and preparation for the care of travelers was made by Jacob Hall, in 1830, in a small cabin.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built about the middle of the township in 1812; it was the usual log cabin with puncheon floor, slab seats and desks, and oiled paper windows, and a second house was constructed in 1820. In 1834 the Parkinson school house was erected by subscription, Mr. J. S. Parkinson having donated an acre of ground for the purpose, and the first brick school house in the township was occupied; this was removed in 1862, and a larger building built. The present Parkinson school constitutes a special school district, with a two-room building, valued at $2,000.00, employing one male and one female teacher, the enrollment being forty-nine boys and thirty-nine girls. The Duncan's Falls special school district has one building with two rooms, valued at $1,500.00, and employs two male teachers, the enrollment being forty-one boys and thirty-two girls; the remainder of the township is divided into six districts, each with a one room building, of an aggregate value of $6,000.00, and employing two male and four female teachers, the enrollment being eighty boys and eighty-two girls.

CHURCHES.

Fairview Methodist Episcopal. In 1807 a class of seven was formed at the home of Lemuel Joseph, and meetings were held at his house until 1822, when a hewed log house, thirty by thirty-six

feet, was built and occupied until its destruction by fire in 1846, when a brick church, thirty-eight by forty-eight feet, was built at a cost of $1,000.00. A Sunday school was organized in a school house in 1828, with fifteen pupils, and is now attached to the Fairview church. Religious services, union in character, were held in the Parkinson school house, and in 1841 a Sunday school was organized; in 1862 a Methodist Episcopal church was built at Duncan's Falls, and a Sunday school organized.

Duncan's Falls Baptist church was organized at Taylorsville, October 17, 1840, with seventeen members, and at a later meeting the name of Duncan's Falls Baptist church was selected; services were held in a cooper shop and private houses, until Alva Buckingham donated a lot upon which a meeting house was built; the first service being held in it March 9, 1844, and a Sunday school was organized April 12, 1845.

The Presbyterian church was erected in 1855 and a Sunday school organized.

The first cemetery was a half acre, donated by Lemuel Joseph, and the first burial was in 1812; Moses Ayers donated land for cemetery purposes in 1820, and in 1825 James Taylor deeded two acres near Duncan's Falls for similar purposes.

SOCIETIES.

Anchor Lodge, No. 283, Free and Accepted Masons, was opened by authority of a dispensation dated April 24, 1856, and October 22, 1856, a charter was granted with the following officers: James D. Sturges, worshipful master; John P. Kassell, senior warden; Marquis Williamson, junior warden; Frederick Young, treasurer; R. I. Peach, secretary, and Thomas McLees, Joseph Starrett and Philip Doenik. The Lodge owns a commodious two-story frame building in which communications are held.

Dan Brown Post, No. 380, Grand Army Republic, was chartered September 29, 1883, with thirty-eight members, the following being the first officers: Joseph Peach, post commander; F. M. Christie, senior vice commander; H. Hosler, junior vice commander; S. M. Frickle, adjutant; J. W. Tigner, quarter master; Frederick Young, officer of the day; H. H. Smith, officer of the guard; O. B. Crumbaker, surgeon; Rev. A. L. Petty, chaplain; John Roberts, sergeant major; G. B. Howard, quarter master's sergeant.

A Camp of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America was organized in February, 1891, with twenty members, but was discontinued; the first officers were: John Winefordner, president; Herman Petty, vice president; A. S. Messick, past president; Stephen Cross, master of forms and ceremonies; Andrew Armstrong, secretary; Robert Peach, treasurer; G. Davis, financial secretary.

Carlwick Grange, No. 1546, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized June 15, 1901, with sixty charter members, and built and furnished a comfortable Grange hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

PETER BLACK.

Peter Black was born October 6, 1819, in Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, and was second son of a family of ten sons and two daughters. He was educated in the parish schools for eight or ten years and was a natural student, but his father was exacting and had a private tutor when the schools were closed.

Mr. Black came to America in 1840, landing at Philadelphia, and journeyed to Pittsburg by stage and, with an elder brother, clerked and saved money, and in 1843 they decided they could embark in business on personal account. The brother was so favorably impressed with Zanesville upon his arrival that he determined to locate here, and a stock of goods was procured and shipped to the "Black Brothers." Peter came as the representative of the firm and rented a small room in a two-story brick on the site of the Equitable Building Company's offices, 508 Main street, where the enterprise prospered and was soon moved to the corner room now occupied by the Commercial National Bank, at Fifth and Main, where it remained a few years. About 1850 the firm purchased a row of small bricks on the north side of Main street, between Sixth street and Sewer alley, as their business place. About two years later the partnership was dissolved and each operated on personal account, and Peter opened a wholesale department in a room on the site of George R. Fox's store, with the retail trade in the room on the west, a connection being made by arches.

In 1859 a partnership was formed with Alexander Grant, a brother-in-law and resident of Springfield, and a retail business opened at the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, under the name of Alexander Grant & Company, the upper store being continued under the firm name of P. Black & Company. In 1861-2 the Music Hall Block was completed and in 1863 P. Black & Company moved the wholesale trade to it, and a partnership with another brother was formed, and a store opened in the Star Block, at northeast corner of Main and Third streets, as P. & J. Black, but soon after was associated with S. S. Black and Alexander Grant, as P. Black & Company in the Music Hall Block.

He formed the First National Bank and was its first president, a position he retained upon the consolidation with it of the Muskingum National Bank. In 1877, in conjunction with Dr. W. A. Graham, another brother-in-law, he erected the Clarendon Hotel, and his last business efforts were in connection with that structure, in which he took great pride. He was around the building Saturday, July 6, 1878, looking into details and seemingly was in his usual good health, and went home about 4 p. m.; at supper he declined to eat, as he was not feeling well and went to his room for rest. Dr. C. C. Hildreth called and prescribed for indigestion and left about 11 p. m. Mr. Black rested uneasily until 4 a. m., when he expressed a more satisfactory feeling and the opinion he would be better in the morning. At 5 a. m. he slept and when the physician called at 7 a. m. and learned he was asleep, directed him to be undisturbed and to be given coffee upon awaking. The wife and daughter soon after entered the room and found that life was extinct.

The funeral was conducted July 10, by Dr. Hoge, who had married him in 1851 to Miss Dorothy Van Hamm, daughter of Dr. John Van Hamm and granddaughter of General Isaac Van Hamm. The casket was borne from his late home, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market, by his brothers and brothers-in-law; the court house bell was tolled during the period of

the passage of the cortege through the city, all business houses on Main street and upon the route of the procession to Woodlawn were closed until 6 p. m. and the First National Bank and Clarendon buildings were heavily draped.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was the second son and child of Ezekial Taylor and Maria Matilda (Sullivan) Cox, and was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824. Small of stature, he was all energy, and his boyish pranks extended to his dignified father, Judge Cox, and his elder brother, Thomas J., received the reproofs and punishments due "Sam" rather than betray the real culprit. The local subscription schools and the Howe Academy supplied the education the town afforded, and at the age of thirteen the son was assisting the father, who was then clerk of the common pleas and supreme courts, and the boyish assistant swore jurors and witnesses, issued writs and made up journals. When fourteen years old he was formally appointed deputy clerk. When the juvenile military company, The Zanesville Lancers, was formed Cox became a member and was chosen orderly sergeant. In 1842 he became a student at the Ohio University, at Athens, but soon discovered that the education he desired could be obtained only in the east, and in April, 1844, he entered Brown University, from which he graduated in September, 1846.

He read law in the office of Judge Corrington W. Searle, and later in the office of Judge Convers, and was admitted to practice in 1849 at Zanesville. In 1853 he purchased a controlling interest in the Columbus Statesman, assumed editorial charge and removed to that city with his young bride, Miss Julia A. Buckingham, of Zanesville, to whom he had been married in 1851. The sobriquet of "Sunset" was attached to him by reason of an editorial description of a sunset published May 19, 1853; the article gave him wide notice, and his initials suggested the appropriateness of the appellation, and it became his distinguishing title.

In 1855 he was offered the secretaryship of the legation to the court of St. James, but declined, and selected a similar position to Peru, but at Aspinwall was stricken with an alarming illness, and returned to the United States and resigned. In 1856 he was elected to congress from the Columbus district, served four terms, and was defeated for re-election in 1864. In 1866 he moved to New York and engaged in the practice of law, and in 1868 was again sent to congress from an east side district, and served twenty years, except the short time he was minister to Turkey. His only unsatisfied ambition was the speakership to which he several times nearly attained. During the enforced absence of Hon. M. C. Kerr, he was speaker protem. In 1885 he was appointed minister to Turkey by President Cleveland, but after short service resigned and re-entered congress. During the Civil war he opposed secession as well as the policy of the administration but was a personal friend of President Lincoln. He opposed the infamous "salary grab" of the forty-second congress and returned the four thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars sent him by the treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Cox was brilliant as a lecturer, of great force and originality as an orator, abounded in wit and humor, which was described as "a medicine for the alleviation of human woes," and was widely known as an author and traveler, having traveled extensively throughout America, Europe and Africa. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington. Although his health was seriously impaired his actual condition was unknown to the public, and his death, at his New York home, September 10, 1889, was regarded as sudden outside his immediate family.

The life saving service of the general government was established, in 1871, largely through his persistent effort, and a few months after his death the members of the service presented to his widow a memorial vase two feet high, twenty-five inches in diameter, and weighing one hundred and twenty-five ounces. Upon the front is depicted the rescue of the people from a stranded vessel, by a breeches buoy; the handles are mermaids and the ornamentation of the highest order of design and execution. The inscription is:

"This memorial vase is presented to Mrs. Samuel S. Cox by the members of the life saving service of the United States, in grateful remembrance of the tireless and successful efforts of her distinguished husband, the Honorable Samuel Sullivan Cox, to promote the interest and advance the efficiency and glory of the life saving service.

He was its early and consistent friend;
Its earnest and eloquent advocate;
Its fearless and faithful champion.

Mr. Cox was the especial champion of the letter carriers, whose compensation was discovered to be less than common laborers, and which he had fixed at a sum commensurate with the quality of the labor demanded; an annual vacation of fifteen days, with full pay, was provided and a day's work was limited to eight hours, with compensation for extra work. The construction of the law respecting overtime was carried to the supreme court, whose decision was not rendered until three years after the death of the author of the bill, but the interpretation of Mr. Cox was sustained and claims aggregating three millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were filed for back pay. Mr. Cox's death was sincerely mourn-

ed by the carriers and in all the free delivery cities meetings were held and resolutions passed; the movement for the erection of a statue was started in New York at a special meeting of the carriers, the day succeeding his death, and committees appointed to solicit contributions. A bronze statue, of heroic size, costing ten thousand dollars, was erected in Astor Place, New York, and at the dedication delegations of carriers were present from Pacific and Gulf States, and over two thousand carriers from New York and Brooklyn were in the procession. The inscription on the base reads:

"Samuel Sullivan Cox, the Letter Carriers' Friend. Erected in Grateful and Loving Memory of His Services in Congress by the Letter Carriers of New York, His Home, and of the United States, His Country, July 4, 1891."

In 1905 the statute was removed from its down town location to a more desirable and suitable site further up town.

The funeral was under the direction of the house of representatives, September 13; the floral tributes from the carriers were numerous and handsome, and the life saving service sent a floral life belt and muffled oar. Dr. Talmage said of the deceased statesman, "We shall not see his like again. Without a predecessor, he will be without a successor."

LOUIS E. BRELSFORD.

Louis E. Brelsford, who, elected by the largest majority ever given in Muskingum county to an incumbent of an office, is now serving as county auditor, his official record fully justifying the confidence and trust of his friends in his ability and fidelity, was born in Zanesville, August 28, 1856. His father, Edwin Brelsford, was also a native of this city, born in 1823, and the family was established here at a pioneer epoch in the history of the county. The grandfather, Jonathan Brelsford, came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and took up his abode in Zanesville. He was a gunsmith by trade, and was actively identified with industrial interests here at an early day. He was a member of the famous military company known as the Squirrel Hunters. His son, Edwin Brelsford, was a machinist, and for many years conducted business along that line. His political allegiance was given to the republican party upon its organization, and he cast a vote for its first presidential candidate in 1856. His death occurred the following year. He had married Ellen Marcer, who was born in Muskingum county in 1828, and died in 1892. They were the parents of three children: Carrie, who is living in Cambridge, Ohio; Julia, the widow of A. C. Cochran, who was a banker and capitalist, her home being in Cambridge; and Louis E.

In the public schools of Zanesville Louis E. Brelsford acquired his early education which was supplemented by a night course in the business college. In early life he obtained a position as errand boy in the dry goods store of L. Wiles & Sons in his native city. He was then but thirteen years of age, and he remained with that house until he had reached the age of twenty years, acting for a long time as clerk. He had the entire confidence of his employers, and his fidelity and ability was indicated by the fact that he was so long retained in their service. He afterward went upon the road as traveling salesman for the Nonotuck Silk Company, which he represented for twenty years. He had the ready adaptability so necessary to a man in that business and his genial manner and unfailing courtesy made him very popular with the many patrons whom he secured during his long service on the road.

Mr. Brelsford has ever taken a deep and active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of his native city, and in 1899 he was honored by election to the office of mayor. He gave to Zanesville a practical, business-like administration in which a number of new reforms and improvements were introduced. That he proved a capable officer is indicated by the fact that in 1901 he received his party's nomination for the office of county auditor, to which he was elected for a three years' term, and in 1904 he was re-elected, receiving the largest majority ever given for auditor in the history of the county. He is, therefore, serving his second term, and no higher testimonial of public confidence could be given than the large vote which was accorded him. He has always been an advocate of republican principles and aside from partisan measures he has been the champion of every movement which he believed would contribute to the welfare and advancement of his home locality, his state or the nation.

In January, 1883, Mr. Brelsford was married to Miss Mary Reed, the eldest daughter of one of the old families of Georgia, her parents being William G. and Willie (Peek) Reed. Her father was a planter and served as a Confederate officer in the Civil war. Mrs. Brelsford was born at Rockmart, Georgia, in 1865, and has become the mother of one son, Edwin Reed, now sixteen years of age. Mrs. Brelsford belongs to the Episcopal church, and Mr. Brelsford is a frequent attendant there. He is identified with all of the Masonic bodies, belonging to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, the United Commercial Travelers and to the Elks lodge, being a charter member of the last named. He is also a trustee of the Order of Eagles at Zanesville. Few men are more prominent or

more widely known in this enterprising city than Louis Brelsford, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. These qualities have been manifest in his official career and, moreover, he is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to advance the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Zanesville.

JEREMIAH R. RHODES.

Jeremiah R. Rhodes, one of the prosperous farmers of Highland township, also dividing his attention with stock-raising interests, was born in Noble county, September 12, 1840. The family is of German lineage, and the paternal grandfather was John Rhodes, who was born in Virginia in 1767, and died in 1837. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Moore, and was born March 17, 1791. Their son, William Rhodes, was born near Alexandria, Virginia, March 4, 1804, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Ann Rich, whose birth occurred October 15, 1811. They became the parents of eleven children, namely: Elizabeth, who was born June 20, 1830, and died in February, 1903; George R., who was born September 20, 1831, and is living in Caldwell, Ohio; Lydia, who was born January 6, 1833, and died June 10, 1902; John W., who was born August 17, 1834, and died December 26, 1881; William H., who was born February 12, 1836, and makes his home in Los Angeles, California; Sarah, who was born August 13, 1837, and is now deceased; Mary M., who was born March 15, 1839, and died January 18, 1884; Jeremiah R., of this review; Maria, who was born May 24, 1842, and died October 29, 1868; Columbia, who was born February 5, 1844, and is now deceased; and Mianma, who was born July 8, 1845, and has also passed away. Following the death of the mother of these children the father afterward married Cynthia Morris, who was born August 25, 1827, and died May 29, 1881. They, too, had ten children: Ishmael W., who was born April 25, 1849; Gamaliel T., who was born September 8, 1851; Victoria E., born March 7, 1854; Tacy Ann, April 25, 1856; Orrel, August 6, 1858; Charles Freemont, June 16, 1861; John B., November 13, 1863; Vesta O., April 12, 1866; Bunyan S., April 8, 1869; and Robert D., September 2, 1871. The father died in September, 1884. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned one hundred and twenty acres of land in Noble county, where his death occurred. He was active in political affairs in his locality, served as one of the directors of the county infirmary, and was also justice of the peace for many years, rendering decisions which were strictly fair and impartial. Prior to the war he was a stanch abolitionist, and was one of the conductors on the famous underground railway whereby many a fugitive slave was assisted on his way to freedom in the north. Subsequently he became a republican, when that party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, and he was not only interested in political questions but also gave active co-operation to many substantial measures for the general good.

Jeremiah R. Rhodes was educated in the common schools of Noble county, in the normal school at Summerville, Ohio, and in the college at Sharon, this state. He afterward engaged in teaching school for twenty-five consecutive years with the exception of a brief period of less than three years, during which time he was a soldier of the Civil war. Feeling that his chief duty was to his country he enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of Company H, 116th Ohio Infantry. He participated in several skirmishes, and was in the battle of Moorefield, West Virginia. For six months he was in the hospital and later he transferred to medical headquarters and after a military service of two years and seven months he was honorably discharged April 7, 1865, two days before the surrender of General Lee.

Returning to his home Mr. Rhodes resumed the professon of teaching, and when he abandoned that vocation he followed farming in Noble, Guernsey and Muskingum counties. In April, 1893, he purchased the farm in Highland township upon which he has since resided, and he now has one hundred and forty acres of rich farming land on sections 19 and 20, two miles north of New Concord. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and dairying and his farm is well improved, being supplied with substantial buildings, the latest improved machinery and all modern accessories and equipments.

In 1865 Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage to Miss Ruey Stratton, who was born June 25, 1845, and died September 27, 1885. Her birth occurred in Maryland, where she spent her girlhood days. She became the mother of eight children: William T., who was born in 1867, and died in infancy; Alexander, who died January 11, 1872, at the age of two and a half years; Ruey and Robert, twins, but the former died October 7, 1885, and the latter two days later; Charles L., who was born September 2, 1871, and is now working in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops in Zanesville; Howard D., who was born November 16, 1873, and is a carpenter of Zanesville; Clara T., who was born April 29, 1876, and is the wife of W. D. Smith, of New Concord, and Mary M., who was born August 15, 1878, and married Clarence Garner, their home being near the fath-

er's farm. Mr. Rhodes was again married in Zanesville, December 22, 1886, by the Rev. Holliday to Sadie N. Sawhill, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 7, 1845.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to Olive Lodge, No. 310, Free and Accepted Masons. He is likewise a member of the Grange and the Patrons of Industry, and also of the Grand Army Post of New Concord. In politics he is an earnest republican, and was township clerk for twelve years, while for twenty years he has been notary public. He is regarded as a very progressive and influential citizen of his community—as loyal to his county, state and nation to-day as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle-fields of the south.

WILLIAM C. WATERS, M. D.

Among the native sons of Muskingum county who have gained a place in the front ranks of the medical fraternity of Zanesville is numbered Dr. William C. Waters, whose birth occurred in Monroe township, in 1845. His ancestors were early settlers of Virginia. His father, Robert Waters, a native of Loudoun county, that state, came to Muskingum county with a party of ten, including his brother, Dr. Ashwell Waters, who for many years practiced at Orrville and Norton, Ohio, and his sister Polly, who afterward married a Mr. Huff. Their parents died in the Old Dominion. Robert Waters here turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and he now lives upon the farm which was once owned and entered from the government by his father-in-law. He married Miss Sophronia Richardson, a daughter of Jesse Richardson, who came from Connecticut at an early day and secured government land in Monroe township. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made but he at once began to clear and cultivate the tract and in course of time made it a good property. Mr. and Mrs. Waters became the parents of four children, of whom William C. was the third in order of birth. The wife and mother died in 1848, in the faith of the Methodist Protestant church, of which she was a devoted member. Robert Waters afterward married again, his second union being with Julia Barnard, and there were seven children by that marriage. He has now reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, and is numbered among the prominent pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, having for years been a witness of its growth and development as it has merged from frontier conditions and taken on the advantages and improvements known to the older east. His early political support was given the whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Dr. Waters began his education at the usual age, but when a youth of sixteen years, put aside his text-books in order to espouse the cause of the Union, enlisting at Otsego in 1861, as a member of Company F, Seventy-eight Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for three years and ten months and was mustered out at Columbus. He had been engaged in active duty until August, 1864, when he was placed on detached service as dispatch carrier for General O. O. Howard. This was a very important as well as hazardous position, but he never faltered in the performance of any duty no matter what the danger incurred. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Raymond, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg and the Atlanta campaign. He was also with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and to Richmond, and participated in the grand review in Washington, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western continent. He had two brothers in the army, Jerome, who served with the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Marshall, who was with the Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment and was wounded at the battle of Brandon.

Following his return home Dr. Waters was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, when, determining to devote his attention to the practice of medicine and surgery, he entered the Columbus Medical College in 1880, completing his course there by graduation in 1882. He first opened an office in Adamsville, where he remained for twenty years, when, in 1901, he came to Zanesville, where he has since practiced with success. He belongs to the County Medical Society and the State Medical Association and with the interchange of thoughts and experience there as well as through the reading of medical journals he keeps in touch with the advanced ideas of the profession and the new methods which are from time to time accepted in connection with the healing art.

Dr. Waters was married in April, 1867, to Miss Celia A. Barnard, a daughter of Jason Barnard and a native of Monroe township, Muskingum county. She died in 1898, at the age of forty-nine years, leaving a daughter and son: Laura A., who is now the wife of Dr. J. G. Shirer, of Newark, Ohio; and Harvey W., who is a printer of Zanesville. In 1901 Dr. Waters was married to Miss Jennie C. Green, a daughter of W. S. Green, who was a millwright and is now engineer at the Newark Water Works. She was born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Waters hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church,

while his fraternal relations connect him with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Camels and the Grand Army of the Republic, and in these various organizations he has gained warm friendship and high regard, while in the profession he has the esteem of his medical brethren because of his close conformity to the ethics of the fraternity.

HON. ROBERT SILVEY.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of Hon. Robert Silvey, who was one of the most prominent and influential residents of Muskingum county and central Ohio for a number of years. He was a man of much perseverance, strong individuality and keen intellectuality and his life record was an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. He carved his name deeply upon the records of the political and business history of this section of the state which owes much of its advancement to his efforts.

Mr. Silvey was born in Blue Rock township, June 30, 1826. His father, Robert Silvey, Sr., was a native of County Down, Ireland, while his mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Augustus Anderson, a Revolutionary soldier and officer with the New Jersey troops, serving under the command of Washington and of LaFayette. The son, Robert Silvey, of this review, was reared upon the home farm, his father having became a pioneer settler in Blue Rock township in the early part of the nineteenth century. He acquired his education in the common schools of that day and for a few years engaged in teaching his home district, in which at one time James A. Garfield, former president of the United States, was also a teacher. He remained upon the home farm until eighteen years of age and during the three succeeding years devoted his attention to educational work. In 1850, however, he became imbued with a desire to seek his fortune in California, hoping that he might benefit by the discovery of gold there, and joining other young men, he started for the Pacific coast by way of the noted Panama route. After a delay of two months on the isthmus and the tedious trip on the Pacific he landed in San Francisco in the month of July. Throughout 1850 and 1851 he experienced the varied dangers of a miner and at the end of that time decided to return to his native state. In 1852, therefore, we again find him in Ohio and for a short period he engaged in merchandising at Gaysport, while later he removed his store to Eagleport, Morgan county. There he remained for a number of years, being a successful merchant at that place. While living there he was first called to public office, receiving in 1868 the democratic nomination for county commissioner, to which position he was elected serving therein for three years.

Following his removal to Zanesville in 1872, Mr. Silvey received the democratic nomination for treasurer of Muskingum county, was elected and served so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1874, thus filling the office for four years. Following the expiration of his second term he acted for two years as deputy county treasurer under George W. Allen. Other official honors awaited him and from 1893 until 1896 he served as mayor of Zanesville, proving a capable chief executive of the city to which he gave a public-spirited, business-like and practical administration, introducing many needed reforms and improvements. He was elected a member of the seventy-fourth assembly in Ohio, in November, 1889, and although Muskingum county had been considered a republican stronghold for many years he has won his election by about five hundred majority. He was never defeated but once and that was in 1888 when he was a candidate for county auditor and lost the election by fifty-two votes. In the house he was connected with much important constructive legislation and he always gave to each question that came up for settlement a thoughtful consideration. He was a member of the important committees on municipal affairs, revision, ditches, drains and all water courses. He also served as director and president of the board of work house directors at Zanesville and in all the offices which he filled his course was characterized by promptness and fidelity. He was appointed by Governor Tod as lieutenant colonel and later during the Morgan raid was made adjutant general, but owing to the serious illness of his wife was unable to leave home.

Although Mr. Silvey figured prominently in political circles for many years, having marked influence in the counsels of his party and laboring earnestly for democratic success, he also conducted business affairs of importance. He was for fifteen years president of the board of directors of the Homestead Building & Loan Association and continued his connection therewith from its organization until his death. In 1880, with others, he formed the company of Gay Brothers & Silvey for the manufacture of furniture and for the conduct of the wholesale and retail furniture trade. The firm was dissolved in 1891 but Mr. Silvey and his sons continued as wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, enjoying an extensive and profitable patronage until about 1901 when Robert Silvey retired from active business on account of failing health.

In 1854 Mr. Silvey was united in marriage to Miss Emaline Lucas, a native of Delaware, Ohio, and a daughter of Hiram and Matilda

(Larason) Lucas. She was born and reared in Blue Rock township and by this marriage there were six children but two have passed away: Leota and Robert L. Those still living are: Mrs. Hattie Weirich, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Harry K., of Zanesville, who married Annie Brice, of Chicago, Illinois, and has three children, Robert K., Harry and Leota B.; Rolla E., of Zanesville, who married Belle Twaddle, by whom he had one child, R. Edgar, while his second wife was Rachel Williams and his third wife was Ruth Sheldon; Leona, the wife of Seymour C. Keyes, by whom she has a son, Edsel G. S.

Mr. Silvey was a member of the Masonic lodge at Duncan Falls and was connected with the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Zanesville. He was also a member of the Market Street Baptist church which he and his family had attended for many years. He was in his seventy-eighth year at the time of his death and passed away February 1, 1904. He was honored and respected by all who knew him and his upright career made him one of Zanesville's beloved citizens. Integrity was a salient trait in his character and he was one in whom the public placed the greatest confidence. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of accomplished and successful effort ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night so was the life of this man. He left behind him an honored record and an untarnished name and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him.

WILLIAM YAKEY.

William Yakey, whose varied business interests have been an important element in the commercial and industrial development of his town and county, is now the president of the First National Bank of New Concord, and is also engaged in lumbering and farming. His keen perception and understanding of a business situation and his recognition and utilization of a business opportunity have been the basic elements of his prosperity, making him one of the representative men of his locality. He was born May 21, 1846, in Perry county, near New Lexington, Ohio, his parents being Henry and Margaret (Croskey) Yakey, the former a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter of Mansfield, Ohio. Henry Yakey arrived in this state about 1835, and located in Perry county, where he followed the occupation of farming. He spent the remainder of his days there and died in 1880. His political support was given the democracy.

When he had completed his education as a student in the public schools of Perry county, William Yakey turned his attention to the commercial world, and entered upon his business career as a dealer in lumber in Fairfield county, Ohio. Later he engaged in merchandizing at various times in Junction City, Perry and New Lexington, Ohio. For many years he has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and since 1890 he has resided in New Concord, where he has manufactured lumber, owning and operating a sawmill until the spring of 1905, when he sold his plant. He owns a farm, which he rents, and he was instrumental in developing an oil well four miles from New Concord, the company owning one two-barrel well. He is now well known in banking circles in the town and surrounding districts, having been president of the First National Bank of New Concord since its organization on the 5th of October, 1903. A safe, conservative and yet progressive policy was inaugurated that has awakened public confidence and the bank has enjoyed a prosperous existence from the beginning. Mr. Yakey has also dealt in stock, and he is a man of resolute, determined will, who carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is alert and enterprising, watchful of opportunity, managing his interests along modern business lines and with strict conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics.

Mr. Yakey was married in 1876, to Miss Mary E. Ball, who was born in Morgan county in 1858, and a daughter of Joseph J. and Adeline (Bradley) Ball, who were natives of New England. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born March 20, 1807, and traces his lineage to the Washington family, his grandfather being a second cousin of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. His wife was born in March, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Yakey have one child, Adeline, who was born in 1881, and is the wife of C. E. Meyer, who resides in Sheridan, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of the firm of Glass & Meyer, brokers at 1304 Keystone Building, Pittsburg. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and are interested in the social and moral welfare of the community, their labors contributing to progress along those lines. Mr. Yakey is also deeply interested in politics and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He gives his support to the republican party, and was once nominated for the position of county sheriff, but resigned the following day. He has served, however, as a member of the city council of New Concord, and his effort in behalf of the improvement and upbuilding of the city has been far-reaching and beneficial. As president of the First National Bank, it was for him to fill the position of superintendent of construction during the building of the bank's hotel property, a magnificent two-story structure, with bank, hardware store, furniture store and the hotel office on the

ground floor and eighteen outside rooms, well arranged, on the second floor. Arrangements have already been made to furnish the hotel complete and have it ready for occupancy September 1st. This will complete one of the most desirable hotel properties in any town of a like size in the state. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. His interest in public action is that of practical labor rather than theory and in public life, as in private business affairs, his work is followed by tangible and gratifying result.

JOHN HOGE.

The oldest reference to the name of Hoge is in the year 1425. The name was originally De Haga and Sir Andrew Haig the "Laird of Emerside," was the first to drop that style of spelling. Hoge is only another variant for Haig or Hage and this latter reaches back to the days of Petrus de Haga who came from Normandy in 1150. About the close of the seventeenth century, William Hoge came from Berwickshire, England, to America to escape the persecutions under the Stuarts. He married Barbara Hume, a fellow passenger on the ship and whose parents died from a virulent disease which broke out aboard the overcrowded vessel.

William Hoge and his young wife settled first at Perth Amboy and finally in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania. Here his eldest son John founded the village of Hogetown in 1734. From this John Hoge descended the Hoge family of Pennsylvania. In 1735 William Hoge, although advanced in years, removed to Frederick county, Virginia, settling on the Opequon branch of the Potomac. Here he made his home, gave the land for the old Opequon church and the first regular pastor was his grandson, the Rev. John Hoge, son of John who had settled in the Cumberland valley. William, the second son, married a Quakeress and they lived in Frederick county, Virginia. Alexander Hoge, another son of William, was a member of the first congress and also of the Virginia convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. The family was one of the most noted in the Old Dominion and furnished a large number of clergymen, lawyers, physicians and prominent men.

From William Hoge is descended the subject of this sketch, who is the second son of Israel Hoge and Betsey A. Doster, both natives of Frederick county, Virginia. Israel Hoge located in Zanesville in 1832 and was for some years engaged in the drug trade. Under the administration of President Tyler he was appointed postmaster of the city and served two terms. He died at an advanced age. The wife passed away some years before.

John Hoge inherited from his parents a strong constitution. In his veins flows the blood of a sturdy race, Scotch and Quaker predominating. As a boy he attended the schools of his day and grew to manhood strong in body, quiet in manner, methodical in habits—perhaps grew up as most American boys of his time without special ambitions or purposes in life. Certain it is that he was always well poised, thoughtful and industrious. At the early age of fifteen years he began his business career without especial opportunities for the attainment of great things, simply as an employee in the soap works of the late William Schultz, a relative by marriage. Very early in life he gave evidence of that constructive genius which comes to the fore once in a generation or two in families and on which one is apt to stumble in seeking for a reasonable explanation. John Hoge before he became a voter determined to make that business grow. When it grew to very large proportions, a sure foundation on which to build a most honorable and successful commercial and manufacturing structure. No product of a manufacturing establishment was better known in a large section of this country than certain brands of soap so essential in the household economy produced by Schultz & Company, the title of the firm of which Mr. Hoge was an important factor for so many years. The dominating influence of his life was the secret of the marvelous success attending his career as a manufacturer—absolute integrity in dealing with the public. He originated many novel plans for attracting public attention and interesting purchasers of his goods. He thus took high rank among the great advertisers of the country and in a broad sense pioneered some of the most popular and effective means employed to this day. One need not go far to see the reason for commanding success. He believed in the value of the products of the factory operated by his firm, confidently and continuously appealed to the purchasing public, made good and won. That is stating the abstract facts, but back of the winning was a world of patient, systematic and effective planning and execution. The doing—that is the secret after all.

But this four-square man of business was not only a manufacturer and advertiser. As the years went on his interests and his ideas broadened. Other enterprises claimed his attention and never in vain. He loved his native city and here all his years have been spent. In 1879 with his partner, the late Robert D. Schultz, the then best appointed opera house in this country was built in connection with an imposing business block of most charming architectural appearance, one of the handsomest in Ohio. During almost all

JOHN HOGE.

his business career he has been foremost in banking circles; is enrolled in the list of stockholders of nearly all the leading manufactories of the city; president of The American Encaustic Tiling Company; president of the Brown Manufacturing Company; vice president of the Peoples Savings Bank; president of the Guardian Trust & Safe Deposit Company; president of The Courier Company; president of The Griffith & Wedge Company; president of the Homestead Building and Savings Company; and a director in numerous corporations in various cities east and west. In a word his means and his time have been freely bestowed in building up the industrial interests of his home city. It is doubted if, off hand Mr. Hoge can call the roll of the enterprises with which he is associated.

Mr. Hoge came of a democratic ancestry but in politics he has been a republican since casting his first vote about the close of the Civil war. Never a partisan, tolerant of others views, intensely patriotic he stands for honor and purity in public affairs. He never held an office nor aspired to public position, although repeatedly urged to accept places of distinction. In his relations to industrial enterprises he has sought to be fair in his dealings with his fellowmen whatever their stations in life.

John Hoge has lived a busy life and continues to so live from choice. In temperament and habit, he is a worker and like most great "captains of industry" finds his chiefest joy in adding to the bettering of conditions—personal and general. With him there is no standing still and in all enterprises with which he is connected he insists upon growth and expansion. He has made large investments in real estate in various cities from New York to Seattle. With him a well settled rule controls in these business ventures:—"The most valuable properties are located on the avenues of commercial activity; the laws of trade cannot be safely ignored nor easily changed; at these points one may safely invest his money and then he must keep abreast of the demands of a progressive people in providing modern improvements." Conservative in action, never hasty in judgment, Mr. Hoge does not hesitate at large figures nor unusual expenditure. A careful student of local conditions with singularly clear judgment as to future growth he seldom makes a mistake in acquiring real estate and it is characteristic of his whole business life that the speculative is never a factor in deciding a given problem. To accumulate property has never been a "passion" with him, but an earnest of a successful life, an evidence of usefulness and the industrious use of the powers committed to him by the Creator. With him there is no standing still; one must go forward or backward. Enlarged opportunities and increasing wealth bring broader responsibilities which are not to be put aside. Men of means if they rightly appreciate their duty, should keep their capital as well as their minds actively employed to the end that the state may be enriched, the interests of the community enhanced and the rising generation taught the lessons of progress and thrift upon which the enduring fortunes of this country are so largely built. In all the relations of life John Hoge has been content with his station, mindful of his duties as a citizen, desiring the good opinion of his neighbors and always willing to aid in promoting the highest and best interests of his fellows.

WILLIAM C. HANDSHY.

William C. Handshy, a contractor and builder of Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, June 15, 1856, his parents being David and Mary (Wheeler) Handshy, also natives of Muskingum county, the latter a daughter of Jacob Wheeler, one of the early settlers here. David Handshy followed farming throughout his entire life in order to provide for his family, and he passed away in 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife died in 1896, at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom William C. was the fourth in order of birth. Those still living are: Mary, Henry, David, William C., Alice, Samuel, Clarence and Charles.

William C. Handshy pursued his education in the public schools and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he entered the railroad shops. For twenty-two years, however, he has been engaged in contracting and building on his own account and the fact that he has continued in the one line of activity is an indication of his success as a representative of the trade. He has built many of the fine residences in Zanesville, including a large number of the pioneer homes on the Terrace and Putnam avenue. He has also built many of the public buildings, warehouses and stores, including the Peoples Bank building, W. H. Harper's grocery house and the Mosaic Tile Works. He is also a director of the American Savings Bank. He is capable, prompt and energetic, living faithfully up to the terms of his contract and his straightforward dealing has been one of the strong elements in his success. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction, and his business record is, therefore, one of which any man might be proud to possess.

In his political views Mr. Hanshy is a democrat, and for six years served as a trustee of the

city water works, while in 1900 he became a candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated for that office. Prominent in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Handshy was married in 1880 to Miss Lola M. Hunter, who was born in this county and is the daughter of Frederick W. and Lavina (Bash) Hunter. Her mother died in July, 1901, at the age of sixty years, and her father is still living, he being a well known farmer of this section of the state. In their family were four children, namely: Mrs. Handshy, Val H., William M. and Madone C. Mr. and Mrs. Handshy have one child, Howard M., who was born in Zanesville and married Judith Dodd, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Handshy are well known in Zanesville, and as the result of his untiring labors, his ambition, his energy and well directed efforts he is the possessor of a competence which supplies him with many of the comforts that go to make life worth the living.

O. D. FRANCIS.

O. D. Francis, who is conducting a store at Nashport, was borning in Licking county, Ohio, August 10, 1863, and is descended from Virginian ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Francis, came from the Old Dominion to Ohio when the state was largely a pioneer district and in the midst of its forest he began farming and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until his death. His son, William H. H. Francis, was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1841, and was reared to manhood upon the old homestead farm, assisting in its cultivation and development until eighteen years of age, when, thinking that he would find another pursuit more congenial he abandoned the plow and began working in a general store at Toboso, Licking county. He was afterward employed in a similar capacity at Cottage Hill and subsequently he worked for N. F. Claypool at Nashport. In 1871 he embarked in general merchandising on his own account at Nashport and has continued in this business to the present time, assisted by his sons. They have a well equipped store, carrying a large line of general merchandise, and the business is constantly growing. Mr. Francis also owns a farm of sixty-five acres near Irville. He is a member of the old school Baptist church and has been active and influential in public affairs. He served on the school board of his district for a number of years, was trustee for several years and for sometime held the office of township treasurer, discharging the duties of these various positions with promptness and fidelity. In the year 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Evaline Drum, and they have three children: Charles E., the younger son, born in Nashport, in 1868, married Miss Mary E. McKnight, and they have four children: Ella C., Cora R., Carlton Z., and Minnie. Ella May Francis, daughter of William H. H. Francis, is now the wife of Frank M. Fleming.

O. D. Francis, whose name introduces this record, was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools of Nashport. He also pursued a business course in Zanesville and being thus well equipped for the practical duties of a commercial career he entered his father's store and has since been identified with him in business, having the management of the store at the present time. He also conducts a hotel in Nashport, called the Francis Hotel, and he likewise owns property in Zanesville.

In 1885 Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Frances Curtic, a daughter of Enoch Curtic, and unto them have been born five children, but one died in infancy. The others are: Eugene C., Eva Florence, William H. H. and Helen Gertrude.

Mr. Francis had followed in his father's political footsteps, giving his support to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument. He belongs to Durban Lodge, No. 487, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand and he enjoys in full measure the confidence and fellowship of his brethren of the fraternity. He is regarded as an enterprising young business man, of laudable ambition and keen discrimination. He has made a study of the indications of the times in the commercial world and utilizes every opportunity that comes to him to the best advantage. It is not hard to predict for him a successful career and Mr. Francis well merits the prosperity that he is already enjoying.

JOHN J. ADAMS.

John J. Adams, a practitioner at the Muskingum county bar and for six years judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Ohio, was born on the 18th day of November, 1860, on his father's farm near Dresden, this state, his parents being the late George Willson and Mary J. R. Adams. His early education was obtained in the district schools and was continued in the high school at Dresden and the high school at Zanesville, being graduated from the latter institution with the

class of June, 1875. His more specifically literary education was acquired in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, which he entered in the fall of 1875, completing the course there by graduation with the class of 1879. Through the succeeding three years he engaged in teaching in Harcourt Place Academy, at Gambier, Ohio, a private boarding school for boys, and in September, 1880, he entered upon the study of law under the direction of the Hon. Moses M. Granger, of Zanesville. Following his careful preliminary reading he was admitted to the Ohio bar, January 2, 1883, entering upon the practice of his chosen profession in partnership with Col. Gilbert D. Munson, under the firm name of Munson & Adams, which relation was maintained from the spring of 1883 until November, 1893, when Colonel Munson was elected to the common pleas bench.

The following year Mr. Adams received the republican nomination for judge of the fifth circuit court of Ohio, and was elected in November by a plurality of eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. The fifth circuit is composed of the counties of Ashland, Richland, Wayne, Stark, Morrow, Delaware, Licking, Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Muskingum, Morgan, Fairfield and Perry. Judge Adams was the first republican judge elected to the circuit bench in this circuit, large democratic majorities having previously been given. He served on the bench for the full term of six years, from February 9, 1895, until February 9, 1901. The practice of law has been his real life work, and at the bar and on the bench he has won distinction. A man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, Judge Adams took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this responsible position in the state government, and his record as a judge has been in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem which has presented itself for solution.

On the 26th of October, 1892, Judge Adams was married to Miss Dora May Black, the only daughter of Thomas and Cornelia (Van Ham) Black. Mrs. Adams died October 27, 1904.

JOSHUA G. STUMP.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principles excite the admiration of his contemporaries, Joshua G. Stump is prominent. He was for many years identified with agricultural interests in Muskingum county, and is now the president of the First National Bank of Dresden. Banking institutions are the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade, and the bank that follows a safe, conservative policy does more to establish public confidence in times of widespread financial depression than anything else. Such a course has the First National Bank of Dresden followed under the able management of its president. Mr. Stump is moreover entitled to representation in this volume because of his active endorsement of measures for the public good and from the fact that he is one of the native sons of Muskingum county. He was born in Licking township, June 30, 1834, and was the third in a family of four children born unto John R. and Rachel (Gorsuch) Stump. His father, a native of Hardy county, Virginia, was born January 12, 1798, and was a son of Leonard and Phoebe (Davis) Stump, who were likewise natives of the Old Dominion and were of German lineage. The great-grandfather was John Stump, who married Miss Brake. He died in early manhood, and his widow afterward became the wife of John Rager. They removed to Muskingum county in 1806 when this district was almost an unbroken wilderness, and here they spent their declining years, assisting in the frontier development of the locality as the evidence of an advanced civilization replaced the conditions of pioneer life. Leonard Stump first came to Ohio in 1802, and in October, 1804, he made his way to Muskingum county. That was before the era of railroads, and he accomplished the journey in a wagon drawn by four horses. He located in Licking township, about eleven miles from Zanesville, where he purchased one thousand acres of land from George Jackson, living thereon until his death which occurred in 1846, while his wife passed away about 1832. They were the parents of eight children who reached mature years: John R., James D., Mary, Jackson, Ruth, William, Elizabeth and Phoebe. Leonard Stump was an own cousin of Andrew Jackson, and when boys they played together, being reared in the same neighborhood. John R. Stump was a second cousin of Stonewall Jackson. The family has long been known for the work it has accomplished in pioneer localities. About 1740 or 1750, G. W. Brake, the brother of Miss Brake's great-grandmother, was stolen by the Indians in Hardy county, Virginia. He was then only four years old. The red men brought him with them to Kilbuck Creek, in Muskingum county, and he was perhaps the first white person who ever saw or set foot upon the territory now embraced within the borders of this county. He was reared by the Indians but after becoming a young man he made his escape and returned to his old home in Virginia.

John R. Stump, father of Joshua G. Stump, was born in Virginia, January 12, 1798, and was

but six years of age when brought by his parents to Muskingum county, having at that time already been a resident of the state for two years. He was educated in the primitive schools of the times and was reared upon his father's farm. Much of the native forest was still uncut, streams and rivers were unbridged, and the work of improvement seemed scarcely begun. He assisted in the work of development as the years went by, devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Rachel Gorsuch, their marriage being celebrated in 1826. She was a daughter of Norman Gorsuch, a native of England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stump were born four children: Margaret, who died in 1863; John, who died in 1861; Joshua; and Leonard N., who is living in Denver, Colorado, and married Annie Lynn. He was county commissioner of Muskingum county, Ohio, from 1875 until 1878, and also served for a part of another term.

Joshua G. Stump was a public-school student during the period of his boyhood and youth, and when not busy with his text-books he assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting upon the home farm. He was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Van Voorhis, a native of Licking township, born in 1843, and a daughter of Daniel and Jane (Roberts) Van Voorhis, who were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stump were born five children, of whom four are yet living; Nellie M., born in Licking township in 1869; Daniel J., born in Madison township in 1873; Mary, born in Madison township in 1876; and Jay, born in Dresden in 1877. All of these children have been provided with excellent educational privileges. The eldest son, Charles, who was born in Madison township in 1870, died January 12, 1892.

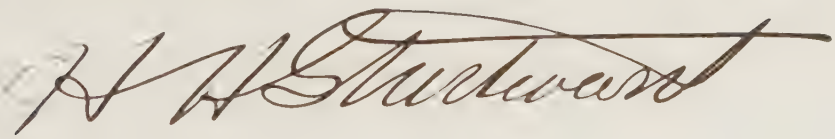
At the time of his marriage Mr. Stump took his bride to the old home farm and there remained until 1870, when he removed to Madison township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1898, being one of the leading and representative agriculturists of the county. His home farm comprises five hundred and eighty-one acres in a single tract, and is one of the most productive and valuable tracts of land in this portion of the state. The place is now managed and operated by his son Jay, but for years Mr. Stump gave it his personal supervision and attention, adding to it all modern equipments and placing his fields under a very high state of cultivation. In addition to this property he has landed interests in other counties in Ohio and upon the home farm is a handsome residence. He occupied it until 1898 when he removed to Dresden, and upon the establishment of the First National Bank in that year he was chosen president and has since acted in that capacity, while for two years his son Jay was assistant cashier. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and there is about two hundred thousand dollars on deposit. From the beginning the institution has enjoyed a prosperous existence and has become one of the strong and thoroughly reliable financial concerns of the county. The officers at the present time are: Joshua G. Stump, president; J. G. Prettyman, vice president, and C. S. Lettick, cashier.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Stump is a Mason. Throughout the years of his manhood he has been one of the active business men of the county and probably no single individual has done more for the development of the community than Mr. Stump, whose work, however, has been performed in a quiet, unostentatious way. In manner he is courteous and pleasant, winning friends by his genial disposition and honorable character, which commands the respect of all. He is public spirited in an eminent degree, and has always given his support to whatever is calculated to promote the general welfare. In all relations, however, whether as banker, agriculturist, or private citizen he has ever been faithful and true and no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil ever darkens his honored pathway.

HENRY HAMILTON STURTEVANT.

Prominent among business men of Zanesville is numbered Henry Hamilton Sturtevant, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has been closely identified with the commercial history of this city, his name figuring prominently in mercantile affairs. He is to-day at the head of one of the leading mercantile enterprises of Zanesville and is recognized for his keen discrimination and sound judgment, while his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern of which he is the head a high degree of success. The safe conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. The success of the store is largely due to him and through it he has promoted the material welfare of the city.

Mr. Sturtevant is a native of Vermont, his birth having occurred in Craftsbury, April 19, 1851. The Sturtevants trace their ancestry back to Holland. His father, Hiram Sturtevant, was also born in the Green Mountain state and was a farmer by occupation. He held membership for many years with the Congregational church and in early life gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, while later he became a republican and a stanch supporter of Abraham



Lincoln. He served as selectman in his town and ranked high in public regard in his community as a man of unquestioned probity, who was always true to his honest convictions and reliable in his dealings with his fellowmen. He died in November, 1895, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who, in her maidenhood was Sarah Eliza Cory, was born in Vermont, and is of Scotch lineage. Her father was Henry Cory, a farmer. She is now living in Montreal, Canada, at the age of eighty-two years, and she has long been a devoted member of the Congregational church. In the family were four children: Edward, a manufacturer of Franklin, New Hampshire; Mary Elizabeth, of Montreal, who is the widow of David Thompson, who was superintendent of the Montreal Navigation Company; Ezra Thompson, of Chicago, and Henry H.

In the public schools of his native place, Henry Hamilton Sturtevant continued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he secured a position as clerk in a general store in the White mountains. A year later he went to Woodstock, Vermont, where for four years he was employed as a clerk, and this ended for a time his experience as a retail salesman. He went upon the road, however, as a traveling salesman, representing a wholesale dry goods house of Boston for four years, his territory being Ohio, Indiana and the district as far west as Kansas City. He left the road in the latter part of 1876 in order to engage in the dry goods business on his own account at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years, when he sold his interests there and came to Zanesville. Here in connection with John Martin he opened a dry goods store at the corner of Fourth and Main streets in the City Hall building under the firm name of Sturtevant & Martin. They remained there for four years, when, their business having outgrown their quarters, they removed to their present location, but at that time had only the east fifty feet of the ground floor and even then it was supposed by some that they would never be able to fill their store with goods. However, success attended them and they are constantly forced to enlarge their stock in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. In 1889 Mr. Sturtevant purchased his partner's interest and at intervals became possessed of long leases of the large building now occupied by the company. Tearing down the old buildings the present modern glass front structure was erected with a frontage of ninety-five feet. In 1904 thirty feet more frontage on the ground floor was added and fifty feet more on the upper floor, thus giving a floor space of seventy-three thousand square feet. The building is three stories in height with basement. From 1889 until 1903 the business was conducted by Mr. Sturtevant, but in the spring of that year he organized a company, which was incorporated and capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, he being its president, while W. C. Atkinson is secretary and treasurer. The stockholders are all employes of the concern and the object of incorporating was for the purpose of giving the employes an interest in the business and a share in the profits. Those at all familiar with the commercial history of Zanesville know of the steady growth and substantial development of this enterprise. At the time the store was opened it was the smallest in Zanesville, but wonderful success has attended it and it is now the largest in the state between Cincinnati and Cleveland. There are many departments, covering a wide range of goods and the stock is carefully selected to meet the demands of the varied tastes of the public.

Mr. Sturtevant was married in 1901, to Mrs. Blanch Martin, of Cleveland. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, while his political support is given to the republican party. He has never been an aspirant for office, however, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs which have claimed all of his time and energies and which in return have brought him splendid financial reward. It seems trite to say to those who are familiar with his history that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank with the leading merchants of central Ohio, yet in a history that will descend to future generations it should be put on record that his business career is one that any man might be proud to possess. Throughout his connection with mercantile interests in Zanesville he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

WILLIAM B. DEACON.

William B. Deacon, financially interested in business enterprises of Zanesville and occupying a high position in public regard, was born in Buffalo, New York, July 4, 1853. His father, Thomas Deacon, was a native of England and in 1845 crossed the Atlantic to the United States, locating near Buffalo, New York, where he engaged in gardening and also handled meat. He came to Muskingum county in the spring of 1865 and located on Dresden road, between Zanesville and Dresden. There he carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He was inde-

pendent in his political views and in his religious faith was a Methodist, his life being in harmony with his professions as a member of the church. He died May 17, 1894, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, Mrs. Anna Maria Deacon, was also born in England and her death occurred in Buffalo in 1860. She, too, was a church member. In the family were six children, of whom two are living: William B.; and Anna Maria, who is the wife of William Weaver of California.

William B. Deacon is indebted to the public school system of Zanesville for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, but when still quite young he left school and entered his father's meat market, where he was employed until twenty-three years of age, when he turned his attention to the meat business on his own account. He continued in that line with excellent success until the fall of 1903, when he sold out. In the meantime he had made judicious investment of his earnings in real estate and is now the owner of considerable valuable property in Zanesville. He is likewise interested in the glass works of the city.

On the 30th of December, 1874, Mr. Deacon was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Vandegrift, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Vandegrift, the former a millwright, who followed his trade in Zanesville. Mrs. Deacon was born in this city in 1854 and by her marriage has become the mother of six children: W. E., Irene, Elizabeth, Ethel, Grace and George H. The parents hold membership in the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Deacon has membership relations with the Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Mystic Circle. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he was elected to represent the seventh ward in the city council in 1902. In April of that year he was chosen mayor of Zanesville and his administration found favor with the large majority of his fellow citizens for he was business-like, prompt and reliable in discharge of the duties which devolved upon him as chief executive of the city. By perseverance, determination and energy he has worked his way upward in the business world, reaching the goal of prosperity and his broad mind, genuine worth and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action.

HOWARD EVERTON BUKER.

In a profession where much depends upon individual merit and ability, Howard E. Buker has made steady advancement and is to-day accounted one of the capable and successful lawyers of the Muskingum county bar. He was born in Monroe township, this county, September 17, 1870. His father, Elijah F. Buker, is also a native of the same township and has now reached the age of fifty-five years. The grandfather, Alpha Buker, came to Muskingum county in 1818 and established his home in Monroe township, at which time there was only one house between the location he chose and Zanesville. There he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, continuing to carry on general farming at that place until his death, when his farm passed into possession of his son and subsequently became the property of Howard E. Buker, who owned it until after his removal to Zanesville. It is now the property of William Walker. The old log house in which Mr. Buker and his father were born is still standing, one of the landmarks of early pioneer times, giving indication through contrast of the progress of civilization in this part of the state. It was upon that farm that Elijah F. Buker was reared and for a long period made his home. During the Civil war he ran away from home three times and enlisted, but each time his mother brought him back, objecting to his joining the army because of his extreme youth. He had two brothers, however, William R. and Caleb H. Buker, who served in the Union army. His home is now in Salem township, where he has a well improved farm property. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. He married Hannah J. Gaumer, who was born in Salem township, Muskingum county, and is now fifty-three years of age. Her parents were Jonathan and Mahala Gaumer, the former a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Buker is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Herbert M. Buker, a brother of our subject, is a job printer at Zanesville.

Howard E. Buker, the elder son in the family, pursued his education in the district and high schools of Monroe township, Muskingum county, and when sixteen years of age he received a teacher's certificate. He followed teaching for three years, during the last year being employed in Monroe township high school. During the intervals of his teaching he attended the Adrian College, at Adrian, Michigan, for one term, and he afterward entered Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio, where he spent two years as a student. He began preparation for the practice of law in the office and under the direction of Frank H. Southard, with whom he continued his reading for several months, when he became a student in the Cincinnati Law School, in October, 1891, and was graduated in June, 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was then admitted to the bar and in the fall of the same year he entered the office of his former tutor, Frank H. Southard, and began the practice of his profession. There he remained until

HOWARD E. BUKER.

1894, when he opened an office for himself and has since successfully engaged in the prosecution of his chosen calling. He was a candidate for judge of the common pleas court in 1898 and was second in the race for nomination, but withdrew before the convention convened and Judge Frazier was nominated. In his practice he has displayed the qualities which mark the notable lawyer, his clear and cogent reasoning and his logical deductions being strong elements in his success. He, moreover, possesses laudable ambition and strong determination and in argument he never fails to impress court or jury and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired.

Mr. Buker was married December 27, 1891, to Miss Viola Castor, a daughter of Philander S. and Sarah (Worthing) Castor, both of whom are still living, their home being at Otsego, Ohio. At an early day the Worthing and Castor families came to Ohio and settled in Guernsey county, and during the early '70s Philander S. Castor and wife took up their abode in Monroe township, Muskingum county. Mr. and Mrs. Buker have two children: Herbert Daniel, born June 1, 1895, and Helen Marie, born May 12, 1902. Mr. Buker is a member of the Market Street Baptist church and for several years has been active in both church and Sunday-school work, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for six years. He is now vice president of the State Sunday School Association and also a member of the executive committee.

WILLIAM D. LASH.

William D. Lash, prominent in the circles of public education in Ohio, was born in Athens county, this state, in 1846. His father, Jacob Lash, also a native of Athens county, is still living there at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The paternal grandfather, William Lash, was of German lineage and removed from Belmont county to Athens county at an early period in its development. His son Jacob was reared and educated there and throughout his entire life has remained a resident of that locality. For many years he carried on agricultural pursuits and eventually put aside further business cares. He resided about five miles south of Athens at the time of the birth of his son William, and later removed to within a mile and a half of that village. There were practically no school facilities in that locality and there being no district school he and two of his neighbors established one. They organized a board and got the use of an old house which had formerly been used as a sheepfold, put in benches, floors and otherwise equipped the building for school purposes. The three men who carried on this work became school directors. They wanted money to buy ground for a district school but no one would give or sell the necessary amount of land, so at length they to go into court to condemn a piece of land for the purpose and the stone for the house and the timber were obtained from farmers of that locality. Mr. Lash boarded the workmen while they were engaged in the construction of the building. When it was completed he went to the president of the Ohio University, which was situated about one mile and a half from his home, in order to obtain a teacher, and for many years thereafter the teachers for the school were furnished by that institution. He certainly deserves much credit for what he did in behalf of public education in his district. He has long held membership in the Baptist church. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Morrison, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and in her early girlhood days removed to Athens county, where she died September 20, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight years. In their family were four children, Hugh M. Lash, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lash, became a noted physician and occupied a chair in the Indiana Medical College. He was also a member of the board of health at Indianapolis and died there September 20, 1903. The third son, Eli Reynolds Lash, became a pharmacist, and is now conducting a drug store in Athens, Ohio. A sister, Lydia M., married Professor D. J. Evans, who at one time was a teacher in the little school house built by her father, and who is now professor of languages in the Ohio University, occupying the chair of Latin. With her the father now resides. He is a democrat in politics and has voted for sixteen presidential candidates, his first vote being cast for James K. Polk.

Professor Lash attended school for one year in the old log building which his father assisted in fixing up and on the completion of the new schoolhouse was a student there until he entered the Ohio University, at Athens. During his junior and senior years he taught in the home school during the winter months in order to earn the money to pay his expenses at college and thus relieve his father of that burden as the latter was then in ill health and had to depend on hired help to operate the farm. Professor Lash was graduated from Ohio University in 1871 with the degree of A. B., while the master of arts degree was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1874. In the fall succeeding his graduation he became a teacher in the high school at Jackson, Ohio, and at the close of the first term was made superintendent. At the end of the year he resigned and in the fall of 1872 became an assistant principal of the Zanesville high school. He was made principal at the end of the third year and occupied that position for three years, when in 1878

he was appointed superintendent for all of the city schools and has now filled that position for twenty-seven years. The schools of Zanesville are practically a monument to his life work. He is continuously studying methods for the benefit of the school and has instituted many movements which have resulted beneficially. Under his guidance the schools have made steady progress, the standard of education being raised year after year and to-day Zanesville has every reason to be proud of her system of public instruction. In early life Professor Lash displayed the elementary strength of his character which has been developed as the years have gone by. He worked his own way through college and completed a six years' course in five years. As a student he was persistent and painstaking, thorough and proficient and the same characteristics have been manifest throughout his own experience as an educator. He is now a member of the National Educational Association and of the State Educational Association and presided at one of the state meetings. He also belongs to the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association, of which he has been president and is a member of the County Teachers' Association.

In October, 1873, William D. Lash was united in marriage to Miss Jenet W. Griffin, a daughter of Carvil and Edith (Walker) Griffin. She was born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and there were four children of this marriage: Earl Evans, now deceased; William Ralph; Holmes Griffin, and Edith V.

Professor Lash is a democrat in his political views, but while always keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, has never been an aspirant for office. He has long held membership in the First Presbyterian church of Zanesville, in which he is a ruling elder. His mental powers have been continually quickened and strengthened by reading and investigation. His sympathies have been broad and he has learned from life its duties and responsibilities and as the years have passed his efficiency in his life work has continually increased. He has devoted his talents to a profession calling for a broad, cultured mind and strong intellectual force and for many years he has now occupied a leading position among Ohio's public educators.

C. H. HANKS.

C. H. Hanks, owning and operating a large mill at Adamsville, the capacity being fifty barrels per day, was born in Salem township, December 2, 1856, his parents being J. D. and Mary C. (Adams) Hanks, also natives of this county. His parental grandfather, Cephas Hanks, was born in Virginia and in 1827 came to Muskingum county, settling in Highland township, where he followed the occupation of farming. His wife was also a native of the Old Dominion and they were married in that state. Of their family three sons and four daughters are yet living. J. D. Hanks was reared to the occupation of farming and has always carried on agricultural pursuits. He wedded Miss Mary Adams, a daughter of George and Christine (Werts) Adams, who were born, reared and married in Virginia and came from that state to Ohio about 1815. Of their family the survivors are: Mrs. Hanks; a brother, who is living in Muskingum county; and another brother in Iowa. Following his marriage J. D. Hanks continued farming and was thus engaged until forty-five years of age, when he turned his attention to the milling business, which he continued until 1885. He now owns eighty-five acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Adamsville on the south and a farm of fifty acres more distant. He also has one and a half acres around his home and at present writing he is living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and both are held in high esteem.

C. H. Hanks was a student in the Salem school and afterward in the schools of Adamsville and when his education was completed he joined his father in his milling enterprise. J. D. Hanks had purchased his mill from Charles Beck in 1873 and in 1884 he sold out to his son, C. H. Hanks, who continued its operation until 1887. In that year he became a merchant and for three years carried on his store, at the same time retaining the ownership of the mill until 1889. He then went to Zanesville where he was employed as a salesman in the dry goods store of Thomas Colton for a year. These changes were made on account of poor health. On the expiration of that period he returned to Adamsville and has since been engaged in milling, having here a well developed plant with an average output of fifty barrels per day. All of the local trade is accorded him and he conducts a big business with the farmers of the surrounding country, the mill being operated throughout the year.

On the 17th of September, 1879, Mr. Hanks was married to Miss Carrie I. Ross, who was born September 8, 1861, in Adamsville, and is a daughter of L. R. and Mary A. (Smoot) Ross. Her father was a native of Muskingum county but his parents came to the west from Rhode Island. He carried on farming near Adamsville and for many years was accounted one of the leading agriculturists of his community. He died in 1900 and his wife passed away in 1888, the county thus losing two of its native citizens who though many years had been identified with the interests that have contributed to its upbuilding. Mrs.

Hanks now has two brothers and one sister deceased: Newton Ross, who was born in 1850 and died in 1875; Holmes, who was born in 1849 and died in October, 1903; and Eva, who died in infancy. Holmes Ross left a widow, two daughters and two sons.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hanks has been born a son—Ralph, whose birth occurred December 2, 1880. He married Verna G. Allen and is now engaged in a commission business with his uncle, Wilber Hanks, in Zanesville.

C. H. Hanks is independent in his political views, supporting men and measures rather than party nor has he had any aspiration for public office. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees at Adamsville. He is a charter member of both and has never been out of office since they were organized. His wife is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. They are widely and favorably known in the community where they reside and the circle of their friends is constantly growing. Mr. Hanks stands as one of the leading representatives of agricultural life here and in the capable control of his business affairs is meeting with gratifying success.

IRWIN G. JENNINGS.

Irwin G. Jennings, who is filling the position of probate judge in Muskingum county, was born in Zanesville, in 1875, a son of Dr. E. A. and Margaret C. (Chapman) Jennings. The father was born in Noble county, Ohio, and died in 1887, at the age of thirty-six years. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, whose birth occurred in Zanesville, in 1853, is now living in this city. She is a daughter of Charles L. Chapman, a cabinet-maker, and by her marriage she became the mother of two sons but the brother, Charles C., is now deceased.

Judge Jennings was a student in the public and high schools of Zanesville, being graduated with the class of 1893. In the fall of the same year he entered upon a classical course in Oberlin College and after a year spent in that institution he continued his studies in Marietta College, where he completed a classical course. Having determined to enter upon the practice of law as a life work, he then began reading in the office and under the direction of Frank H. Southard, an attorney of Zanesville, and subsequently matriculated in the State University at Columbus, in 1898, being graduated the following year with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of 1899 he was admitted to the bar at Columbus and entered at once upon the practice of his profession in Zanesville, continuing an active member of the legal fraternity here until elected to the office of probate judge.

On the 23d of November, 1904, Judge Jennings was married to Miss Charlotte C. Lynn, a daughter of John T. and Cornelia (Rector) Lynn, and a native of Zanesville, born in 1880. Mr. Jennings is identified with the Masonic fraternity and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He was elected to the office of probate judge in 1902 and is a member of the Muskingum County Bar Association. He is yet a young man but has already attained a creditable position as a representative of the Muskingum county bar and his friends predict for him still greater honors and success.

WILLIAM COBB.

William Cobb, manager of the Kapner Brothers & Duga knitting mill in Frazeysburg, has been well trained for his present important position by years of experience in the line of manufacturing knit goods, for when a young lad he entered upon his business career in a similar factory and throughout the greater part of his business career he has directed his labors into channels of a like nature. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1857, his parents being Isaac and Phoeba (Hunter) Cobb, both representatives of old families of that state. The father was a carpenter by trade.

William Cobb was educated in the public schools of Beverly, New Jersey, and as a boy was employed in the knitting mills. He began by "piecing on a mule" and through his perseverance and capability he won promotion from time to time. Going to Philadelphia he was employed by the Pilling & Madley Stocking Company and at the age of nineteen was made foreman in the mill, which position he acceptably filled until 1883. In that year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he acted as superintendent of the mill owned by S. H. Hallsted & Company until 1890, when he went to Indiana to install a mill at Kokomo. When that task was completed he went to Piqua, Ohio, where he was foreman in the underwear mills until 1893, when he returned to the east and was connected with the underwear mills at Perry, New York, until 1897. In that year he accepted a position as foreman in the hosiery mill at Frederick, Maryland, where he continued for six years. On the 15th of February, 1903, he came to Frazeysburg to act as superintendent and manager of the hosiery mill just established by Kapner Brothers & Duga. The mill is thirty-four by seventy feet, two stories in height and furnishes employment to thirty-eight operatives, turning out one hundred and fifty dozen pairs of hose per

day. Mr. Cobb has thorough understanding of the business in principle and detail, because of his practical experience in various departments, and is well qualified to assume the management of this enterprise, which under his capable direction is proving a profitable concern.

Mr. Cobb was married in Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss Louisa Weigend, of Philadelphia, and eight children have been born to them: Robert, Martha, Lilly, and Otto and Mary, twins, all born in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati; Ollie, born in Piqua, Ohio; Laura, a native of Philadelphia; and Ida, born in Perry, New York.

Mr. Cobb is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagles. Politically he is a republican and is now serving as president of the school board in Frazeysburg, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart friend, who exercises his official prerogatives for the betterment of the schools. His life record shows as his dominant qualities perseverance and the mastery of every task which has fallen to his lot. It is these which won him ready recognition in manufacturing circles and gained him promotion until the position which he now occupies is a responsible one, bringing good financial remuneration.

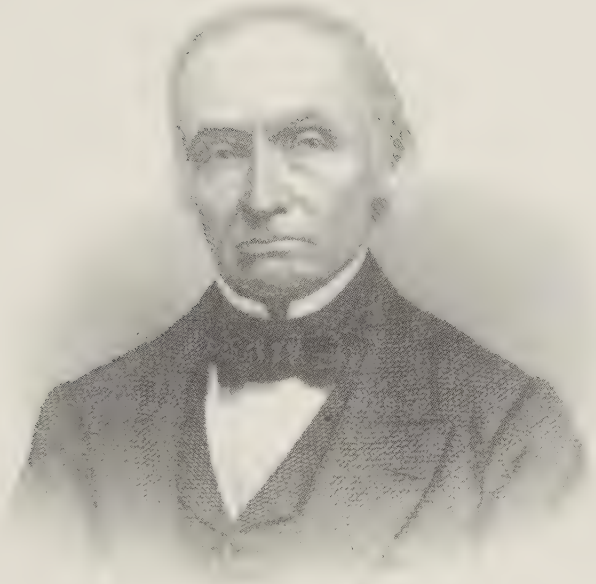
JAMES BUCKINGHAM.

One of the best known and most prominent citizens of Zanesville is James Buckingham, who was born in this city on the 22d of October, 1831, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, being the third son of Alvah and Anna (Hale) Buckingham. His father was born in Ballston Spa, New York, March 20, 1791, and was a son of Ebenezer and Esther (Bradley) Buckingham, both natives of Greenfield, Connecticut, the former born November 1, 1748, and the latter on the 28th of February, 1754.

In 1794, when only three years of age, Alvah Buckingham accompanied his parents on their removal to Cooperstown, New York. Two years later his elder brother, Ebenezer, left home to explore the country west of the Alleghany mountains and Ohio river, and in the spring of 1799 was followed by his brother Stephen. In the fall of the latter year they returned home with such glowing accounts of the new land that their parents decided to move hither, taking with them their numerous children, except three married daughters. They first located at the mouth of Killbuck creek, some miles above the present town of Coshocton, theirs being almost the first settlement in that region, and their nearest white neighbors were at Zanesville, some thirty miles south on the Muskingum river. There were many Indians, however, in the locality at that time, with whom the oldest sons often traded for furs, robes, etc., while the younger members of the family played with the Indian children, their principal sports being "throwing the tomahawk," "shooting the bow and arrow," and "tossing up wood chips for the old Indians to fire at." They were very expert at these and other athletic sports. Alvah Buckingham early learned the Indian language and after half a century had passed was still able to count in their tongue to the great amusement of his grandchildren.

In the fall of 1803, finding their first location unhealthy the family removed to Carthage township in the southeastern part of Athens county, Ohio, on the Hockhocking river. Here Alvah Buckingham had the inestimable privilege of attending school, although the schoolhouse was four miles distant from his home and he had to walk thereto daily. When out of school he assisted in the labors of the farm or indulged in hunting, the latter being his favorite pastime as there was plenty of game at that early day. The woods were infested with bear, deer, panther, raccoon, opossum and wild turkey, and near the farm was quite a celebrated deer lick, where on moonlight nights he was accustomed to station his watch and many a victim rewarded his unerring rifle. It was on one of the lonely watches that his quickness of thought and rapidity of action saved his life and brought down a huge panther poised just above him ready for a spring. At the age of seventeen he met with a severe accident. While hunting in the woods one day his horse became frightened, reared and fell back on his rider. Stunned by the fall, Mr. Buckingham yet recovered to find that his right leg was broken both above and below the knee and over three miles from home where no aid could possibly reach him. Mustering all his strength and courage he managed to crawl on his two hands and one knee. On reaching the river, he found that it was low enough for him to cross by holding his mouth just above the water and in this way he reached home just before his sinking strength gave way. The limb was splintered as well as it could possibly be done in a country home with no skilled physician at hand, but a long weary year's confinement was the result and ever afterward a slight, though not perceptible, lameness.

In 1804 the older brother, Ebenezer Buckingham, removed to Putnam, now the ninth ward of Zanesville, where he established business, and Alvah became his assistant in 1810, leaving the parents still at the Hocking farm. Three years later another brother, Stephen, died and Alvah was called upon to take charge of his business, which he did for two years. In April, 1816, he formed a partnership with his brother Ebenezer and Solomon Sturgis, who afterward became his brother, as they married sisters. They engaged



A. Buckingham

James Buckingham

in merchandising under the firm name of E. Buckingham & Company and built up an excellent trade for that early day.

Ebenezer Buckingham, the brother of Alvah, married Eunice Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and on his return to the west brought with him his sister-in-law, Miss Anna Hale, the whole party crossing the Alleghany mountains on horseback as there were no roads for carriages or wagons at that time. In 1818 Miss Hale returned to her eastern home but did not remain long, however. In her accustomed place as leader of the choir in the old church at Glastonbury, one Sunday in October, 1819, she glanced below and recognized the well known figure of her western friend, Alvah Buckingham. Later there followed an interview, a proposal and a hurried marriage on the following Sabbath evening, October 3, 1819. The young couple then started on horseback for their home in the west.

Mrs. Alvah Buckingham was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, March 9, 1795, and was the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, her parents being Benjamin and Martha (Welles) Hale, who were married December 23, 1783. Her father was born October 30, 1759, and died December 24, 1831, while her mother was born August 12, 1759, and died April 20, 1837. The former traced his ancestry back to Samuel Hale, who came from England and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1634. His wife bore the name of Mary and among their children was Thomas Hale, who married Naomi Kilbourne, who was a daughter of John and Naomi Kilbourne and a granddaughter of Thomas and Frances Kilbourne. Timothy Hale, a son of Thomas and Naomi (Kilbourne) Hale, married Sarah Frary, and their son, Captain Timothy Hale was the father of Benjamin Hale and the grandfather of Mrs. Buckingham. He married Hannah Hale, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Talcott) Hale, and a grandfather of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Welles) Hale. Lieutenant Samuel Hale was also a son of Samuel Hale, the progenitor of the family in America. His wife was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles and granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hunt) Welles, Thomas Welles having come from England to Salem, Massachusetts, June 24, 1629. Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles was a daughter of John Hollister, Sr., one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his wife who bore the maiden name of Joanna Treat and was a daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat. Mrs. Hannah (Talcott) Hale, previously mentioned, was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, and a granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott. Samuel Talcott was a son of John and Dorothy (Smith) Talcott, and a grandson of John and Annie (Skinner) Talcott, the former a son of John Talcott, of Colchester, Connecticut, and the latter a daughter of William Skinner. Dorothy (Smith) Talcott was a daughter of Benjamin Smith. On the paternal side Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott was a granddaughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke, their son Elizur Holyoke being her father. He married Mary Pynchon, a daughter of Hon. William Pynchon, who was a son of John and ——— (Orchard) Pynchon, and a grandson of John and Jane (Empson) Pynchon. Sarah (Hollister) Talcott was a daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, and a granddaughter of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, mentioned above as being among the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister was a daughter of William Goodrich, Jr., and his wife Sarah Marvin, a daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin. In the maternal line Mrs. Alvah Buckingham traced her ancestry back to Thomas Welles previously mentioned as coming from England to Salem, Massachusetts, June 24, 1629. He married Elizabeth Hunt and their son Samuel Welles married Elizabeth Hollister, a daughter of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, among the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Captain Samuel Welles, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, married Ruth Rice and their son Thomas Welles was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Buckingham. He married Martha Pitkins, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkins. William Pitkins was a son of Hon. William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkins, and a grandson of Roger Pitkins, of Norwich, England, and of Osias Goodwin, while his wife, Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkins, was a daughter of Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley and a granddaughter of Timothy Stanley and John Cowles. William Welles, the grandfather of Mrs. Buckingham married Ann Shelton, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hollister) Shelton. Her grandfather, Daniel Shelton, married Elizabeth Welles, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles. Samuel Welles was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hunt) Welles, previously mentioned, and his wife was a daughter of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, also mentioned before. Mary (Hollister) Shelton, the maternal great-grandmother of Mrs. Buckingham, was a daughter of Jo. and Ann Hollister, and a granddaughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister. John Hollister was also a son of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his wife, Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, was a daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich and a granddaughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin.

On the return of Alvah Buckingham and his bride to Putnam, Ohio, he purchased a very

modest little house of one room on the banks of the Muskingum river and there they began housekeeping in 1820, but the following year he built a two-story brick house, to which he added a commodious addition in 1834. Here all of their children were born and it is still the homestead of the family being now occupied by their youngest son, James Buckingham, whose name introduces this sketch. The latter's grandfather, Ebenezer Buckingham, Sr., died in October, 1824, on the old farm near Carthage, Athens county, Ohio, and his widow subsequently lived with her son, Ebenezer, Jr., in Putnam until she, too, passed away on the 25th of June, 1827.

In August, 1832, the firm of E. Buckingham & Company was dissolved by the sudden and painful death of Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., but the business was continued under the new name of A. Buckingham & Company. The following year another brother, Milton, was induced to leave the farm at Carthage and join the firm, taking a half of Alvah's share, while at the same time the latter's partner, Solomon Sturges, sold a half of his interest to his brother Hezekiah, who removed from Fairfield, Connecticut. On the removal of Milton Buckingham to Springfield, Ohio, in 1843, Benjamin, the eldest son of Alvah, became a member of the firm and in 1845 the old name was then changed to Buckingham & Sturges, the new company being composed of Benjamin H. Buckingham and William Sturges, the oldest sons of the two former partners.

In 1850 Alvah Buckingham furnished the money with which his friend R. P. Burlingame opened up a lumberyard in Chicago and the following year the two built the first grain elevator in that city, it being a frame structure with a capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels and a great wonder at that time. It was called the Fulton elevator. In 1851 Mr. Buckingham established branch houses in New York and Toledo, Ohio, for his sons Benjamin and Philo, buying the Pendleton elevator, which was the first one built in Toledo. They soon erected another but in carrying on their extensive business Philo Buckingham lost his health and died quite suddenly April 6, 1853, at the old homestead in Putnam. In 1854 Alvah Buckingham sold a third interest in the Fulton elevator at Chicago to his old partner, Solomon Sturges, and shortly afterward concluded a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company to do all of their grain warehouse business for ten years. In 1856 he built and opened the two large warehouses in Chicago called A and B, each having a capacity of seven hundred thousand bushels of grain. After that he spent most of his time in that city, whither he removed his family three years later. In April, 1865, however, he took up his residence in New York city, where he purchased a home, living there until his death.

In the spring of 1866, having occasion to locate some western lands, Alvah Buckingham, accompanied by his son James, traveled through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, much of the journey being acomplished in a spring wagon over rough roads, but he did not seem fatigued although at that time seventy-five years of age. In the spring of 1867 he made a second pilgrimage to the west, this time passing through Iowa and Nebraska and traveling over the line of the Pacific Railroad as far as it had been finished. It was his ambition to be a passenger on the first train that went through to the Pacific coast, but in this he was disappointed. The summer of 1867 was spent with his wife and two daughters, Mrs. S. S. Cox and Mrs. Hardenbergh, at Saratoga, ending in a most pleasurable trip to the White mountains, but soon after their return to New York his wife was taken ill with pneumonia and died on the 23d of September, 1867, her remains being taken back to the old home at Putnam, Ohio, for interment. Two weeks later Mr. Buckingham was stricken down, dying at Putnam, October 4, 1867, and he was laid to rest by the side of his wife in Woodlawn cemetery. He was a man of unusual strength of character, was a conscientious Christian and of unfailing courtesy. He was upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen and possessed extraordinary business ability and keen sagacity which enabled him to overcome all the difficulties found in the path to prosperity. In his home he was a most affectionate husband and indulgent father, and in this region, where he so long made his home, he was universally respected and honored. He found a true helpmate in his wife, who aided and encouraged him by her kindly sympathy and love, and by her industry and economy relieved him of all anxiety.

In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: Benjamin H., born July 26, 1820, was married November 11, 1845, to Martha E. Potwin, and died November 6, 1864. Philo, born March 24, 1825, died April 6, 1853. Elizabeth, born January 24, 1827, died December 12, 1827. Julia Ann, born March 9, 1829, was married October 11, 1849, to Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio; James, born October 22, 1831, is the next of the family; and Elizabeth, born September 13, 1836, was married September 26, 1864, to John A. Hardenbergh, of New York.

James Buckingham was educated at Marietta, Ohio, and at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, but on acount of ill health was forced to leave college before completing the regular course in February, 1852. A part of the winter of 1852-3 was spent in his father's elevator at Chicago, and the following April lo-

cated on his farm at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, where he made his home until his return to Zanesville in September, 1863, when he again took up his abode in the house where he was born. In June, 1854, he invented the cogs placed on the outside of the driving wheels used on mowing and reaping machines, but never patented it.

Mr. Buckingham was married at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 5, 1831, to Miss Jane P. Wills, who was born in that city on the 8th of October, 1832, and is the third child in the family of Dr. David and Eliza (Peebles) Wills. Five children blessed this union: Elise Wills, born January 16, 1856, was married October 11, 1883, to F. G. Darlington; Mary Humphreys, born December 6, 1859, was married January 27, 1887, to A. E. Greene; Philo Hale, born December 27, 1861, died August 19, 1869; Ellen Wood, born October 19, 1863, was married October 2, 1889, to William Young and died November 12, 1890; and Julia, born July 16, 1867, was married January 28, 1891, to S. M. Pinkerton.

During the Civil war Mr. Buckingham was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the spring and summer of 1864, and was stationed in Virginia and Maryland. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has been prominently identified with many enterprises which have had for their object the upbuilding of the city or the community in which he lives. From January, 1865, until January, 1873, he was a director of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, serving as its treasurer four years and as its president in 1872. He was also one of the trustees of the Central Lunatic Asylum, to finish, furnish and open it. He was president of the Zanesville & Ohio River Railroad from its beginning to its completion, and as a reliable, energetic business man he has met with success in all his undertakings. He has devoted considerable attention to real estate dealings, being interested in ranches and other farm property and will lands in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. He is still active in business affairs and is a man whom to know is to honor. During his long residence in Zanesville he has gained a wide acquaintance and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

REV. A. L. LEININGER.

The noblest work in which man can engage is the salvation of souls and in ministering to the spiritual wants of humanity. Happy is that man who has a love for the divine calling and who unselfishly devotes his life for the good of others. History records many instances in which men have willingly given up the honors of this world that they might go out into the highways and byways and care for the lost ones, and in so doing seeking only the honor that comes from God. Even while they seek not the honors of this world, the world honors them for their fidelity to truth, and their names are held in everlasting remembrance. It is with pleasure that we attest in this volume to the good works and unselfish spirit of one whom the citizens of Zanesville and Muskingum county delight to honor.

Father Leininger is a native of Ohio, born August 17, 1862, in Navarre, Stark county. He is the son of Conrad and Tecla Leininger, natives of Germany. In the parochial and public schools of his native town he pursued his early studies, after which he entered St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pennsylvania, pursuing the classical and philosophical course. He then entered St. Mary's, Baltimore, Maryland, for his theological training, and was ordained to the holy priesthood December 22, 1888, by Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.

Soon after his ordination Father Leininger became pastor of Millersburg and missions in Holmes county, Ohio, where he remained five years, during which time his work was so acceptable to his congregation and his superiors that he was given a larger charge. While at Millersburg he remodeled and rebuilt the stone church, which is still an object of pride to the good people of Glenmont. He also graded the grounds which was a three years' task, while a debt of nine thousand dollars was paid, and repairs and improvements were made on the mission churches. Before leaving he liquidated every dollar of indebtedness on the church at Millersburg and on the various missions.

In July, 1893, Father Leininger was transferred to St. John's, Logan, Ohio, but remained there some five months only, there being a wider and better field awaiting him. In December, 1893, he was requested by the Rt. Rev. Bishop to take charge of St. Nicholas' church in Zanesville, which charge was reluctantly accepted, December 6, 1893. The people of Logan had begun to realize the treasure they had in him, and were loth to let him go. But duty demanded him to go to the more promising field where his talents could be more profitably used for God and humanity. On leaving for his new field of labor, the Hocking Sentinel, of Logan, gave him the following complimentary notice:

"Rev. Leininger of St. John's Catholic church of this place has been transferred to Zanesville and established as pastor of St. Nicholas, one of the largest congregations in the diocese. The appointment to this charge is a deserved and an honorable promotion. During his short stay in Logan, Father Leininger has made excellent needed improvements and repairs to the church

property, and by his piety and zeal has inspired his congregation with devotion and true Christian spirit. He has endeared himself to his congregation and all the people who know him, and in leaving Logan, he and his household, mother and sister, occasion deep regret from the parting, they take with them the earnest prayers and hearty good wishes of the people of Hocking for a happy and pleasant home in their new location in the good old city of saints on the Muskingum."

For more than twelve years Father Leininger has now been a resident of Zanesville, and there is probably no man living in the city more widely known, or more universally loved. The work that he has done has been heroic, and the sacrifices made for the upbuilding of the cause in the city will never be known or realized in this world. Two mighty monuments—St. Nicholas church and the Good Samaritan hospital—bear evidence of his unselfish labors. His own people especially know of his busy life, always ready for duty, and taking delight in doing his work for duty's sake, as well as a labor of love. Outside of his church he is greatly esteemed, and he had not long been a resident of Zanesville before the general public was made acquainted with his scholarly attainments, his deep piety and unselfish spirit. At a reunion of the Nineteenth Veteran Volunteers, held in October, 1894, he was one of the principal speakers, the Zanesville Courier giving the following account of his address:

"Rev. Father Leininger, the scholarly young priest in charge of St. Nicholas' Catholic church, appeared before the general public for the first time in this city and he captivated every listener. It is not often that clergymen of this denomination are heard at soldier camp fires, not because they are not patriotic and liberty loving; they are busy men and as a rule the duties of their holy office require their undivided attention. Father Leininger is thoroughly American from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He believes in the flag and its supremacy, and he believes in an unswerving obedience to the law and the right. He is opposed to race prejudice and the abridgement of the political rights of citizens in Ohio—or any other state. He took an advanced ground on the 'enjoyment of liberty,' and defined the duties and rights of the citizen under the law in language forcible and brilliant. The reverend gentleman is a thinker and student. He evidenced a knowledge of American history and traditions quite beyond what one expects to find outside the professional politician. In a word, Father Leininger's address was one of the most polished, dignified, forceful and patriotic a Zanesville audience has listened to since the days of the war. He is an easy, graceful speaker, and terribly in earnest in the statement of what he believes to be the truth."

The address made such a marked impression on the members of the local post in Zanesville, that Father Leininger was asked to become an associate member of the post, and his application being acted on, he was duly made a member, and during the ceremony of the presentation of the associate membership badge the audience sang with spirit "Rally round the flag."

It is not the one who sits with folded hands, content to let the world wag along as it will, but the man who does something, the man who has a purpose in life, that is esteemed and honored of all. Father Leininger has shown that he has a purpose in life, that his heart and soul is in his divine calling, and it is no wonder that those who know him best esteem him the more.

JACOB FREDERICK GREUL.

The late Jacob Frederick Greul, the founder of the Greul Tanning Company, was born in Germany, November 13, 1815, and came to America in his youth. He settled first in Baltimore, Maryland, and thence made his way to Ohio, traveling by canal and taking up his abode in Lancaster, this state. In early life he learned the tanner's trade, working for one dollar per week and his board. He served a regular apprenticeship, thoroughly mastering the business, and after he had completed his trade in Lancaster he went to Circleville, Ohio, where he worked as a journeyman. He was also engaged in business in a similar way in Stoutsville, Ohio, where he became manager of a tannery.

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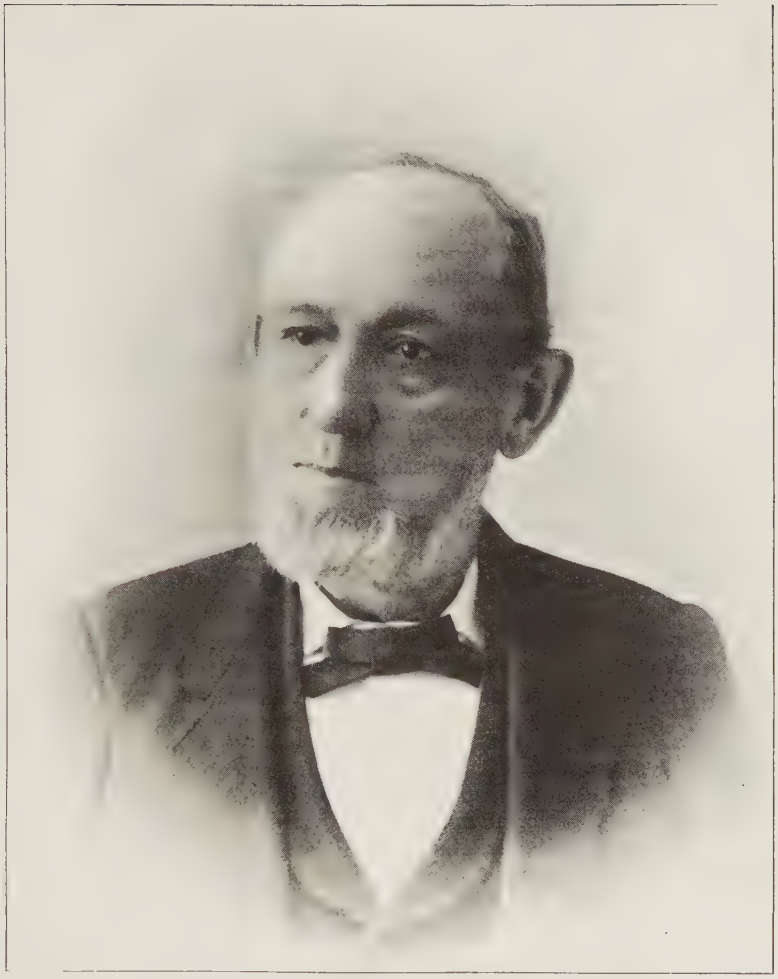

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In the public schools Howard F. Elliott began his education and at length put aside his textbooks to accept a clerkship in a grocery store. Later he learned the trade of upholstering and for fourteen years was engaged in that business, forming a partnership with Henry C. Mylius, which continued for six years. He was appointed deputy sheriff by James B. Alexander and filled that position for four years, when in 1902 he was elected to the office of sheriff and at the close of his term was re-elected in 1904, so that he is now serving for the second term. He is a member of the State Association of Sheriffs and of the Ohio Police Association and in the discharge of his duties is ever prompt and fearless, neither fear nor favor swerving him in his course.

James Buckingham

in merchandising under the firm name of E. Buckingham & Company and built up an excellent trade for that early day.

Ebenezer Buckingham, the brother of Alvah, married Eunice Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and on his return to the west brought with him his sister-in-law, Miss Anna Hale, the whole party crossing the Alleghany mountains on horseback as there were no roads for carriages or wagons at that time. In 1818 Miss Hale returned to her eastern home but did not remain long, however. In her accustomed place as leader of the choir in the old church at Glastonbury, one Sunday in October, 1819, she glanced below and recognized the well known figure of her western friend, Alvah Buckingham. Later there followed an interview, a proposal and a hurried marriage on the following Sabbath evening, October 3, 1819. The young couple then started on horseback for their home in the west.

Mrs. Alvah Buckingham was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, March 9, 1795, and was the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, her parents being Benjamin and Martha (Welles) Hale, who were married December 23, 1783. Her father was born October 30, 1759, and died December 24, 1831, while her mother was born August 12, 1759, and died April 20, 1837. The former traced his ancestry back to Samuel Hale, who came from England and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1634. His wife bore the name of Mary and among their children was Thomas Hale, who married Naomi Kilbourne, who was a daughter of John and Naomi Kilbourne and a granddaughter of Thomas and Frances Kilbourne. Timothy Hale, a son of Thomas and Naomi (Kilbourne) Hale, married Sarah Frary, and their son, Captain Timothy Hale was the father of Benjamin Hale and the grandfather of Mrs. Buckingham. He married Hannah Hale, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Talcott) Hale, and a grandfather of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary (Welles) Hale. Lieutenant Samuel Hale was also a son of Samuel Hale, the progenitor of the family in America. His wife was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles and granddaughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hunt) Welles, Thomas Welles having come from England to Salem, Massachusetts, June 24, 1629. Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles was a daughter of John Hollister, Sr., one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his wife who bore the maiden name of Joanna Treat and was a daughter of Richard and Joanna Treat. Mrs. Hannah (Talcott) Hale, previously mentioned, was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, and a granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott. Samuel Talcott was a son of John and Dorothy (Smith) Talcott, and a grandson of John and Annie (Skinner) Talcott, the former a son of John Talcott, of Colchester, Connecticut, and the latter a daughter of William Skinner. Dorothy (Smith) Talcott was a daughter of Benjamin Smith. On the paternal side Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott was a granddaughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke, their son Elizur Holyoke being her father. He married Mary Pynchon, a daughter of Hon. William Pynchon, who was a son of John and ——— (Orchard) Pynchon, and a grandson of John and Jane (Empson) Pynchon. Sarah (Hollister) Talcott was a daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, and a granddaughter of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, mentioned above as being among the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister was a daughter of William Goodrich, Jr., and his wife Sarah Marvin, a daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin. In the maternal line Mrs. Alvah Buckingham traced her ancestry back to Thomas Welles previously mentioned as coming from England to Salem, Massachusetts, June 24, 1629. He married Elizabeth Hunt and their son Samuel Welles married Elizabeth Hollister, a daughter of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, among the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Captain Samuel Welles, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles, married Ruth Rice and their son Thomas Welles was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Buckingham. He married Martha Pitkins, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkins. William Pitkins was a son of Hon. William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkins, and a grandson of Roger Pitkins, of Norwich, England, and of Osias Goodwin, while his wife, Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkins, was a daughter of Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley and a granddaughter of Timothy Stanley and John Cowles. William Welles, the grandfather of Mrs. Buckingham married Ann Shelton, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Hollister) Shelton. Her grandfather, Daniel Shelton, married Elizabeth Welles, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hollister) Welles. Samuel Welles was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hunt) Welles, previously mentioned, and his wife was a daughter of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, also mentioned before. Mary (Hollister) Shelton, the maternal great-grandmother of Mrs. Buckingham, was a daughter of Jo. and Ann Hollister, and a granddaughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister. John Hollister was also a son of John and Joanna (Treat) Hollister, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his wife, Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, was a daughter of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich and a granddaughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Marvin.

On the return of Alvah Buckingham and his bride to Putnam, Ohio, he purchased a very

modest little house of one room on the banks of the Muskingum river and there they began housekeeping in 1820, but the following year he built a two-story brick house, to which he added a commodious addition in 1834. Here all of their children were born and it is still the homestead of the family being now occupied by their youngest son, James Buckingham, whose name introduces this sketch. The latter's grandfather, Ebenezer Buckingham, Sr., died in October, 1824, on the old farm near Carthage, Athens county, Ohio, and his widow subsequently lived with her son, Ebenezer, Jr., in Putnam until she, too, passed away on the 25th of June, 1827.

In August, 1832, the firm of E. Buckingham & Company was dissolved by the sudden and painful death of Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., but the business was continued under the new name of A. Buckingham & Company. The following year another brother, Milton, was induced to leave the farm at Carthage and join the firm, taking a half of Alvah's share, while at the same time the latter's partner, Solomon Sturges, sold a half of his interest to his brother Hezekiah, who removed from Fairfield, Connecticut. On the removal of Milton Buckingham to Springfield, Ohio, in 1843, Benjamin, the eldest son of Alvah, became a member of the firm and in 1845 the old name was then changed to Buckingham & Sturges, the new company being composed of Benjamin H. Buckingham and William Sturges, the oldest sons of the two former partners.

In 1850 Alvah Buckingham furnished the money with which his friend R. P. Burlingame opened up a lumberyard in Chicago and the following year the two built the first grain elevator in that city, it being a frame structure with a capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels and a great wonder at that time. It was called the Fulton elevator. In 1851 Mr. Buckingham established branch houses in New York and Toledo, Ohio, for his sons Benjamin and Philo, buying the Pendleton elevator, which was the first one built in Toledo. They soon erected another but in carrying on their extensive business Philo Buckingham lost his health and died quite suddenly April 6, 1853, at the old homestead in Putnam. In 1854 Alvah Buckingham sold a third interest in the Fulton elevator at Chicago to his old partner, Solomon Sturges, and shortly afterward concluded a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company to do all of their grain warehouse business for ten years. In 1856 he built and opened the two large warehouses in Chicago called A and B, each having a capacity of seven hundred thousand bushels of grain. After that he spent most of his time in that city, whither he removed his family three years later. In April, 1865, however, he took up his residence in New York city, where he purchased a home, living there until his death.

In the spring of 1866, having occasion to locate some western lands, Alvah Buckingham, accompanied by his son James, traveled through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, much of the journey being acomplished in a spring wagon over rough roads, but he did not seem fatigued although at that time seventy-five years of age. In the spring of 1867 he made a second pilgrimage to the west, this time passing through Iowa and Nebraska and traveling over the line of the Pacific Railroad as far as it had been finished. It was his ambition to be a passenger on the first train that went through to the Pacific coast, but in this he was disappointed. The summer of 1867 was spent with his wife and two daughters, Mrs. S. S. Cox and Mrs. Hardenbergh, at Saratoga, ending in a most pleasurable trip to the White mountains, but soon after their return to New York his wife was taken ill with pneumonia and died on the 23d of September, 1867, her remains being taken back to the old home at Putnam, Ohio, for interment. Two weeks later Mr. Buckingham was stricken down, dying at Putnam, October 4, 1867, and he was laid to rest by the side of his wife in Woodlawn cemetery. He was a man of unusual strength of character, was a conscientious Christian and of unfailing courtesy. He was upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen and possessed extraordinary business ability and keen sagacity which enabled him to overcome all the difficulties found in the path to prosperity. In his home he was a most affectionate husband and indulgent father, and in this region, where he so long made his home, he was universally respected and honored. He found a true helpmate in his wife, who aided and encouraged him by her kindly sympathy and love, and by her industry and economy relieved him of all anxiety.

In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: Benjamin H., born July 26, 1820, was married November 11, 1845, to Martha E. Potwin, and died November 6, 1864. Philo, born March 24, 1825, died April 6, 1853. Elizabeth, born January 24, 1827, died December 12, 1827. Julia Ann, born March 9, 1829, was married October 11, 1849, to Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio; James, born October 22, 1831, is the next of the family; and Elizabeth, born September 13, 1836, was married September 26, 1864, to John A. Hardenbergh, of New York.

James Buckingham was educated at Marietta, Ohio, and at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, but on acount of ill health was forced to leave college before completing the regular course in February, 1852. A part of the winter of 1852-3 was spent in his father's elevator at Chicago, and the following April lo-

cated on his farm at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, where he made his home until his return to Zanesville in September, 1863, when he again took up his abode in the house where he was born. In June, 1854, he invented the cogs placed on the outside of the driving wheels used on mowing and reaping machines, but never patented it.

Mr. Buckingham was married at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 5, 1831, to Miss Jane P. Wills, who was born in that city on the 8th of October, 1832, and is the third child in the family of Dr. David and Eliza (Peebles) Wills. Five children blessed this union: Elise Wills, born January 16, 1856, was married October 11, 1883, to F. G. Darlington; Mary Humphreys, born December 6, 1859, was married January 27, 1887, to A. E. Greene; Philo Hale, born December 27, 1861, died August 19, 1869; Ellen Wood, born October 19, 1863, was married October 2, 1889, to William Young and died November 12, 1890; and Julia, born July 16, 1867, was married January 28, 1891, to S. M. Pinkerton.

During the Civil war Mr. Buckingham was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the spring and summer of 1864, and was stationed in Virginia and Maryland. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has been prominently identified with many enterprises which have had for their object the upbuilding of the city or the community in which he lives. From January, 1865, until January, 1873, he was a director of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, serving as its treasurer four years and as its president in 1872. He was also one of the trustees of the Central Lunatic Asylum, to finish, furnish and open it. He was president of the Zanesville & Ohio River Railroad from its beginning to its completion, and as a reliable, energetic business man he has met with success in all his undertakings. He has devoted considerable attention to real estate dealings, being interested in ranches and other farm property and will lands in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. He is still active in business affairs and is a man whom to know is to honor. During his long residence in Zanesville he has gained a wide acquaintance and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

REV. V. L. LEININGER.

The noblest work in which man can engage is the salvation of souls and in ministering to the spiritual wants of humanity. Happy is that man who has a love for the divine calling and who unselfishly devotes his life for the good of others. History records many instances in which men have willingly given up the honors of this world that they might go out into the highways and byways and care for the lost ones, and in so doing seeking only the honor that comes from God. Even while they seek not the honors of this world, the world honors them for their fidelity to truth, and their names are held in everlasting remembrance. It is with pleasure that we attest in this volume to the good works and unselfish spirit of one whom the citizens of Zanesville and Muskingum county delight to honor.

Father Leininger is a native of Ohio, born August 17, 1862, in Navarre, Stark county. He is the son of Conrad and Tecla Leininger, natives of Germany. In the parochial and public schools of his native town he pursued his early studies, after which he entered St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Pennsylvania, pursuing the classical and philosophical course. He then entered St. Mary's, Baltimore, Maryland, for his theological training, and was ordained to the holy priesthood December 22, 1888, by Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore.

Soon after his ordination Father Leininger became pastor of Millersburg and missions in Holmes county, Ohio, where he remained five years, during which time his work was so acceptable to his congregation and his superiors that he was given a larger charge. While at Millersburg he remodeled and rebuilt the stone church, which is still an object of pride to the good people of Glenmont. He also graded the grounds which was a three years' task, while a debt of nine thousand dollars was paid, and repairs and improvements were made on the mission churches. Before leaving he liquidated every dollar of indebtedness on the church at Millersburg and on the various missions.

In July, 1893, Father Leininger was transferred to St. John's, Logan, Ohio, but remained there some five months only, there being a wider and better field awaiting him. In December, 1893, he was requested by the Rt. Rev. Bishop to take charge of St. Nicholas' church in Zanesville, which charge was reluctantly accepted, December 6, 1893. The people of Logan had begun to realize the treasure they had in him, and were loth to let him go. But duty demanded him to go to the more promising field where his talents could be more profitably used for God and humanity. On leaving for his new field of labor, the Hocking Sentinel, of Logan, gave him the following complimentary notice:

"Rev. Leininger of St. John's Catholic church of this place has been transferred to Zanesville and established as pastor of St. Nicholas, one of the largest congregations in the diocese. The appointment to this charge is a deserved and an honorable promotion. During his short stay in Logan, Father Leininger has made excellent needed improvements and repairs to the church

property, and by his piety and zeal has inspired his congregation with devotion and true Christian spirit. He has endeared himself to his congregation and all the people who know him, and in leaving Logan, he and his household, mother and sister, occasion deep regret from the parting, they take with them the earnest prayers and hearty good wishes of the people of Hocking for a happy and pleasant home in their new location in the good old city of saints on the Muskingum."

For more than twelve years Father Leininger has now been a resident of Zanesville, and there is probably no man living in the city more widely known, or more universally loved. The work that he has done has been heroic, and the sacrifices made for the upbuilding of the cause in the city will never be known or realized in this world. Two mighty monuments—St. Nicholas church and the Good Samaritan hospital—bear evidence of his unselfish labors. His own people especially know of his busy life, always ready for duty, and taking delight in doing his work for duty's sake, as well as a labor of love. Outside of his church he is greatly esteemed, and he had not long been a resident of Zanesville before the general public was made acquainted with his scholarly attainments, his deep piety and unselfish spirit. At a reunion of the Nineteenth Veteran Volunteers, held in October, 1894, he was one of the principal speakers, the Zanesville Courier giving the following account of his address:

"Rev. Father Leininger, the scholarly young priest in charge of St. Nicholas' Catholic church, appeared before the general public for the first time in this city and he captivated every listener. It is not often that clergymen of this denomination are heard at soldier camp fires, not because they are not patriotic and liberty loving; they are busy men and as a rule the duties of their holy office require their undivided attention. Father Leininger is thoroughly American from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He believes in the flag and its supremacy, and he believes in an unswerving obedience to the law and the right. He is opposed to race prejudice and the abridgement of the political rights of citizens in Ohio—or any other state. He took an advanced ground on the 'enjoyment of liberty,' and defined the duties and rights of the citizen under the law in language forcible and brilliant. The reverend gentleman is a thinker and student. He evidenced a knowledge of American history and traditions quite beyond what one expects to find outside the professional politician. In a word, Father Leininger's address was one of the most polished, dignified, forceful and patriotic a Zanesville audience has listened to since the days of the war. He is an easy, graceful speaker, and terribly in earnest in the statement of what he believes to be the truth."

The address made such a marked impression on the members of the local post in Zanesville, that Father Leininger was asked to become an associate member of the post, and his application being acted on, he was duly made a member, and during the ceremony of the presentation of the associate membership badge the audience sang with spirit "Rally round the flag."

It is not the one who sits with folded hands, content to let the world wag along as it will, but the man who does something, the man who has a purpose in life, that is esteemed and honored of all. Father Leininger has shown that he has a purpose in life, that his heart and soul is in his divine calling, and it is no wonder that those who know him best esteem him the more.

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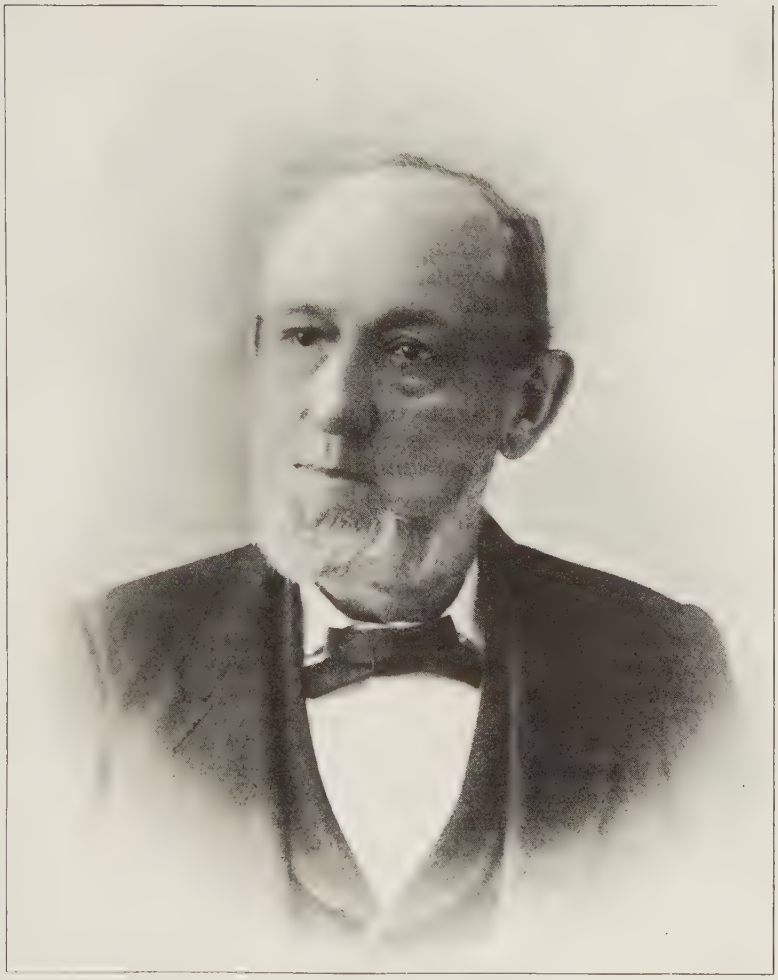

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On the 30th of June, 1897, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Amelia Miller, who was born in Zanesville, in 1870, and is a daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Miller. She is a member of the German Lutheran church, while Mr. Elliott belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Red Men, Concordia Grove of Druids and Zanesville Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. In whatever relation of life we find him, in official service, in political circles or in business or social relations, he is always the same honorable gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

MOSES M. GRANGER.

Moses M. Granger, former judge of the common pleas court of the eighth judicial district of Ohio and for many years a leading practitioner at the Muskingum county bar, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 22, 1831. His father, James Granger, was a representative of one of the old colonial families of northern Connecticut, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Matilda Vance Moorhead, was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and a representative of Maryland and Virginian ancestry. The son at the usual age became a public-school student and following his mastery of the elementary branches of learning he continued his education in Kenyon College, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1850. He studied law under Judge Charles C. Convers and was admitted to the Ohio bar at Columbus on the 3d of January, 1853. His professional career has been marked by steady advancement, and the favorable judgment which the world passed upon him at the outset of his career has been in no degree set aside or modified, but on the contrary has been strengthened as the years have passed. Almost from the beginning a liberal and distinctively representative clientage has been accorded him and his name figures on the reports of the great majority of the leading cases tried in the courts of his district. He was city solicitor of Zanesville in 1865-6 and was prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county in 1866. The same year he was elected judge of the common pleas court of the eighth judicial district of Ohio and served on the bench until 1871. Further official service came to him when he was called to the position of reporter of the Ohio supreme court in 1872-3. He was also chief judge of the second Ohio supreme court commission from 1883 until 1885.

In political circles, too, Judge Granger won advancement and honors. He rendered active service to the government at the time of the Civil war, proving his loyalty upon the battle-fields of the south. He was a captain in the Eighteenth United States Infantry in 1861-2, was promoted to major and lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served from 1862 until 1864, and was brevetted colonel of the United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864. His army service was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi with General George H. Thomas' division in 1861-2. After joining the volunteer army he served in Maryland and Virginia and was with the Eighth, Third and Sixth Army corps in Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg and was in Sheridan's command in the battles of the Shenandoah valley.

Judge Granger was married to Miss Mary Hoyt Reese, a granddaughter of Judge Charles Robert Sherman. Their eldest son, Alfred Hoyt Granger, is an architect of Chicago, while the second son, Sherman Moorhead Granger, is his father's partner in the practice of law. The only daughter, Ethel, is now the wife of William Darlington Schultz, of Zanesville. Aside from the prominence to which he has attained in legal and military circles, Judge Granger has become known as a writer. He is the author of a volume entitled Washington versus Jefferson: The Case Tried by Battle in 1861-5 (Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1898). He also prepared the article called the Battle of Cedar Creek, Volume 3, Ohio Commandery War Papers. Since April, 1865, he has been the managing administrator of the educational trust created by the will of John McIntire, the founder of Zanesville. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing Judge Granger to be a man of scholarly attainments and broad mentality, as these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He is, moreover, a man of public spirit and of deep human sympathy. Honored and respected in every class of society he has for many years been a leader in thought and action in the public life of Ohio and his name is inscribed high on the roll of its prominent citizens.

WILLIAM P. SNIDER.

One of the most energetic and successful young business men of South Zanesville is William P. Snider, bookkeeper for the William Snider Lumber Company. He was born in Somerset, Ohio, October 1, 1879, and is a son of T. J. and Martha (Burgoon) Snider. The father was born in 1840 and for several years was en-

Thos M. Cranor

gaged in the lumber business in Somerset, but finally removed to Zanesville in 1901 and assisted in organizing the William Snider Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1903 with William Snider as president; James Flautt, vice president; William Welker, secretary; and T. J. Snider, treasurer. Our subject also acts as general manager and it is mainly due to his untiring efforts that the company has won the success that it now enjoys. In the yards at South Zanesville they employ five people and are doing a large retail business, dealing in all kinds of building material. They deal extensively in hard wood, buying the standing timber which they cut, and they are now filling an order for one hundred thousand feet for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Besides their property in South Zanesville they have six sawmills in this state; two in Guernsey county; one in Muskingum county, and two in Perry county.

William P. Snider was reared and educated in this state and has one brother, John E., who was born in 1881. In 1900 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Z. Litzinger, of Somerset, a daughter of W. W. Litzinger, but she died on the 2d of April, 1904. Mr. Snider now resides on Maysville avenue, Zanesville. He is a member of St. Thomas Catholic church and in politics is independent, taking no active part in public affairs as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his business interests. As an honorable, upright business men of progressive methods he has met with well deserved success in his undertakings and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens who recognize his worth and ability.

LESLIE KEYES.

Leslie Keyes, well known as a representative of agricultural interests in Madison township, his home being on section 11, has resided in this township through almost a half century. He was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, June 22, 1842. His father, Thomas Keyes, was born in the north of Ireland, about 1786, and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mabel Johnston, who was born in the same locality in which his birth occurred and they became the parents of six children: William; Samuel; John, who died in 1871; James, who died in infancy; Charles, who was a soldier of Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry during the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; and Leslie, of this review. The father's death occurred on the Emerald isle in 1850, and in June, 1850, the mother and her children crossed the Atlantic to the new world. They made their way into the interior of the country, settling on a farm in Madison township, Muskingum county, and the boys began working in the neighborhood as farm hands. Mrs. Keyes afterward gave her hand in marriage to William Humphreys, of Coshocton, Ohio, but her death occurred soon afterward on the 20th of June, 1857.

Leslie Keyes spent the first nine years of his life in the land of his nativity and then accompanied his mother on the emigration to the new world. Here at this tender age he started out to make his own way and he secured employment on a farm where he did such services as his age and strength permitted. Later he performed the full work of a farm hand and continued the tilling of the soil for others until his marriage, when, ambitious to have a home of his own, he made arrangements for the purchase of property. That he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that he is to-day one of the extensive landowners of the county, his realty holdings aggregating four hundred and ninety-six acres. He is also one of the leading and prominent stock-raisers, having two hundred Merino sheep and fifty head of fine high-grade and thoroughbred Durham cattle. His herd is a valuable one, indicating his love of fine stock and his excellent judgment in regard to the value of farm animals.

In 1866 Mr. Keyes was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Armstrong, a native of Madison township, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Armstrong, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her father died in August, 1870, and nine years later the mother passed away. Thomas Armstrong and his brothers, Robert and Christopher, came from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, to Muskingum county in 1831 and he was married in 1832. The brothers took up three hundred and forty acres from the government and clearing the same, Thomas Armstrong built a log house and lived on his farm until his death. The brothers belonged to the Episcopal church and founded St. Mathews church, near Keyes house. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have become the parents of six children: Bessie J., Mina S., Charles A., Leslie A., M. Agnes and one deceased. The eldest daughter is now the wife of Addison Eckelberry and they reside in Coshocton, Ohio, and Charles A. married Gwendelon Arnold, while the younger members of the family are still at home.

Mr. Keyes, his wife and children are communicants of the Episcopal church, are interested in its work and contribute generously to its support. In politics he is a republican and has served as trustee and treasurer of Madison township. The record of few men is more creditable or honorable than that of Leslie Keyes. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of nine

years he has labored persistently and with laudable ambition to make for himself and family a good home. His life record has been a succession of victories for he has come off conqueror in the strife with adverse conditions, unfavorable environments and the competition which one always meets in the business world. He is now one of the most prosperous residents of Madison township and is also classed with her best citizens.

EDWARD R. MEYER.

Edward R. Meyer, a member of the Muskingum county bar, who is now devoting his attention principally to corporation law, was born in Zanesville, in 1873. His father, Moses Meyer, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and is now living at Zanesville at the age of sixty-nine years. He came to the United States in 1852, locating first in New Orleans, and in 1856, he made his way to Zanesville, where he was engaged in merchant tailoring. He followed that business with success for forty years, or until 1896, when he retired to private life. He is a member of the Trinity Methodist church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge, and politically is a republican, taking an active interest in the work of his party. Figuring through almost a half century in business life and public affairs in Zanesville, he is to-day regarded as one of its honored and representative men. He married Miss Caroline Miller, who was born in Wayne township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1849, and died November 30, 1901. Her parents were Jacob and Catherine (Hock) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer had eight children, of whom they reared seven: Charles J., who is living in Zanesville; Edward R.; Harry C., of Zanesville, who is an architect and designed the Weller Theater building and the People's Bank building; Albert M., a traveling salesman, residing in Cleveland; Harriet E., a clerk in the office of the probate judge; Leota M. and Annabel R.

Edward R. Meyer began his education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1891. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School in 1892 and completed his course there by graduation in 1894. He was also a law student in the office of Frank A. Durban and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1894, in connection with Thomas A. Logan. There he remained until February, 1895, when he established his office in Zanesville, where he has since practiced with great success, giving his attention largely to corporation law. He is the general counsel for the Southeastern Ohio Railway, Light & Power Company and represents other important corporations and business firms. He carefully prepared for his chosen life work, possessing a keen analytical mind and strong powers of logic, and in his chosen profession has met with most desirable success. He is now serving as United States commissioner for the southern district of Ohio, and has a local connection with the B. & O. R. R. and the C. & M. V. R. R.

Edward R. Meyer was married, January 1, 1895, to Miss Anna L. Super, who was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1875, and is a daughter of Charles Super, who was a contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer hold membership in the First Presbyterian church. He belongs to Amity lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he is now serving as chaplain; also a member of Zanesville chapter, R. A. M., and Cyrene commandery, K. T. In politics he is a stalwart republican, taking an active and helpful part in its work, and he has been a member of the county executive committee a number of times and secretary of the board of deputy state supervisors of elections. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

ALFRED KELLY.

Alfred Kelly, living in Zanesville, was born in Falls township, Muskingum county, January 7, 1852, his parents being Nathan and Mary (Crabtree) Kelly. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Mary (Gadd) Kelly, who came to this county at an early period in its development, making the journey on horseback from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Muskingum township, for there were then no railroads. They located where Alfred Kelly was born and were early pioneer people of the locality, assisting largely in the development and improvement of that part of the state. They were also interested in the moral growth of the community and were devoted members of the Methodist church.

Nathan Kelly was born in Falls township in 1822, was educated in Muskingum township and throughout his life followed the occupation of farming. He prospered in his undertakings and at one time owned four hundred acres of valuable land in connection with good town property. He married Miss Mary Crabtree, whose parents were natives of Manchester, England, and became pioneer residents of Muskingum county. Mr. Kelly gave his political support to the democratic party and for three years served as a member of the county infirmary board, was also on the school board and filled the office of township

EDWARD R. MEYER.

trustee. He won the respect, confidence and good will of all who knew him and, honored and esteemed by all, he passed away in October, 1893, when seventy-one years of age. His widow still survives him and is living on Lee street, in Zanesville, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters and the sons are yet living, namely: Alfred; Charles, who occupies the home place; and Benjamin, who is an undertaker of Zanesville.

Alfred Kelly was a public-school student in his youth and afterward successfully engaged in teaching for eight years. Through the summer months he followed farm work on the old homestead and through the winter seasons was identified with the educational development of the county, teaching his first term of school when but seventeen years of age. He became a land owner when about twenty-eight years of age and with laudable ambition he worked to extend his realty possessions until he is to-day the owner of three hundred acres of rich and arable land in Muskingum county, together with town property in Zanesville. Taking charge of his home farm he placed it under a high state of cultivation and added to it all modern equipments and accessories. He erected good buildings and extended the work of improvement along many lines and he continued his active farm work until 1903, since which time he has lived retired. He had, however, taken up his abode in Zanesville in 1899 and has since made his home in this city.

Mr. Kelly was married in 1878 to Miss Mary L. Crossland, a sister of Dr. Crossland and a daughter of George and Alvira (Muchler) Crossland, the former a native of England, while the latter was born in Muskingum county but is of German descent. Mr. Crossland is now deceased but his widow yet survives and lives with her son, Dr. Crossland, on Seventh street in Zanesville. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have two children: Lillie F., born in August, 1881; and Iva E., born in May, 1891. The elder daughter is a graduate of the high school and business college of Zanesville and possesses considerable musical talent. The younger daughter is also a high-school graduate. Mr. Kelly belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political support is given to the democracy and he has been honored with several local offices, serving as justice of the peace of Falls township and also as assessor and township treasurer in Muskingum township. He has always lived in this county and the fact that many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from boyhood is an indicaton that his has been an honorable, upright career. He takes great pride in what has been accomplished in the county and as a citizen he has always been public-spirited and progressive, giving his aid wherever possible to further the general good.

JOHN C. DUERR.

John C. Duerr is connected with industrial interests of Zanesville as manufacturer of covered and open business wagons. He also does blacksmithing and iron work and as the years have passed has built up a good trade. He is a son of Christian C. Duerr, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who settled in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1853, and was first employed at brewing ale at the old Washington brewery. He was married in this city in 1855 and he died July 11, 1903, after a residence here of a half century.

John C. Duerr was born in Zanesville in 1857 in a building known as the Heilman Building at the corner of Main and Eighth streets. When he was only a year old his parents removed to the present homestead on the South river road in the old third ward, just below Salt Gum hollow. There two sisters were added to the family, the younger one, Anna, afterward becoming the wife of George Baker, a member of the firm of Baker Brothers, wholesale grocers of Zanesville. The elder sister was never married. The children of the household became pupils of the old third ward school building and after putting aside his textbooks John C. Duerr entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of a coachsmith and wagon dealer. This was in 1871 and his employer was William Allen, who conducted a shop on Marietta street. He completed his apprenticeship, however, with George Coon in the old State Building, located near the approach to the Sixth street bridge. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman with John Maier in a wagon shop in Marietta street and in 1880 he entered the employ of the Brown Manufacturing Company, with which he was thus connected for three years. He afterwards returned to the employ of Mr. Maier and subsequently was admitted to a partnership by him. A year later he purchased his partner's interest and then formed a partnership with H. Shuman, which relation was maintained for three years, when Mr. Duerr again became sole proprietor. In the beginning the business was largely that of carriage building but later he extended the scope of his work and began the building of wagons, including delivery wagons, all kinds of drays and ice wagons. His reputation in this line has extended not only throughout the city but also into many adjoining districts of the state where the product of his factory is sold. He now employs from eight to ten men and his shops are fitted out with steam power and much mod-

ern machinery such as is in use at the present time in the best equipped wagon works. His business has steadily grown and has for a number of years been the source of a good income for the owner. In addition to the manufacture of wagons he also does blacksmithing and iron work and makes a specialty of repairing and rubber tiring.

In 1885 Mr. Duerr was married to Miss Anna S. Miller, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her parents removed to Wayne township, Muskingum county, and purchased the well known Adwell farm near Duncan Falls. Her father had been engaged in the livery business in Philadelphia but is now living a retired life on the old homestead farm in this county, where also resides his wife and two sons. Mrs. Miller's father, Henry Krauskopf, was one of the old-time settlers living near Duncan Falls. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Duerr located on Wayne avenue, where he erected a house, and through all the intervening years they have remained on the same street.

CEPHAS S. LITTICK.

Cephas S. Littick, cashier of the First National Bank of Dresden, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 11, 1863, and comes of German lineage, tracing his ancestry back to George Littick, who was a native of the fatherland and became a pioneer settler of Ohio. George Littick followed the occupation of farming and died in Coshocton county, while his farm, which is situated in Franklin township, is still retained by his descendants. His son, Lott Littick, was also a native of Coshocton county and there followed agricultural pursuits. His son, Thomas Littick, father of Cephas S. Littick, was born in Coshocton county in 1832 and died in 1876. He also devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil and during his younger years he cleared many acres of land, working at that arduous task for twenty-five cents per day. In 1868 he removed to Muskingum county with his family, investing his capital in one hundred and sixty acres of land, lying seven miles east of Dresden. There he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876 and the farm which he owned and operated is now in possession of his son Cephas. Thomas Littick was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Spencer, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, and is also deceased. She was a daughter of Joseph C. Spencer, a native of Muskingum county, who was a son of William Spencer. Her father was a teacher for several years and afterwards a farmer, while her grandfather was a minister of the Baptist church, being one of the early preachers of that denomination in this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Littick were born four children: John B., who is with the C. C. Aler Wall Paper Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and is one of its stockholders; Cephas S., subject of this sketch; Rebecca J., the wife of J. Woodward, of North Jackson, Ohio; and William O., who is manager of the Times-Recorder, a newspaper of wide circulation of Zanesville, Ohio. Following the death of his first wife Thomas Littick was united in marriage to Louisa J. Doughty, a daughter of Allen Doughty. There are two children by that marriage: Jesse A. and Cora E., the wife of H. C. Smith.

Cephas S. Littick, left an orphan at thirteen years of age, was reared to manhood upon his father's farm, living with a stepmother. He attended the public schools and also spent one term at Mount Union College. He continued at the old home until twenty-eight years of age, having purchased the farm from the other heirs, and for twelve years was successfully engaged in teaching in Muskingum county, spending five years as a teacher in Adams township, his home school, after having taught his first year at the Fitz school in Madison, an adjoining township, and six years in Adamsville. He won for himself a creditable position in educational circles for he had the ability to impart clearly, readily and concisely to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1896 he was appointed deputy treasurer of Muskingum county, which office he filled for two years when he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Dresden. He has since acted in this capacity and is a popular bank official, his uniform courtesy and careful consideration for the patrons of the bank winning him many friends.

In 1884 Mr. Littick was united in marriage to Miss Etta J. Hanks, who was born in Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Isaac W. Hanks, who was born in this county and followed the occupation of farming. His father, Cephas Hanks, was also a farmer and was a relative of Abraham Lincoln's mother. Isaac Hanks married Martha Noble, who was born in Ireland and was the daughter of Henry Noble, who came to the United States during the early girlhood of his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Littick have two children: Carlos H., who is assistant cashier of the bank, and Gerald F., who attends the Dresden high school.

Politically Mr. Littick is a republican. He served as a member of the Dresden school board for four years and while engaged in teaching served on the executive committee of the Muskingum County Teachers Institute. He has always been interested in educational affairs and does everything in his power to promote the cause of the schools in Muskingum county. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of

Pythias lodge and he is a man of fine personal appearance and his strong traits, which have their root in his intellectual and moral force of character, make him a valued and representative citizen of Dresden.

CHARLES WATERS.

Charles Waters, now deceased, who, during an active lifetime followed farming and by his upright career won the confidence and good will of his fellowmen, was born near the Ohio river, February 19, 1836. His parents, John F. and Mary Ann (Moss) Waters, were both natives of Maryland and came to Muskingum county about 1840. Here Mr. Waters followed the occupation of farming. After remaining in Ohio for some time he removed with his wife to Iowa and his death occurred there. His widow, however, returned to Ohio and made her home with her son Charles until her demise.

Charles Waters accompanied his parents on their removal from the place of his birth to Muskingum county and was educated at Rush creek. In his youth he was instructed concerning the value of integrity, industry and perseverance and all through his life those qualities were manifest. In early manhood he began farming and in connection with general agricultural pursuits he also carried on dairying. He was practical and progressive in his methods and he possessed the determination that enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. His widow still owns the old home farm and keeps many cows, her son doing the active work in connection with the improvement of the place and the conduct of the dairy.

In 1856 Mr. Waters was married to Miss Sarah E. Bunting, who was born June 3, 1837, in this county, seven miles from Zanesville and has here lived throughout her entire life. Her parents were Oliver and Alice (Edwards) Bunting, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New York city. Her paternal grandfather, John Bunting, was a native of Scotland, and became a resident of Muskingum county about 1800. He resided on a farm near Sonora, where he spent his remaining days, and Oliver Bunting also became a prominent farmer of that locality. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Waters arrived in Muskingum county in 1805. Unto our subject and his wife were born eleven children: William, who died in 1884, leaving a wife and two children; Keturah, at home; John, who is living in East Liverpool; Mary Alice, the wife of James S. Caldwell, a resident of Colorado; Alonzo, who makes his home in Chicago; George, who is living in Zanesville; Gilbert, of East Liverpool; Mrs. Anna Gurling, who lives near her mother; Ludwell, who is operating the old home farm; Fancha, the wife of William McKnott, who resides near Columbus, Ohio; and Edward, who died in 1893.

Mr. Waters was quite prominent in local democratic circles, and did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was a school director and assessor for several years, and also served as collector for some time. No public trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree, and he was ever true to the duties that devolved upon him whether in public or private life. He held membership in the Presbyterian church and died in that faith in February, 1899. He is yet held in fond remembrance by many friends who knew him, as well as his immediate family, and his name should be inscribed on the pages of Muskingum county's history. His widow resides at No. 513 Luck road, in Zanesville, one daughter remaining with her, and her son operates the home farm. Mrs. Waters yet enjoys good health and has a very wide circle of friends here.

W. C. KINNER, M. D.

Dr. W. C. Kinner is accorded a position of prominence among the physicians of Adamsville and his standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he has been a contributor to various medical journals. He is yet a young man, but has already won success that many an older representative of the profession might well envy. He was born January 23, 1874, in Plainfield, Coshocton county, Ohio, his parents being William M., and Sarah (Cochran) Kinner. The father was born in Plainfield, while the mother's birth occurred in Lafayette, Coshocton county. The paternal grandfather, James Kinner, came to Ohio from New Jersey, and was of Dutch descent. He married a Miss Colter, of Coshocton county, and in the conduct of his business interests he won prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that he started out in life on his own account a poor man.

William M. Kinner served his country for three years in the Union army as a member of Company H, Eightieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, joining the boys in blue when but fifteen years of age. Otherwise his entire life has been devoted to agriculture and stock-raising interests, and he was a very successful farmer, carrying on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale. He was also a great lover of horses, keeping on hand about twenty and at one time he had a sale of horses which netted him two thousand dollars. He died in 1886 and is still survived by his wife, who yet makes her home in Coshocton county. They were the parents of nine children of whom eight are yet living.

Dr. Kinner pursued his education in the high school of Plainfield and afterward engaged in teaching for six years, but preferring to direct his efforts to other professional labors he began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. Morehead of Plainfield, and subsequently matriculated in the medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1900 with a class of one hundred and twenty-six. This was the first class to complete the four-years' course. Dr. Kinner practiced for two years with Dr. Morehead, of Plainfield, and then came to Adamsville where he has since remained. His investigation and research have led him to prepare a number of articles for medical journals and he is also faithfully performing the duties incumbent upon him through a large private practice. He removed to Adamsville at the time Dr. W. R. Hosick went to Newcomerstown, becoming his successor, and in November, 1904, he purchased the practice of Dr. R. B. Bainter.

On the 10th of June, 1903, Dr. Kinner married Miss Bertha M. Elsea, who was born December 23, 1879, a daughter of J. W. and Mary (Ratcliff) Elsea, who are represented elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Kinner have one child, William Elsea, born April 21, 1904. The young couple are prominent socially in Adamsville, and the hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and is a pastmaster of his lodge, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp. His professional duties make heavy demand upon his time and attention, his practice is steadily growing and the medical fraternity as well as the general public accords him a position of prominence in its ranks.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

To a student of human nature there is nothing of greater interest than to examine into the life of a self-made man and analyze the principles by which he has been governed, the methods he has pursued, to know what means he has employed for advancement and to study the plans which have given him prominence, enabling him to pass on the highway of life many who had a more advantageous start. In the history of Mr. Graham there is deep food for thought and if one so desires he may profit by the obvious lessons therein contained. While now living retired he was for many years a most prominent and active factor in commercial and financial circles, belonging to that class of representative men who promote general prosperity, while advancing their individual success.

Mr. Graham was born January 9, 1821, in Westchester county, New York, and acquired his education in Mount Pleasant Academy on the bank of the Hudson river. He is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Oakley) Graham, of Scotch-Irish extraction although both were born in this country. The father was engaged in the wholesale drug business in New York city and the son's early business training was in that line so that it was but natural that he should chose that vocation for a life pursuit. In 1845, having fitted himself to conduct a drug store, he came to Zanesville and opened a retail house, forming a partnership with David Maginnis under the firm style of Maginnis & Graham. In 1850 Mr. Maginnis sold his interest to Mr. Graham, who for many years was the sole owner and did an extensive wholesale and retail business. His patronage steadily increased year by year and the house bore an unassailable reputation in commercial circles. Mr. Graham took an active part in the development of commercial and industrial enterprises here for a period of a half century. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and has been a director since 1864. In 1878, upon the death of Peter Black, who was its president, Mr. Graham was elected his successor and continued at the head of the institution until January 1, 1904, a period of twenty-six years, at the end of which time he was succeeded by C. Stolzenbach, who is now president. Mr. Graham has at various times been associated with manufacturing and other business interests of the city, giving his financial support to these, while oftentimes his wise counsel and good judgment have proven the foundation upon which has been builded the success of various business concerns. He has indeed been a valuable citizen to Zanesville not only because of his activity in business circles but also through his liberality in the establishment of public improvements.

Mr. Graham was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah Van Hamm, a daughter of the Hon. John Van Hamm, a pioneer settler of central Ohio, who came to Zanesville in 1810 and who, in 1812, joined the American army during the second war with England, serving with the rank of surgeon. He was also at one time a member of the Ohio senate and national honors were accorded him in his appointment as United States minister to Chili under President Jackson. In 1888 Mr. Graham was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in November of that year. Two sons of the family are living, Willis H. and Clarence V. Graham, who still own and conduct the original drug store on Main street established by their father.

Mr. Graham has now passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey and has virtually retired from active business life. He yet supervises to some extent his investments, making his headquarters at the First National Bank, where he has

W. A. Graham

always been found for the past forty-one years. He has been a resident of Zanesville for sixty years and is, therefore, justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens. His is an honorable career of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair he has the vigor of a much younger man and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age need not suggest as a matter of course want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that come in contact with it, that gives out its rich stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Mr. Graham, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

ROBERT PRICE.

Robert Price, a retired contractor who has figured prominently in political circles and has been a recognized leader in local affairs, wielding a wide influence, was born in Zanesville, July 22, 1833. His father, Daniel Price, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born in 1804, and in June, 1832, he came to Zanesville. He married Miss Annie Woodward, a native of Pennsylvania, their wedding being celebrated in Baltimore. Daniel Price was a brick-layer, and stone-mason by trade. He assisted in building the first stone bridge at Ellicott's Mill in Baltimore, and after coming to Zanesville he began contracting in stone and brick work, carrying on the business until a few years prior to his death, which occurred June 6, 1887. His wife passed away June 16, 1861, when sixty years of age. He was one of the pioneer residents of this part of the state, assisting materially in its early development and progress. He erected the office building at the west end of the old court house in 1833. He was a very conscientious man, highly esteemed for his honesty, which was ever above question. Both he and his wife held membership in the Second street Methodist church, and he erected the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church in 1841. He also did a great deal of work for John Dillon, who was one of the pioneer residents of Zanesville, being employed at the iron works at Dillon's Falls. Many other of the important early structures of the county stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, Robert being the second son. Those now living are: Robert, William, David, and Sarah J., the widow of John W. Ross and the mother of Harry W. Ross.

Robert Price entered a private school in Zanesville at the usual age and after putting aside his text-books he learned the brick-layer's and mason's trades under the direction of his father. Although engaged in business for himself he aided the firm of T. B. Townsend & Company, and as their foreman he superintended the work on the courthouse and other public and private buildings. In 1861 he recruited a part of the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment but did not enter the army at that time. In 1864, however, he enlisted in response to the call for men to serve one hundred days and he became a lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment of the Ohio National Guards. With his command he went to Maryland to guard bridges and following the close of his military service he returned to Zanesville.

As a contractor Mr. Price carried on business here with a growing and gratifying success until 1902, when he retired to private life, having acquired a competence sufficient to supply him with all the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries that go to make life worth the living. The last work which he did was on his own residence. In 1888 he erected the buildings for the glass and coffin factories, and the following year built an addition to the Zanesville Courier plant. He has erected many brick buildings throughout the city and surrounding country.

Mr. Price has figured prominently not only in the city but also in the affairs of the state, and Zanesville has found him an earnest champion of every measure and movement for its progress and improvement. He was a member of the city council for ten years and was its president four years. Higher political honors were accorded him, however, for in 1879 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and in 1881 was again elected. His efficient and faithful service during his first term winning him reelection. He was a wise legislator, studying closely the questions of the day and giving his conscientious support to those measures which he believed were calculated to promote the general welfare of the commonwealth. He is a man of strong convictions, fearless in expressing his ideas upon all proper occasions, yet always ready to hear and weigh the views of those who differ from him. The predominant trait in his character is his absolute uprightness, and his course in the general assembly was one that reflected credit upon himself and his constituents. He served on the committees of municipal corporations, fish culture and game, turnpikes and roads, and during his second term was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations. He has been president of the law and order league in Zanesville and also of the Pioneer and Historical Society of this county, and the Woodlawn Cemetery Association.

He has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers, writing upon many topics of general interest, in all of which he has displayed an intimate knowledge of the subject that came from close study and careful consideration.

Mr. Price was married in 1864 to Miss Carrie Parshall, who was born in Putnam, a suburb of Zanesville, and is a daughter of David Parshall. They hold membership in the Methodist church and are well known in the city where they have spent their entire lives. Mr. Price is a loyal and patriotic American, devoted to the interests of his home land and his native community. His life has been a straightforward, honorable and upright one. Indolence is utterly foreign to his nature, and his enterprise, perseverance and capable management have been the stepping stones by which he has risen from a humble to a prominent position and have been manifest in his political and public career as well as in his business life.

Although he has no children of his own, Mr. Price reared Joshua D. Price, the son of an older brother, who died on the 7th of October, 1852, leaving a widow and two young daughters, the son not being born until the 14th of the following November. At that time the family were living at the home of our subject's father, where they remained for a number of years. Robert Price took charge of the son, who was given good educational advantages, attending both the public schools and a business college. At the age of fifteen he began his business career as bookkeeper for Burroughs Brothers, manufacturers of furniture, and was given one hundred and fifty dollars for six months' work with the promise of higher wages later on, but as the company was not meeting with much success at that time, Mr. Price accepted the position of bookkeeper in the drug house of Dr. Graham, being recommended by his former employer, Mr. Burroughs. He remained with Dr. Graham for ten years, and at the end of that time formed a partnership with William C. Orr and W. C. Brown, of Cambridge, and a Mr. McLellan. They embarked in the wholesale drug business at Columbus, Ohio, where they still carry on business under the name of Orr, Brown & Price.

CHRISTIAN NIELSON.

The prosperity of any community depends upon its commercial and industrial activity and its trade relations, and, therefore, the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of the leading enterprises. Zanesville in large measure owes its upbuilding to the development of the natural resources of this part of the country for pottery manufacture and it is in this line of labor that Christian Nielson has become well known as a representative citizen of Muskingum county. He is to-day at the head of the Nielson Pottery Company, manufacturers of majolica ware. A native of Denmark, he was born in 1870 and was the third in order of birth in a family of seven children, whose parents were Peter and Hannah Nielson, also natives of that country, the father following the occupation of farming.

Mr. Nielson was educated in the common schools of his native place and also attended the Royal Academy of Art in Copenhagen, where he studied sculpture. He afterward worked in a porcelain factory of that city for a year, when, thinking that he might have better business opportunities in the new world he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1891, locating at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he secured a position as a designer in the C. Pardee tile factory. There he remained until 1892, when he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he was employed as a designer for a year. Subsequently he went to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he worked for Homer Laughlin for a year and then returned to Perth Amboy to the tile works. Another year was spent by him there and in 1894 he came to Zanesville as designer for the American Encaustic Tile Works, acting in that capacity until 1902, when he accepted the superintendency of the Roseville Pottery. Resigning that position in the early part of 1905 he joined Henry Rockel and W. Miller and their wives in incorporating the Nielson Pottery Company. This was effected in February with Mr. Miller as president, Henry Rockel as secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Nielson as general manager. The business was capitalized for ten thousand dollars and the plant is now operated in the manufacture of majolica pottery. Many orders have already been received and the prospects are excellent for a large and growing patronage. They manufacture a large and elegant line of art pottery, vases, etc. The work which secured for Homer Laughlin the gold medal at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 was designed by Mr. Nielson.

In 1896 Mr. Nielson was married to Miss Ernestine Rockel, a daughter of August Rockel and a native of Brooklyn, New York, born in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Nielson are members of the English Lutheran church and he belongs to the Elks lodge. His study of the political situation in America and of the questions and issues of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party but he has had neither time nor inclination for office. His business career has been characterized by consecutive advancement and his success is no doubt largely due to the fact that he has always continued in the line of business

CHRISTIAN NIELSON.

in which he embarked as a young tradesman. Therefore, concentrating his efforts upon this one department of labor, he has continually progressed, gaining greater knowledge and efficiency through study and experience until he to-day thoroughly understands the working principles of pottery manufacture and at the same time has artistic skill that enables him to place upon the market wares of most attractive design.

WILLIAM J. MASON.

William J. Mason, prominent in agricultural and political circles in Muskingum county, was born in Meigs township, December 12, 1850, and is descended from a prominent Virginian family that was established in America in colonial days, the ancestry being traced back to Colonel George Mason, who crossed the Atlantic from England about the year 1651. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter Mason, was for many years a resident of Hanover county, Virginia, but spent his later years in Orange county, that state, and it was there that James Mason, the grandfather, was born and reared. Having arrived at years of maturity he married his second cousin, Eliza Mason, a native of Hanover county, Virginia. She was the granddaughter of Thompson Mason, who was the younger brother of George Mason, a prominent member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. Thompson Mason was a direct descendant of Colonel George Mason, a member of the English parliament in the reign of Charles I, of England, and after the defeat of the king's troops at Worcester in 1651 he escaped to Virginia, losing all of his possessions in England.

At the time of their marriage James and Eliza Mason took up their abode in Orange county, Virginia, and after ten years removed to Spottsylvania county, where they spent their remaining days. James Mason was a soldier of the war of 1812. He had three children, of whom one died in infancy, the others being Judge William Thompson Mason and James Mason. His widow became the wife of Jefferson Almond, a farmer of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and they have three children: Oscar, George and Susan J. The mother lived to the age of eighty-one years.

William Thompson Mason, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, October 17, 1816, was educated in the common schools of the Old Dominion and of Ohio. He was left fatherless when ten years of age and from that time was dependent entirely upon his own resources for a living. On the 1st of November 1832, he came with relatives into Muskingum county, Ohio, traveling by wagon. Here he worked as a farm hand, receiving from thirty-one to thirty-seven and a half cents per day. The education which he managed to acquire enabled him to teach school and with the proceeds of his labor he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Meigs township, for which he paid ten dollars per acre. There he carried on agricultural pursuits with success and he was also called to various public offices, serving as assessor, clerk and trustee of his township and also justice of the peace and constable. He acted as justice of the peace in Meigs township for nine years and then in 1857 was chosen by popular ballot for the office of probate judge of Muskingum county. At that time he removed to Zanesville, where he remained for six years, after which he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres and resumed agricultural life. This was one of the first settled places of Muskingum county and Judge Mason continued its further improvement and development for many years. In 1843 he wedded Mary Thornburgh, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Cunningham) Thornburgh. Her father was a soldier of the war of 1812 and after participating in several battles was taken prisoner. He came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he followed the professions of surveying and school-teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Mason took up their abode on a farm in Meigs township and as the years passed became the parents of six children: Susan E.; Eliza E.; Thomas E., who died in infancy; Maria L., who has also passed away; Mary S., who died in infancy; and William J.

The last named is indebted to the district school for the early educational privileges he enjoyed and which were supplemented by study in the public schools of Zanesville and in Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio. He was graduated from the commercial college at Zanesville and for four years successfully engaged in teaching in Salem, Perry and Union townships. In 1874 he was married and two years later took up his abode upon the old home farm. At that time he was conducting a store in Sonora, in which he continued until 1878, when his store was destroyed by fire. He then again located on the old family homestead.

In 1874 Mr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hadden, a daughter of Samuel M. and Ann (Larimore) Hadden. Her father was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1805, while Mrs. Mason was born in Union township, Muskingum county, September 23, 1853. She traveled life's journey with her husband for about twenty-eight years and was then called to her final rest May 3, 1900. There are three children of that marriage: Ethel L., born December 12, 1877; Louie C., born August 30, 1880, and Harold H., born October 9, 1882, all at home.

Mr. Mason has figured prominently in local political circles for many years as a champion of the

democracy. The early offices conferred upon him were those of clerk, treasurer and school director of his township, and he has been township treasurer for twenty years. In 1891 he was a candidate for clerk of the court of appeals but was defeated. In the previous year he was a member of the state decennial board of equalization, representing the fifteenth and sixteenth districts, of Ohio, and was elected appraiser for Perry township in 1900. He has three times been the party nominee for clerk of the county court, and he has been county committeeman of his party through various campaigns, in some of which democratic successes have been registered, while other times the election has recorded the defeat of the party principles. In 1892 Mr. Mason removed to Zanesville, where he lived for about eighteen months, and in April, 1894, he returned to his farm, purchasing all of the land of the Hadden estate, comprising three hundred and thirty acres in Union township. In 1889 he purchased all of the land belonging to his father's estate, thus becoming the owner of three hundred and twenty acres in Perry township and fifty-two acres in Salem township. He also bought a house on Marquette street, in Zanesville, but afterward sold that property and purchased the home which he now owns in Norwich. He owes his success to his foresight in buying sheep when they sold at a low figure and then shearing them he stored the wool until the market rose, thus clearing a very handsome sum of money on his investment. He has no indebtedness and is to-day the owner of valuable farming property together with some bank stock. Much of his land he now rents, merely giving to it his supervision.

Mr. Mason is a member of Malta Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M. at Norwich, and has served as worshipful master for six consecutive years. He also belongs to the Elks lodge at Zanesville and, figuring prominently in business, political and social circles, has become one of the prominent and influential citizens of Muskingum county, respected by all for what he has accomplished. He is a man of untiring enterprise and keen discernment and justly deserves mention among the leading citizens of this part of the state.

EZEKIAL TAYLOR COX.

Ezekial Taylor Cox was born in Upper Freehold township, New Jersey, May 25, 1795, and was the tenth son of General James and Ann (Potts) Cox. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, but he had the good fortune of serving an apprenticeship with General James J. Wilson, a relative and editor of the True American, one of the most important newspapers of the day. In 1810, while thus engaged, his father, then a member of congress from the Monmouth district, died and Ezekial was thrown entirely upon his own resources, but his studious and industrious habits, probity and natural aptness served him well and before he was twenty years of age was made a partner in the True American, became an important factor in politics and was chosen as state printer.

Strongly impressed with the opportunities offered a young man in the west Mr. Cox took his Ramage printing press and started on a long trip through the wilderness for the new state of Ohio, located at Zanesville, and in 1819 purchased the Muskingum Messenger. Hearty support was given President Monroe and the now famous Monroe doctrine and his admiration for Andrew Jackson was so intense and was so forcefully expressed in the Messenger that it became the most influential Jacksonian organ in the state. His brothers, Rev. Samuel Jones Cox and Judge Horatio J. Cox, both able and prominent men in Zanesville, although disagreeing with him politically, were also interested in the paper.

From 1821 to 1828 and from 1834 to 1841 he served as clerk of the court of common pleas of Muskingum county, and from November, 1821, to October, 1830, as county recorder, and from 1821 to 1828, and from 1834 to 1852, was clerk of the supreme court, under the old constitution, and performed his duties so ably as to receive the commendation alike of the bench, bar and clients. In 1831 he was elected to the Ohio senate from the Muskingum district, and was the last survivor of that assembly. As a member he championed public improvements, the construction of canals and the slack water improvement of the Muskingum river.

In 1833 he built a steam paper mill at the north end of Seventh street, near the river and the destruction of the plant by fire, in 1837, was a severe financial loss. In 1840 he purchased a farm in Springfield township, which is still in possession of the family, and in 1850 purchased the Gazette and again entered the newspaper field. He was appointed United States marshal and while occupying the office was directed to apprehend a runaway slave. Although an anti-slavery man he did not shirk his oath nor resign when confronted by a difficult and embarrassing situation, and for performing a personally most disagreeable duty he was summarily expelled from the Market Street Baptist church, which he had served as deacon for a number of years. In 1866 President Johnson, during the recess of congress, appointed him pension agent for Ohio, but being a democrat the senate refused to confirm him and his administration lasted about one year by the ad-interim appointment.

On April 9, 1822, Mr. Cox married Maria Matilda, daughter of Judge Samuel and Mary (Freeman) Sullivan, and April 9, 1872, they celebrated their golden wedding at the old farm, surrounded by children and grandchildren. One year later, May 18, 1873, Mr. Cox died and his remains were interred in Woodlawn. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cox: Thomas Jefferson; Samuel Sullivan (Sunset); Lavinia, who married Dr. R. H. Sedgwick; Eliza; Alexander Sullivan; Maria; Ezekial Taylor; John; Angelina Sullivan, who married Thomas H. Sites; Edwin; Augustus Caesar; Elizabeth Miles, who married Jonathan B. Taylor; and Mary Sullivan, who married Tileston F. Spangler.

A local paper said in an obituary:

"Whether we regard Mr. Cox as a pioneer citizen of this place, as an early and constant friend of its improvement, as an officer and legislator, as a political and social friend, as a kind indulgent father and affectionate husband; whether as an adventurous printer and editor in the wilderness of Ohio combatting with untried difficulties, and not only accomplished at the case and the press, but clear, technical and accurate in style of writing, or as a faithful, well informed and attentive officer of the court, courteous to judges, jurors, witnesses, suitors and lawyers; or as a Christian man of just views and honest conduct, refined by extensive reading and reflection, and a constant communion with his Bible and his God, his name will be remembered with honor. He reflects credit upon his children as well as the city and state in which he lived."

THOMAS JEFFERSON COX.

Thomas Jefferson Cox, eldest son of Ezekial T. and Maria Matilda (Sullivan) Cox, was born at Zanesville, March 19, 1823, and attended the "old academy" and the school conducted by Rev. George C. Sedgwick. When fifteen years of age he went to Granville College, now Denison University, but did not complete his course, as his desires were so strong to be with his uncle, Colonel John H. Sullivan, then prominent in the affairs of Iowa territory. In 1843 he returned to Ohio and took charge of his father's farm in Springfield township and became a skillful farmer. The studies which were interrupted by his western trip were resumed at odd times and at night, and during the winters he taught school.

Mr. Cox was an old-fashioned democrat and so great was his admiration for Thomas Jefferson that he added "Jefferson" to his own name. He manifested great interest in public affairs, especially the public schools and agriculture, and he was active in promoting agricultural societies. The allurements of public office were ineffectual upon him and his declinations to enter public life were usually accompanied by the averment that "politicians made poor farmers."

When the national life was threatened he tendered his services to the general government and June 11, 1862, was commissioned captain and appointed assistant quartermaster by President Lincoln and ordered to report to General Buell. He was assigned to duty at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was placed in charge of the clothing, camp and garrison equipment and other public property at that important depot, from which the supplies for the armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee were drawn. His high executive ability and fidelity secured the confidence of the commanding generals, and he served on the staffs of Generals Buell, Rosecranz and Thomas and proved himself equal to every emergency, whether sudden or anticipated. He organized his men into companies and battalions and they constructed earthworks around Nashville and were often in the trenches in defense of the city, and during the battle of Nashville he was in command of a brigade.

On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major for faithful and meritorious service and during that year General J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster, reported that Major Cox's duties had been very extensive and that not a single complaint, from any point, had been received of the want of essential supplies for the large armies dependent upon this post. "Major Cox is an upright, faithful and energetic officer, of excellent character, good habits and fine business attainments."

On May 25, 1866, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and July 25, to a full colonelcy. The war having ended he was extremely anxious to return to the farm, but when the time arrived for his muster out General Thomas could not spare him and another date was fixed to be again deferred. At last the day arrived and September 17, 1866, he was to start for home but was on that day stricken with cholera and died within a few hours. His brother officers did all that was possible for his recovery and officers of the highest rank officiated as pallbearers at the military funeral given his remains at Nashville. Later the body was brought to Zanesville and re-interred in Woodlawn, Chaplain David H. Moore officiating. Many returned volunteers were in attendance, the pall bearers being Generals Leggett, Wiles and Lane, Major Reamy, Captain L. L. Cox and Lieutenant Jones.

In general orders Quartermaster General Meigs announced, with sorrow, the death of Colonel Cox: "In all his term of duty in the quartermaster's department Colonel Cox merited and received the approbation and commendation of his superior officers. He fell a victim to the pestilence while at

the post of duty." General Donaldson reported Colonel Cox's life ended "just as he had completed an honorable career in the service of his country; as an officer he was capable and honest and he has never had his superior as a business man."

Colonel Cox was married, April 29, 1846, to Lucy Ann Van Zandt, daughter of James Monroe and Elizabeth (Denison) Van Zandt, and the union was a happy one. Two of the five children survive in 1905: William Van Zandt Cox, president of the Second National Bank, Washington, D. C.; and Elizabeth Denison, wife of Theodore Greene Sullivan, of Montclair, New Jersey.

SIMON LINSER.

Simon Linser, the president of the Simon Linser Brewing Company, at Zanesville, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1852, and came to the United States in 1873. He located in New York city, where he worked in Stein's brewery for two years and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in Moerlein's brewery until 1880. In that year he came to Zanesville, where he accepted the position of foreman in the Groener & Horn brewery, acting in that capacity for four years, when in 1884 he formed a partnership with Henry Zinnsmeister and bought the Washington brewery. This they conducted until 1891, when Mr. Linser purchased his partner's interest and carried on business alone until 1901, when the Star, Riverside and Washington breweries were consolidated and a stock company was formed under the name of the Simon Linser Brewing Company, the officers being Simon Linser, Sr., president; David Smith, vice president; and Simon Linser, jr., secretary and treasurer.

In 1875 Mr. Linser was married to Miss Regula Kramer, who was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1852. They have six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Charles F., who is foreman of the Star brewery; Simon, who is secretary and treasurer of the Simon Linser Brewing Company; Herman, who is foreman of the Washington brewery; Otto; Anna and Freda. Mrs. Linser is a member of St. Nicholas church and he belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a democrat and has represented the fourth ward in the city council for six years, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the material upbuilding and progress of Zanesville.

The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought, which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man, and, making the best of these, he has steadily worked his way upward He possesses the perseverance, resolution and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Muskingum county.

GEORGE L. FOLEY.

George L. Foley, judge of the police court of Zanesville, is a native of the village of Norwich, Muskingum county. His father, James Foley, was born at Malaga, Monroe county, Ohio, May 8, 1826, and was the youngest in a family of six children. The grandfather, William Foley, was a native of Ireland and came to the United States during the war of 1812. Almost immediately afterward he enlisted in the army. He was married in Chester county, Pennsylvania, to Barbara Kenney and subsequently removed to Pittsburg, that state, assisting in building the first bridge of that city. His wife was a native of Chester county and was a daughter of Frederick Kenney, who was of German lineage, serving with the Colonial army in the Revolutionary war. Barbara (Kenney) Foley died at Norwich, Ohio, in 1880.

James Foley early began earning his own living, cutting wood in his youth for twenty-five cents per cord. At the age of twenty-two years he was married to Miss Catherine Shipman, a native of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, born July 4, 1827, and a daughter of Walter Shipman, who was also one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. James Foley were born the following children: George L.; Stephen; Josephine, deceased; Mary K.; Jason, deceased; Elizabeth; Laura; James F.; and Henry S. In his political views the father was a whig until the formation of the republican party, when he became a staunch republican, and fraternally he was a Mason. A public-spirited man he took an active interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare of his neighborhood and county and did all in his power to promote educational and religious advancement, serving as a member of the board of education at Norwich for thirty-five years. He provided for his family by following the occupation of shoemaking and during the spring and summer months of farming and was for many years an enterprising agriculturist of Muskingum county. He died at Norwich, Ohio, November 8, 1902.

George L. Foley was reared under the parental roof and obtained his education in the public schools of Norwich, Ohio. Early in life he became deeply interested in political questions and has held many positions of public trust in his native township and county. He was first clerk of Union township, to which position he was ap-

Conrad Linser.

GEORGE H. BIMPLE.

and served in various capacities for that company for many years, being promoted from time to time in recognition of his meritorious service and efficiency. At the time of his death he was occupying the responsible and important position of superintendent of the western division of the Adams Express Company. He enjoyed in full measure the unqualified confidence of the corporation which he served and he also commanded the respect and friendly regard of those who worked under him. At the time of the Civil war he was connected with the Express Company and he carried express packages to the field of battle, this duty often involving him in danger and he had a number of narrow and thrilling escapes. Just before the war broke out he was commissioned by the company to go to New Orleans and, taking five men with him, he brought six carloads of specie from the mint in that city to Philadelphia.

In 1850, in Zanesville, Mr. Bimple was united in marriage to Miss Emma Foye, who was born in New York and came to this city at the age of three years with her parents, Winthrop and Roxanna (Phinney) Foye, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Vermont. Mr. Foye removed from New England to New York and thence came to Ohio. Settling in Zanesville, he was for many years engaged in teaming in this city, following that business until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age and was occasioned by a fall from his wagon, which passed over him. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. In his family were eleven children but only three are now living, namely: Mrs. Roxanna Crew, Winthrop and Mrs. Emma Bimple. Mr. and Mrs. Bimple had but one child, Annie, now the wife of Russell Schrum.

Mr. Bimple always voted with the republican party and was deeply interested in its growth and success but never held office. He died in February, 1899, respected by all who knew him, the company which he served losing a valuable employe, Zanesville a representative citizen, his acquaintances and neighbors a faithful friend and his wife and daughter a devoted and loving husband and father.

JOHN HAMM SULLIVAN.

John Hamm Sullivan, son of Samuel and Mary (Freeman) Sullivan, was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, February 17, 1808, and was educated at Athens. Unlike many of his co-pupils he selected studies with a view of fitting himself for a business career and became a most successful merchant of Zanesville and was identified with every public enterprise. Essentially a pioneer in disposition he fretted at the progress made at home and in search for broader fields of activity went west after the conclusion of the Black Hawk war and became one of the founders of Rock Island, Illinois, and among the early settlers of Davenport and Rockingham, and was prominent in the affairs of the territory of Iowa, where he filled various offices and served on the staff of the territorial governor with the rank of colonel.

He early recognized the necessities and possibilities of internal transportation, and when railroads were suggested made a study of the subject and became an authority on and a pioneer in the construction of western roads, the Central Ohio Railroad, extending from Columbus to the Ohio river, at Bellaire, and now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, being his greatest achievement. When he was chosen president of the Central Ohio only ten thousand dollars had been subscribed for its construction; the financial condition of the country was very unsettled; the section through which the line was projected was rough and hilly; and the outlook was far from encouraging; technical questions and operations had to be devised as there was no experience upon which to draw; and he threw all the force of his untiring energy into the office, secured rights of way, increased the subscriptions and secured money from other sources, surmounted the difficulties and experienced the satisfaction of having the road opened from Zanesville to Newark in January, 1852. Later the line was opened to Columbus and completed to Bellaire, a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles.

Having accomplished his undertaking, and it was a gigantic one in its day, he resigned the presidency and devoted his entire time to private business, which had been so long interrupted by public duties. He located at Bellaire, where he built shops, factories and houses, and became the father of the city. During the Civil war John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, sought his services as a confidential, diplomatic advisor and was given most efficient counsel. Colonel Sullivan's residence, at Sykesville, Maryland, having been burned, after the close of the war he returned to Bellaire and became first president of the Bellaire & Southwestern Railway, now the Ohio River & Western. The position enabled him to exercise his matured knowledge and experience as a railroad engineer, and he exhibited as much familiarity as a constructor as a financier. He deserves to be remembered as having as few equals in early railroad construction as he had in other business transactions.

Colonel Sullivan was married twice; first in 1833 to Susan Young Zane, niece to the historic Betty Zane, who died in 1844. Afterward he married Diedamia Stowe, who died in 1878. Of eight children only two survive in 1905, Theodore Greene Sullivan, of New York; and John

S. Sullivan, of Santa Barbara, California. In domestic and social life Colonel Sullivan was characterized as the most loving of husbands, the most affectionate of fathers and the kindest of friends. A courteous gentleman of the old school his chivalrous manners were preserved to the end of his eventful life in 1888. His remains lie in the family lot at Woodlawn.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN.

Samuel Sullivan, for many years prominent in the affairs of the city of Zanesville and the state of Ohio, was a native of Delaware, his ancestors having come to America with Lord Baltimore. He was the son of David and Jane Sullivan and was born April 10, 1773, on his father's plantation, a short distance from Wilmington, near the mouth of Christiana creek and in sight of the Delaware river. At an early age he lost both parents and either by mismanagement or dishonesty on the part of the administrators he was made penniless. He entered a pottery near Philadelphia, served an apprenticeship and engaged in business for himself in that city. During the scourge of yellow fever in Philadelphia, in 1793, when others were fleeing the city he remained, nursed the sick and comforted the dying, and exhausted by the severe labor he was taken ill and narrowly escaped with his life.

He was married to Mary Freeman and in 1804 crossed the Alleghanies with his young family and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, but the prevalence of the "fever and ague" caused him to migrate to St. Clairsville, whence he moved, in 1809, to Zanesville, where he resided the remainder of his life. He engaged actively in mercantile business, erected potteries, and was the pioneer manufacturer of the finer lines of clay goods for which the city is now famous.

On February 20, 1812, he was chosen associate judge of the court of common pleas by the general assembly and was elected senator from the Muskingum district to the general assembly for the term of 1820-22. February 15, 1820, H. M. Curry, state treasurer, unexpectedly resigned. A defalcation was found and Mr. Sullivan was chosen state treasurer on the first ballot over General Trimble and served until 1823. General W. H. Harrison asked the privilege of being the first signer on Mr. Sullivan's bond, which had been fixed at one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and Mr. Sullivan was very much touched by the exhibition of confidence by his friends and stated he preferred to go to his own county for bondsmen. When it became known at Zanesville that a bond was required, in less than an hour one covered with signatures was furnished, with responsibilities several times in excess of the sum exacted. When General Harrison heard of it he remarked that "there must have been a town meeting held in Zanesville for the purpose." In a short time Treasurer Sullivan had the books and vouchers compared and balanced, and the bills and notes of broken and crippled banks replaced by funds of value, and having performed his duty and having no taste for public office declined re-election and returned to the less strenuous life of a local business man. October 13, 1825, he was appointed postmaster at Zanesville, contrary to his inclinations, an office he relinquished as soon as he could persuade his friends to agree thereto, and July 24, 1828, he retired from public life.

For a few years longer he pursued an active mercantile life but withdrew from all business and moved from his Third street residence to his farm in Falls township, where he spent a quiet and useful life. When reminded that he could not anticipate gathering fruit from orchards planted by so old a man, he remarked, "I do not plant for myself but for others who will reap the benefit of my work."

Although his life had been one of activity and devotion to duty, and his habits economical, it is said "His industry and economy were more matters of conscience than from a desire for the accumulation of wealth." One of his standard maxims was that parents had better give their children trades than fortunes. Devoted to his family, he was insistent that his children should lead simple, useful lives, and charged them never to forget that "their inheritance was the result of democratic institutions which should be sustained by ballot and bullet."

Judge Sullivan was an eminently just man, self-educated and affable. He was never charged with having wronged any one and died October 15, 1853, mourned by all who were favored with his acquaintance. Two of his sons, John Hamm and Alexander, were also prominent business men of Zanesville.

J. W. SHIRER.

J. W. Shirer, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Adamsville, was born in this city October 15, 1853, and represents one of the old families of the county. His paternal grandfather came from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1820, and in this county H. C. Shirer, the father, was born and reared. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker and he and his four brothers were practically the builders of Adamsville, a large majority of its leading structures standing as monuments to their skill and ability. He married Miss Elizabeth Bagley, who was born in Loudoun

county, Virginia, and throughout the period of their married life they resided in Adamsville, being separated by the death of the husband in 1880, while the wife passed away on the 11th of January, 1905. They left five sons: Albert, who is living in Zanesville; J. W.; Howard, who is street commissioner in Zanesville; Milton, who is engaged in the butchering business in Adamsville; and Newton, who resides in New Orleans, where he is financially interested in a coffin factory, of which he is also the superintendent.

J. W. Shirer pursued his education in the schools of Adamsville and afterward learned the cabinet-maker's trade with his father, since which time he has followed that pursuit. He has manufactured some fine furniture and his capability has secured him a liberal patronage. He is also an undertaker and funeral director and his stock of undertaking goods is valued at about one thousand dollars. He owns one of the finest funeral cars to be found in the county and his realty possessions in Adamsville comprises his residence, his business block and a large lot and he also owns four lots in Zanesville. He has made all of his property himself and has been very successful.

In 1877 Mr. Shirer was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Geller, a native of Adamsville. Her father was a farmer and at the time of the Civil war espoused the Union cause which he defended upon southern battle-fields. His death was occassioned by disease contracted in the army. His widow still survives him and is now living in Adamsville, at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Shirer have two children: Ollie, who was born in 1879; and Harry, born in 1883. The wife and mother died in 1890, and her death was deeply regretted by many friends who esteemed her for her good qualities of heart and mind. Mr. Shirer is a republican in his political views and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the lodge of the Maccabees. Viewed from a financial standpoint his life must certainly be termed a success for as the years have passed by he has acquired valuable property holdings as well as a paying business, all having been secured through his indefatigable energy and unfaltering diligence. In community affairs in Adamsville he wields a wide influence and is known as one of the prominent citizens of the town.

AMBROSE B. OSLER.

Ambrose B. Osler, proprietor of extensive monumental works in Zanesville, is a native son of this county, having been born in Highland township, July 27, 1869. He comes of English ancestry, his forefathers having crossed the Atlantic from England with Lord Baltimore. The grandfather, Edward Osler, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and removing to Muskingum county, Ohio, at an early epoch in its development, entered land which became the old farm homestead and the birthplace of James and Ambrose B. Osler.

James Osler, father of our subject, was a school teacher and farmer, following the dual occupation for many years. Through his well conducted business affairs he became well-to-do. He held membership in the United Presbyterian church and he exercised his right of franchise in support of the republican party. In early manhood he married Sarah J. Caughey, who was born in Highland township upon a farm adjoining that upon which her husband's birth occurred. She is a daughter of Edward Caughey, who came from Pennsylvania when this was a frontier district and entered government land in Highland township, thus securing land upon which not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made but in course of time he transformed it into a productive farm. James Osler died in 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, and is still survived by his wife, who is living on the old homestead at the age of seventy-one years. They are the parents of four children: John, who is with the Santa Fe Railroad Company and lives in Wichita, Kansas; Edward E., residing on the old homestead; Ambrose B.; and Margaret, at home.

Ambrose B. Osler is indebted to the common schools of Highland township for the early educational privileges he enjoyed and later he continued his studies in Muskingum College, at Concord, Ohio. For ten years he was engaged in teaching school and later served as deputy auditor under James L. Starkey for a term of six years, during which time he was also secretary of the republican county executive committee. After leaving the auditor's office he spent two and a half years in the postoffice department at Washington, D. C., and on the expiration of that period resigned and returned to Zanesville, where for a short time he was advertising manager of the Times-Recorder. In February, 1904, he purchased the Mitchell Monumental Works in partnership with Frank B. Fell. This is the oldest establishment of the kind in southeastern Ohio and the new firm succeeded to a large business which they have since increased, having gained many new patrons. The house now enjoys a very extensive patronage, which is well merited for the partners are enterprising, persevering and diligent business men, thoroughly reliable in all trade transactions.

On the 5th of November, 1901, Mr. Osler was married to Mildred Weber, whose birth occurred in Zanesville, Ohio, January 25, 1876. Her father was an iron worker. Mrs. Osler belongs to the German Lutheran church, while Mr. Osler

has membership relations with the Elks and in his political views has always been a republican. There has been no exciting chapter in his life history but his career has been marked by steady advancement which has resulted from the faithful performance of every duty that has devolved upon him and by his utilization and mastery of the opportunities that have come to him.

MOSES NOTESTINE.

Moses Notestine, now practically living retired upon his farm of one hundred and fourteen acres, is a prominent and highly respected citizen of Brush Creek township. He was born in this township, September 5, 1829, his parents being Peter and Mary Ann (Bartholomew) Notestine. The father was a native of Virginia, born January 9, 1794, and when a lad of twelve years he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Washington county, where he made his home until he became a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio. There he learned the blacksmith's trade and in 1865 he came to Muskingum county, purchasing a farm that is now owned by his son Moses. Thereupon he spent his remaining days, giving his time and energies to its cultivation and improvement until his life's labors were ended. He was drafted for service in the war of 1812, but by lot was assigned to a company that was just returning home so that he was never in active service. He worked for several years at his trade in his earlier manhood, but believing that farm labor would prove more profitable he entered eighty acres of land in Ohio. Thereupon he built a cabin and gave his energies to the cultivation of his land until 1847, when he sold out and removed to Athens county, Ohio, locating in that district which afterward became a part of Vinton county. As before stated he took up his abode upon what is now the Notestine homestead, in 1865, and became well known as a successful farmer and stockraiser of his locality. In his family were seven children: Samuel, of Roseville, who married Barbara M. Sharp, and has three children; Moses, of this review; David, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, who died at the age of sixty-seven years; Sarah Jane, who died at the age of forty years; Amos, a soldier who died in the army in 1864; and Adaline E., also deceased.

Moses Notestine was reared to the occupation of farming and continued to assist his father until the latter's death. He has ever been numbered among the enterprising and practical agriculturists of his community and he yet gives careful supervision to his farm although he leaves the active management of the fields to others, having rented the land in 1904. In his youth his educational privileges were meager and he had to walk two and a half miles to school each day. He attended only through the winter months for his services were needed on the home farm throughout the remainder of the year. He, however, has read extensively throughout his entire life and spends many of his most pleasant hours with his books and magazines. In this way he has become a very well informed man.

In 1877 Mr. Notestine was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ellen Baughman, a daughter of Joseph Baughman, who was the fourth member of the family of Christian Baughman, one of the early pioneer residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Notestine had no children and in 1896 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. In politics he is a republican, thus following in the political footsteps of his father, who in early life gave his political allegiance to the democratic party but at the time when war problems were being discussed joined the republican party and from 1860 until his death was one of its stanch advocates. He served as supervisor of his township but neither the father nor son have ever been active as office seekers, and Moses Notestine has always preferred to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He still owns one hundred and fourteen acres of rich land, which constitutes a valuable farming property. In his religious belief he is a Lutheran and is a devoted church member. His life has ever been honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and during his long residence in the county he has enjoyed to the fullest extent the trust and good will of those with whom he has been associated.

ALFRED MERRICK, M. D.

For many years Dr. Alfred Merrick, now deceased, figured prominently in the public life of Zanesville in connection with its business interests and as an influential factor in many measures for general good. He was a man of intense activity, keen business foresight and unfaltering energy and in his life largely exemplified the progressive spirit of the age which has led to the rapid and substantial upbuilding of the middle west. He was born in Kingston, England, near London, in 1812, and came to America when seventeen years of age. He belonged to one of the old aristocratic families of the mother country and had acquired a thorough and comprehensive education in private schools of that land. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1829 and soon afterward entered upon the study of medicine, being graduated from Jefferson Medical College of that city. About 1835 he came to Zanesville and for six months engaged in teaching school on the west pike, after which he

Alfred Munroe

M. J. Kenrick

turned his attention to the drug business. Later he removed his drug store to Delaware, Ohio, but again came to Zanesville about 1837 and it was at this time that he analyzed the Lucifer match and began the manufacture of matches in Zanesville, being the pioneer in this industry in the United States. He was associated in the enterprise with George A. Jones and they used an English label upon their manufactured product.

Dr. Merrick was a man of wonderful resourceful ability, with an optimistic temperament that enabled him to throw off discouragement and press steadily forward when conditions seemed to be against him. He has at different times engaged in business as a dealer in confectionery, patent medicines and tobacco, conducting a large cigar factory. He was also proprietor of a notion store and in 1868 he embarked in business as a wholesale dealer in queensware and wall paper, conducting that enterprise up to the time of his death, which occured in 1873. He was also one of the pioneers in the glass manufacturing industry in this part of the state, having at one time two factories in Zanesville. He readily recognized a business opportunity, took advantage of it and molded conditions to meet his own ends. In 1849 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Springfield township, two miles south of the postoffice and a part of this tract is now included within the city limits. He built thereon a home and at the time of his death he also owned farms in Kansas, Missouri and in various parts of Ohio, having made judicious investment in real estate, whereby his income was largely increased annually. He was also an expert chemist and prepared a book on chemistry but the manuscript was burned by a servant who in cleaning the room saw the papers lying in the office and thinking them of no value destroyed them.

In 1861 Dr. Merrick erected what is now the Merrick block at the corner of Third and Main streets. He was one of the founders of the Atheneum, was it president for many years and through his management and direction funds were accumulated whereby the present building was erected. He was also interested in the building of railways and in fact his activity touched many lines of progress that have contributed to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the city. He was interested in the Brown Manufacturing Company and he was instrumental in abolishing toll gates. He also raised the funds necessary to start a street railway.

In 1837 Dr. Merrick was united in marriage to Miss Miranda T. Heskett, a daughter of Spicer and Nancy Heskett, both of whom were natives of Virginia and the father was a soldier of the war of 1812. Dr. and Mrs. Merrick became the parents of nine children: Alfred M., who died in 1877; Mary Ann, the wife of W. S. Ayers; Isadore C., living at home; Clarence J., who died in 1896; Charles E.; William N., who has been leader of Sells Brothers' band since 1878 and is now traveling with the circus in Europe; and Edward, Hildreth and Emma, all deceased. The wife and mother died in January, 1902, at the age of eighty-four years, having for almost thirty years survived Dr. Merrick, who passed away in 1873. He held membership in St. Thomas Catholic church with which his family is still connected. He was prominent in the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and was also a Son of Malta. He voted with the whig party until its dissolution and afterward with the republican party but was never active in political work. He was numbered among the pioneers of Zanesville, progressive and enterprising, and his force of character, influence and well directed activity made him a citizen of value. His name is inseparably interwoven with the progress and improvement of the community and now finds place on the roll of Zanesville's honored dead.

ARLEY CLYDE REASONER.

Among the energetic and reliable business men of Zanesville is numbered Arley Clyde Reasoner, one of the native sons of Muskingum county, born at Rix Mills in Rich Hill township, in 1872. His father, Matthew M. Reasoner, is a native of Indiana and is now living in Zanesville. He came to Muskingum county with his parents in his boyhood days, the family home being established in Union township, and there he was reared to manhood in the usual manner of farmer lads. For some time he has been engaged in business as a traveling salesman. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as an elder, and for thirty years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows society. He affiliates with New Concord lodge and also with the encampment at Cambridge. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cornelia Henderson, was born in Rich Hill township and is now fifty-six years of age. She is a daughter of Walter G. Henderson, a farmer of Muskingum county and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Reasoner had but two children, the daughter Lola being the wife of R. S. Hadesty, of Newark, Ohio.

Mr. Reasoner obtained his education in the country schools and the New Concord high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. He afterward continued his studies in Muskingum College and for two years he engaged in teaching school. He afterward engaged in the real-estate business at Zanesville, in 1892, and for the past nine years has been alone in a

similar enterprise. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and has a thorough knowledge of property values and resources in this part of the state. He also represents a number of fire insurance companies and the policies which he writes represents a large annual figure.

On the 27th of June, 1902, Mr. Reasoner was married to Margaret Sidle, who was born in Pleasant Valley, Ohio, in 1872, her parents being Frank and Hannah Sidle. Mr. and Mrs. Reasoner are members of the Second Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Masonic bodies of Zanesville, Woodland lodge, I. O. O. F., the Zanesville Grove of Druids and is a past exalted ruler of the Elks lodge. Politically a democrat, he is now serving for the second term as a member of the city board of review. Possessing a fine voice he has more than a local reputation as a singer and this renders him popular in social circles. Mr. Reasoner is a young man who has already attained a creditable position in the business life of his native county and is to-day widely and favorably known in the county seat.

JOHN WILLIAM MELICK, M. D.

Dr. John William Melick, whose capability justly entitles him to the large practice which is accorded him in Frazeysburg and throughout the surrounding locality, was born in Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, October 9, 1870, his parents being Isaac L. and Mary (Bowling) Melick, both of whom were natives of Muskingum county. The grandfather, James Melick, was a farmer and was numbered among the pioneer agriculturists of this county. Isaac L. Melick, determining to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery as a life work, completed a course of study in the Cincinnati Medical College by graduation and later followed his profession in Brownsville, Ohio, and subsequently in Glenford, Perry county, Ohio, where he died September 14, 1883, while his wife passed away in the spring of 1895. They were the parents of nine children.

Dr. John W. Melick, the fifth in order of birth in that family, was reared and educated in Brownsville and when seventeen years of age began teaching school, which profession he followed for four years. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for he desired to follow in his father's footsteps regarding a choice of a life work and entered the Ohio Medical College, at Columbus, where he remained for two years. He then left college and again he taught school for a year, at the end of which time he resumed his professional studies and was graduated with the class of 1896. In 1892 he spent some time in hospital work in Chicago, thus adding to his theoretical knowledge broad and varied practical experience which has proved of much value to him in his later work. Following his graduation he practiced for two years in Licking county, Ohio. He then went west to Indiana and later he returned to Union Station, Ohio, where he practiced until February 14, 1899, when he located in Frazeysburg, where he has established a large practice. He soon demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician, and excellent results have followed his efforts. He keeps informed concerning the advanced thought and improved methods of the profession and is accorded a creditable position both by the members of the medical fraternity and by the general public. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Muskingum County Medical Society and is a registered physician of both Indiana and Illinois.

On the 25th of September, 1895, Dr. Melick was united in marriage to Miss Helen Harris, of Brownville, Ohio, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Harris. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge and the Modern Woodmen camp and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Protestant church. In politics he is a republican but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his professional duties which make heavy demands upon his time and energies. He is equally prominent and popular socially, for his sterling characteristics are those which awaken warm regard and strong friendships.

CHARLES A. BARTON.

Charles A. Barton is a self-made man whose rise in the business world is due entirely to his own efforts. He has been a coal operator and dealer for a number of years but is now giving the greater part of his time to city affairs, being a member of the board of public service. Mr. Barton was born in Zanesville, August 14, 1856. His father, Samuel T. Barton, was a native of New Jersey but came to Zanesville in early youth. Mr. Barton died when his son Charles A. was only twelve years of age and the oldest of a family of four children. Owing to the father's death, which left the family in straightened financial circumstances, he was obliged to leave the public school, of which he had been a student, and start out in life on his own account, but afterward, realizing the value of educational training, he took a course in a commercial college.

Mr. Barton has for a number of years been prominent in local political circles and in 1887

was elected to the city council from the fourth ward and although the ward was a strongly democratic one and Mr. Barton a stanch republican he was given a large and very flattering majority, a fact which indicates his personal popularity among those who know him best and the confidence reposed in his official integrity by his many friends. In the spring of 1900 he was elected to the office of street commissioner and although the only republican elected on the city ticket received the handsome majority of five hundred and at the conclusion of his term of office he was re-elected with an increased majority. When a new municipal code was enacted in the winter of 1902-3, the office of street commissioner was abolished and in the spring of 1903 Mr. Barton having received the nomination for the office of director of public service was elected with a handsome majority and is still serving in that office.

In August, 1882, Mr. Barton was married to Miss M. Jennie Reed, who was born in Zanesville, the daughter of Abner Reed. They have one child, Bessie M. Barton. Mr. Barton is a prominent member of several secret societies; is a past president of camp No. 43, P. O. S. of A., and has been state treasurer of the state camp of Ohio, P. O. S. of A.; for the last eight years has also been past noble grand of Mechanics lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F.; a member of Howard Encampment, I. O. O. F.; past commandant of Canton Nova, I. O. O. F.; past venerable consul of Buckeye camp, No. 3224, M. W. A.; past sachem of Natchez tribe, I. O. R. M.; and in all these orders he is prominent and popular. Mr. Barton possesses a genial and courteous disposition which wins him friends wherever he goes. The people are not unmindful of his services in their behalf, which have always been actuated by unselfish motives and prompted by patriotism and he to-day enjoys the unqualified regard of a large majority of Zanesville citizens.

WILLIAM A. MELICK, M. D.

Dr. William A. Melick, who is accorded prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity in Zanesville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1859, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Clark) Melick. The father was also a native of Perry county and was a son of William Melick, who removed from Pennsylvania to that county when it was an almost unbroken wilderness. He entered land from the government and after clearing it he placed it under the plow and in due course of time developed a good farm. It was upon the old homestead there that Robert Melick was born and reared and he, too, became a farmer, following that occupation throughout his entire business career. His well directed efforts enabled him to accumulate a comfortable competency. He married Miss Margaret Clark, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of William Clark, who removed with his family from the Keystone state and settled in Perry county, Ohio, when Mrs. Melick was only twelve years of age. Robert Melick held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church to which his widow yet belongs and in his political views he was an earnest republican. He died in 1891, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, while his wife is now living on the old homestead at the age of eighty-one years and is still well preserved, both mentally and physically. In their family were six children: Eliza, the wife of G. W. Caywood, a farmer of Somerset, Ohio; Mary, the wife of J. W. Wigton, a farmer of Roseville, Muskingum county; Myrta, the wife of Dr. J. H. Axline, of Lancaster, Ohio; Minerva, the wife of Augustus J. Crossan, a lumber dealer of Columbus, Ohio; and Thomas, who is living on the old family homestead.

Dr. Melick, the sixth member of the family, was educated in the common schools, in Madison Academy and in the University at Lebanon, Ohio. He made preparation for the practice of medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, which he entered in 1882 and from which he was graduated in 1884. Prior to this time he pursued a course of study in Columbus, Ohio, and he also took a course in the Post Graduate School of New York city, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He began practice in Roseville in 1884, where he continued until 1890, when he pursued his post-graduate work in New York and in the fall of that year located for practice in Zanesville, where he has since remained, meeting with gratifying success. He is a member of the surgical staff of the City and Good Samaritan Hospitals and is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of surgical practice in central Ohio. He has a most accurate and comprehensive knowledge of anatomy, combined with a precision, care and delicacy in the handling of surgical instruments and his practice has been attended with excellent results, difficult operations producing almost marvelous cures. He belongs to the American and State Medical Associations and at one time was president of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Melick was married in 1884 to Miss Allie Johnson, who was born in Muskingum county in 1859, her parents being Jacob and Caroline Johnson. Her mother is now deceased, while her father follows farming in Hopewell township. Dr. and Mrs. Melick have two children, Eva and Margaret. The parents are members of the Second Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is

now serving as a trustee, while in the Masonic fraternity he has attained the degree of Knight Templar. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and yet he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his professional duties. Everything that tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him, and by reading and experience he is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency.

SAMUEL CLARK.

Samuel Clark, deceased, was one of the early contractors of Zanesville, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of this city at a time when it was emerging from villagehood to take on the improvements and changes of city life. He was born in Virginia, in 1805. His father, John Clark, served throughout the Revolutionary war, valiantly aiding in the struggle for independence, and afterward enjoyed the liberty and advantages of the new republic in his Virginia home.

Samuel Clark was reared in the Old Dominion and in early life learned the carpenter's trade which he followed for a number of years as a journeyman and afterwards did contract work. He came to Zanesville when about ten or eleven years of age with his parents and has spent his remaining days in this city. It was but a small place when the family home was established here, there being a little collection of pioneer houses in the midst of a largely undeveloped district. After mastering the carpenter's trade he worked upon many of the prominent early buildings of Zanesville. He was one of the contractors on the First Presbyterian church, built in 1839, and many of the best residences of the early period were erected under his supervision and some of these still stand as monuments of his enterprise, labor and skill in his chosen vocation.

In 1846 Mr. Clark was married in Zanesville to Miss Jerusha Williams, a native of Warwick, Massachusetts, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Simeon Brown. Her parents were Samuel and Polly (Stevens) Williams, the former a farmer of Warwick, Massachusetts. He died at the very advanced age of ninety-four years, while his wife passed away at the age of forty-seven years. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Clark being the fourth in order of birth. Her grandfather was Colonel Samuel Williams, who was a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and won his title through service in the Revolutionary war, commanding a regiment which fought for the independence of the nation. He was with the Colonial Army and throughout the long struggle for liberty was a brave and faithful officer. He married Triphenia Lyman, a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and they had a large family but Mrs. Clark's father was the only son. In 1839 Mrs. Clark came from Massachusetts to Muskingum county, Ohio, and engaged in teaching school in Zanesville for eight years prior to her marriage. She was born in June, 1815, and although now ninety years of age is yet an energetic woman with faculties unimpaired. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born six children, of whom two died in early youth, while four are yet living, namely; Annie T.; Samuel W., a lumber merchant of Zanesville, who married Alice Miles of this city and has two children, Ira G. and Cuyler L.; Ardelia, the wife of W. J. Massey, who is represented elsewhere in this volume, and Charles F., a practicing oculist of Columbus, Ohio, who married Phoebe Rogers and has one daughter, Margaret.

Mr. Clark passed away in 1883, being at that time about seventy-eight years of age, and for more than sixty years he had been a resident of Zanesville. He was very successful in his business career and accumulated a large property, making investments in real estate in this city when it sold at a low figure. The growth and population and the improvements which he placed upon his property caused its rise in value and at his death he left a very good estate to his family. He was prominent and influential in community affairs for many years and served as a member of the city council. He was also a highway surveyor of Zanesville, and his political support was given to the democratic party. He was known at all times as a man reliable and trustworthy so that he left behind him an honorable name and an example that is well worthy of emulation. He enjoyed in large measure the respect and trust of his fellow citizens and well deserves mention among those who largely promoted the material welfare of Zanesville and assisted in its building and improvement. Mrs. Clark still survives her husband and has been a resident of Zanesville for two-thirds of a century, so that its history is familiar to her, her mind being stored with many interesting events of the early days.

JOHN ARTER.

John Arter, chief of police of Zanesville, was born in this city October 29, 1862. His father, John Arter, Sr., was a native of Muskingum county, his birth having occurred near Irville. He came to Zanesville at an early day and accepted a position as stationary engineer. He was also constable for about fifteen years and for one

SAMUEL CLARK.

term acted as city marshal. His political support is given to the republican party, while fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows lodge and religiously with the Baptist church. He died in 1882 at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Sarah Jane Underhill, who was born in Muskingum county and died in the winter of 1903-4, when seventy-nine years of age. Her father was one of the pioneers of the county and a wood turner. She was a member of the First Baptist church. In their family were eleven children, of whom eight are living: William D., an engineer in the employ of the Brown Manufacturing Company; Annie M., the wife of Z. T. Reed, now deceased; Charles E., engineer for Griffith & Wedge; Lunette, the widow of John H. Best, who was a turner; Ellen, the wife of Louis E. Keller, a machinist; Alice, the widow of John Ferrell, a blacksmith; Lucy, the wife of Frank Lemmon, a blacksmith employed by the Brown Manufacturing Company; Jennie, the wife of Robert Curran, foreman of the boiler shop of Griffith & Wedge; Emma, deceased; John, of this review; and Florence, deceased.

John Arter, having acquired his education in the public schools, entered the rolling mills at the age of nineteen years and there learned the trade. He was afterward with the Zanesville Ice Company for about nine years. In 1881 he married Hattie E. Clark, who was born in Zanesville in 1866 and is a daughter of Thomas Clark. They have four children: Thomas W., now deceased; and Alice M., Frank E. and Hattie Lorena, all at home.

Mrs. Arter holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Arter gives his political support to the republican party and in 1894 he was appointed by Mayor W. S. Bell to a position on the police force as patrolman, serving for a little more than two years. After an interval of two years he was made lieutenant on the police force and acted in that capacity for two years under Mayor L. E. Brelsford. Then again after an interval of two years he was appointed chief of police by W. B. Deacon and is still filling that office, his previous service having shown him well qualified for the position.

JOHN C. BOLEN.

The prosperity of any community depends upon its business activity and the enterprise manifest in commercial circles is the foundation upon which is builded the material welfare of town, state and nation. The most important factors in public life at the present time are those men who are in control of successful business interests and such a one is John C. Bolen, of Zanesville.

He was born in Frenchtown, Cecil county, Maryland, in 1845, and is a son of John and Rachel (Prettyman) Bolen, in whose family were three children, the others being Mrs. Elizabeth J. Price and Miss Harriet A. Bolen. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade, died in 1851, and soon after his death the family removed to Delaware, where the son was principally reared and educated. During the dark days of the Civil war he enlisted in the Seventh Delaware Volunteer Infantry and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, being mustered out of service in 1864.

The following year Mr. Bolen came to Morganville, Ohio, in the interest of the Clements Farm Oil Company and remained with them until June, 1866, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for a clothing house, which he represented in the west and northwest. Being a man of winning personality he met with remarkable success in that undertaking and continued to travel for over twenty years. During that time he made his home in McConnelsville, Ohio, where he was also proprietor of a retail men's furnishing and clothing store.

In 1891 Mr. Bolen bought an interest in the South Zanesville Sewer Pipe & Brick Company and removed to Zanesville, becoming general manager of the concern. The company at that time had only three kilns but the business has grown so steadily that they now have twenty-one kilns with a capacity of seventy-five thousand common brick or fifty thousand paving brick. They employ on an average of one hundred and ten men and in 1904 turned out nine hundred thousand brick. The present officers are J. C. Bolen, president; J. C. Bolen, Jr., secretary and manager; and Dr. W. J. Herdman, treasurer. Mr. Bolen is also president of the Beechwood Park Company and is interested in coal mining, owning mines in Newton township, one mile from South Zanesville, where the vein is three feet, eight inches in thickness and turns out sixty tons per day, thus furnishing employment to twenty men when in operation.

Mr. Bolen was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth J. Finley, a daughter of John Finley, who was a farmer and blacksmith of Morgansville, Ohio, and to them were born two children but Odessa D. died at the age of ten years. John C., Jr., was born in 1873 and is still at home with his parents, the family residence being at 221 Putnam avenue, Zanesville. By his ballot Mr. Bolen supports the men and measures of the democratic party. Socially he is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at McConnelsville and the commandery at Zanesville. A man of keen perception and unbounded enterprise, his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and he deserves prominent mention among the leading and representative business men of Mus-

kingum county. His genial, pleasant manner has made him quite popular in both business and social circles, and as a public-spirited, enterprising man he is recognized as a valued citizen of the community.

ROBERT D. SCHULTZ.

Late in the afternoon of Saturday, October 14, 1899, the residents of Zanesville were shocked to learn that the active business life of Robert Doster Schultz had ended at his residence in South Fifth street, near Main. He was born at Zanesville, January 7, 1839, the son of William and Evelina Darlington Schultz, and as boy and man was of and for Zanesville. In his young manhood he was employed as clerk on the Muskingum steamers, commanded by his uncles, James and Harvey Darlington, and later entered the soap factory which his father had operated since 1853, and learned the art which made him wealthy.

In 1866 he and John Hoge purchased the works from William Schultz and the skill and industry of Schultz and the keen business acumen of Hoge developed the small soap works of 1866 into one of the most prominent and profitable industries of the country, the name of Schultz & Company being known throughout the land wherever soap was used. When Mr. Schultz had ceased the manual occupation of the business he always gave his occupation as a "soap-boiler," and was proud of his skill and knowledge as such.

Mr. Schultz was among the most attentive and industrious workmen in the factory until the construction of the Opera Block was commenced, when he became superintendent of that work and that he might be ubiquitous and watch the building and the factory he had the first telephone line in Zanesville built between the Opera Block and the factory in South Seventh street. The half square of buildings known as the Opera Block, including Gold and Choral halls and the Opera House were all erected under Mr. Schultz's personal eye and the model theatre of a quarter century ago was his passion and was conducted by him for a number of years and was his almost sole diversion, and its rules have become standard throughout the country.

Mr. Schultz was modest, unpretentious, unostentatious and popular, and prosperity did not change "Bob" into "Mr." Schultz with those with whom he was familiar as a "soap-boiler." Neither was he undignified nor unmindful of his rights and position as a successful, energetic business man. He was entirely self-made, honest, generous, a true friend and universally respected and loved.

In 1865 he was married to Sarah Van Horne, daughter of Bernard Van Horne, by whom he had two sons, Bernard Van Horne and William Darlington Schultz. Upon the death of his wife he made his home with his mother.

In fraternity circles he was a Knight of Pythias, Elk and Mason in all grades of the American and Scottish Rites, including the Shrine, and for many years was treasurer of the commandery.

He was a large holder of real estate and was interested in many local business enterprises. At his death he was vice president and chairman of the finance committee of the First National Bank; vice president of the Zanesville Electric Light Company, and director of the Brown Manufacturing Company.

In politics he was a democrat, but that fact made little difference with republican voters, who were always ready to trust "Bob" Schultz and he served the city faithfully and satisfactorily in both the board of trustees of the water works and the city council. He was one of the several councilmen who braved so-called popular sentiment and voted against the temperance crusaders in 1874, because he believed the movement ineffectual and ill-advised.

His obsequies were conducted by Cyrene commandery, Knights Templar, Tuesday, October 17, 1899, at 2:30 p. m., from St. James' Protestant Episcopal church, Rev. F. W. Bope, pastor, and Rev. Franklin Richards, of the English Lutheran church, uniting in the services, and during a heavy rain the remains of one of the city's best citizens were conveyed and interred in Woodlawn.

GEORGE W. RILEY.

George W. Riley, living in Jackson township, was born within the borders of this township in 1842. His father, John Riley, was a native of Virginia, born October 20, 1800, and in 1816 he came to Ohio with his father, William Riley, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and aided in winning independence for the colonies. He was personally acquainted with General George Washington. William Riley continued to reside in the Old Dominion until 1816, when he brought his family to the Buckeye state and settled on what is known as the Captain Taylor farm. There he lived for eight years and in 1824 he bought one hundred and twenty-six acres of land in Cass township, devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits upon that place for a long period. Under the parental roof John Riley was reared and after arriving at years of maturity he was married in 1828 to Miss

R. D. Schultz

Caroline Dove. He afterward purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jackson township and made it his home until the time of his death but the boundaries of his land he had extended until he was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township. He also had a half interest in a farm in Coshocton county. He died February 25, 1884, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away in May, 1885. They were people of the highest respectability, enjoying in large measure the confidence and trust of those who knew them. They were the parents of six children, namely: Jane, Margaret, Amanda, Lydia (deceased), George W. and Walter S.

George W. Riley was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period and worked on the old homestead until twenty-eight years of age, when in January, 1870, he was married to Miss Emelia J. McDonald, a daughter of Avon McDonald. He bought a farm of seventy-two acres in Cass township and lived thereon for five years when in 1875 he purchased one hundred and one acres of land in Coshocton county, Ohio, making that place his home for two years. In 1877 he returned to his farm in Cass township, residing thereon for six or seven years, and following his parents' death he purchased the old homestead farm of seventy-nine acres. In 1898 he bought the Clements farm of twenty-six acres in Jackson township and has since resided thereon but this does not represent his entire realty holdings for he has two hundred and thirty acres in Jackson and Cass townships.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley are the parents of three children: J. F., who is a carpenter by trade and is now serving as a trustee of Jackson township; Armor J., twenty-six years of age, who was admitted to the Ohio bar and is preparing to practice law in Zanesville; and Brady C., who assists in the operation of the home farm. Mr. Riley holds membership in the Christian church. He votes with the republican party and has been supervisor of his township, while in all matters of citizenship he holds to the opinion that progressive measures should call forth the best efforts and co-operation of all loyal people.

MARTIN L. NORRIS.

Martin L. Norris, who started out in life on his own account when but thirteen years of age, has become the president of the Drake Lumber Company and the leading owner of this enterprise. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 26, 1848, a son of Henry H. Norris, who was a native of Pennsylvania and in early childhood came to Ohio, the family home being established in Belmont county. After arriving at years of maturity he married Maria Griffith, also a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of this state from her childhood days. Henry H. Norris was a machinist by trade and for a long period filled the position of manager of a machine shop in Moundsville, Ohio, having twenty-five men under his direction. He died at the age of forty-nine years, while his wife reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, passing away on the 5th of February, 1905. Through a long period she resided with her son Martin.

In the public schools of Moundsville, Ohio, Martin L. Norris began his education and when but thirteen years of age he entered the employ of the government at Marshalltown, Virginia, the Civil war being then in progress. Following the close of hostilities he began working with the lumber trade in Belmont county, Ohio, and also followed carpentering in Virginia. In 1866 he came to Zanesville and five years later was engaged in the construction of the mill owned by the Drake Lumber Company. Later he was employed by the Herdman Lumber Company. Entering the service of the Drake Lumber Company he gradually worked his way upward until he became superintendent and manager and gradually he acquired a controlling interest in the business and is now sole owner. The company was established in 1871 by E. Cooler & Company and in 1888 was purchased by Thomas Drake. A stock company was formed in 1893 and Mr. Drake remained as its president until 1898, since which time Mr. Norris has occupied that position. The plant is located at Nos. 11-25 Lee street, including five buildings. There is a large planing mill and employment is furnished to twenty-five workmen. The lumber there also covers a considerable tract and the business has reached proportions which make it one of the valued enterprises of the city.

Mr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss M. Drake, a native of Zanesville and a daughter of Thomas Drake, now deceased. They have one child, James H., who is associated with his father in business, being now treasurer of the company. He wedded Mary E. English and they have three children: Edgar, Ula and Albert. Politically Mr. Norris is a republican and fraternally is an Elk. Mr. Norris is ever just and also generous; others must do the part they agree with him to do and never has he been known to fail in his part. He is modest and unassuming and from him few would learn how important he has been in the world of manufacture here. He is an example of the boys who educate themselves and secure their own start in life—boys who work for advantages which others secure through inheritance. It has been by sheer force of character that he has succeeded in the face of opposition and pushed to the front of one important enterprise or an-

other. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifest in one phase or another and the Drake Lumber Company is to-day a monument to his power in the world of trade.

PETER L. CASHBAUGH.

Peter L. Cashbaugh, who is now practically living retired upon his fine farm of seventy acres in Wayne township, was born June 29, 1844, in the little cabin which was built upon his father's land in 1828 and which is still standing—one of the old pioneer landmarks of the county. He is a son of John Adam Cashbaugh, who was born on the river Rhine in Baden, Germany, in 1793. His father had a nail factory in that country. John A. Cashbaugh remained at home until twenty-four years of age and acquired a good education. He then sailed for America, attracted by the better business opportunities of the new world. After a voyage of nine weeks in a sailing vessel, he landed at Philadelphia, whence he made his way to Reading, Pennsylvania, and in that state he engaged in peddling merchandise for some time. He married Miss Anna Wangler, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1803, and came to the United States in 1814. Mr. Cashbaugh afterward bought a farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, whereon he remained for six years, and in 1828 he came to Ohio, purchasing seventy-three acres of the farm which is now the property of his son Peter. He cleared the land, planted the fields and in course of time gathered good harvests, prospering in his undertakings here. After becoming an American citizen he gave his political support to the democracy and he was a communicant of the Catholic church. He died at the age of fifty-nine years, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom the following are living: Mrs. Elizabeth Herb, of Pittsburg; John, of California; Rebecca, Theresa, and Peter.

To the public school system of the county Peter L. Cashbaugh is indebted for the educational advantages he received and upon the home farm he was reared, early becoming familiar with the work that he has made his life occupation. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sophia Webb, who was a native of this country, and died June 5, 1903. Her father, T. Webb, was a native of England and came to the United States in 1845, settling in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cashbaugh became the parents of a daughter and three sons: Mrs. Alice Corbin, who is living on the home farm; Clarence W., of Zanesville; Ralph, also of Zanesville, and Lawrence, at home.

Mr. Cashbaugh, in 1864, responded to the call for men to serve with the Union Army for one hundred days and joined Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, with which he remained until the expiration of his term, in August of that year. He votes with the democracy and for two terms he filled the office of justice of the peace. His farm is a valuable tract of seventy acres of fine bottom land along the Muskingum river in Wayne township. There is no better tract for gardening in the county and to the raising of vegetables it is largely devoted. There are upon the place two residences, each of two stories. Mr. Cashbaugh is practically living retired, leaving the active work of the farm to others, while he is enjoying a rest which he has truly earned in former years of close connection with the farm work. In all progressive measures his aid can be counted upon, whether to promote agricultural interests or the general good and his fellow townsmen recognize in him a man of genuine worth, deserving of the esteem which is uniformly accorded him.

ALLEN DOUGHTY.

Allen Doughty, deceased, was well known in Muskingum county as a man worthy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was one of the native sons of Zanesville, having been born in that city in 1808. When he was but four years of age he was taken to Adams township and from that time forward was identified with agricultural interests, choosing as a life work the occupation to which he was reared. As time advanced he kept in touch with improvements along agricultural lines, replacing the old crude farm machinery by the new agricultural implements that were found upon the market and employing advanced ideas concerning the best methods of cultivating the soil. He was practical in all his work and his perseverance and energy were strong elements in his career. He became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Madison township and also owned an attractive residence in the town.

Mr. Doughty was twice married. He first wedded Lucinda Honnold and this marriage was blessed with ten children, of whom six are now living. Following the death of his first wife he was married again in 1877, his second union being with Mrs. Martha J. Ferrell, who was born in Adamsville, in 1843, and is a daughter of George W. and Sarah A. Shirer. Her father was a native of Muskingum county, born in 1815, and by trade was a carpenter, he and his brother being closely associated with the building interests of Adamsville so that the town practically stands as a monu-

PETER L. CASHBAUGH.

ment to their enterprise and labor. Mr. Shirer afterward removed from the town to a farm and later retired from business, spending his remaining days in Adamsville in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He died in October, 1901, while his wife passed away November 22, 1900. Their daughter, Mrs. Doughty, was educated in the schools of Adamsville and was first married to Chris W. Ferrell, by whom she had two children: E. S. Ferrell, who is occupying a position in the postoffice of Zanesville; and C. W. Ferrell, who is employed in the Adamsville mill. Mr. Ferrell was a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war and died in 1871. By the second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doughty there are three children: Olive M., Bruce C. and Allen M., all of whom are living with their mother.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Doughty was called to his final rest. He voted with the democracy and was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his entire life being in harmony with his professions so that he left to his family an untarnished name as well as a comfortable competence. He was devoted to the public welfare and also to the interests of his family and in his career he displayed many exemplary traits of character. Mrs. Doughty and her children now reside in Adamsville, where she is widely and favorably known, the hospitality of the best homes of the city being gladly accorded her.

HENRY NELSON.

Henry Nelson, for many years actively identified with agricultural pursuits and still the owner of valuable property holdings, is now living a retired life in New Concord. He is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born August 30, 1845, and is one of fourteen children of Peter and Margaret (Newman) Nelson, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in the Keystone state and in 1825 removed to Ohio, settling in Guernsey county, where the father followed the butchering business. In his political views he was originally a whig and upon the dissolution of that party became a stanch republican. He held membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and died at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-two years. Their living children are: John S., W. B., Frank, Mary, Eliza, Ora, Henry, Margaret and Lucy.

Henry Nelson, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, acquired his education in the public schools and afterward assisted his father until he attained his majority, when he started out in life on his own account as a farmer of Guernsey county. He came to Muskingum county, August 18, 1885, and located two miles south of Norwich, in Union township, where he purchased a half interest in two hundred and thirty-six acres of farm land. Later he became sole owner of that property and placed the fields under a high state of cultivation, while to the place he added various modern equipments and improvements. In October, 1904, he sold that farm, although he still owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Union township, which is devoted to general farming, and one hundred acres in Guernsey county, which he rents. He also has town property, including the two-story residence which he occupies. He is now living retired after a very active, useful and honorable business career and his rest is well merited.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Elmira E. Redd, a native of Muskingum county and a daughter of John and Mary E. (Allbrittan) Redd. They have eight living children: Harry E., Ora, Irene, Mary, Alice, Alta, Daisy and Sumner. Harry married Lorena Gallaher and lives on a farm in Guernsey township. Ora married George Heagan of Union township. Irene married George Ritchie of Cambridge, Ohio. Mary married John Waddle and lives in Union township. Alta married Loring Mock of Union township. Alice married Marcus Taylor and lives at home. Daisy married Cameron McConagha and lives in Concord. Sumner lives at home.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and in his political views Mr. Nelson is a republican, keeping well informed on the questions of the day, yet never seeking office, for in former years he preferred to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, which brought him the competence that now enables him to live a retired life.

JAMES T. GOODLIVE.

James T. Goodlive, whose connection with business interests in Zanesville is that of a florist, was born in Roseville, this county, December 25, 1875. His parents are Abraham and Maria (Aston) Goodlive, the former a native of Perry county and the latter of Hocking county, Ohio. They are still living, their home being in Zanesville. The father is a shoemaker by trade and after working at the bench for some time he later established a shoe store in Roseville, which he conducted until about six years ago, when he removed to Zanesville, where he is now living retired. He did custom work and was a most industrious man, so that his success can be attribut-

ed entirely to his own efforts. In the family were six children, of whom five are living: William H., Ada, James T., Emma and Mabel, the wife of Ernest Bainter.

James T. Goodlive was reared to manhood in Roseville and acquired his education in its public schools. Since fourteen years of age he has been engaged in work as a florist and he began business in Roseville on his own account in a small way. He has always had a great love for flowers and thus has a natural aptitude for the vocation, which he has chosen as a life work. He was at one time engaged in railroad work, however, for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad as baggage master at Zanesville, occupying that position for two and a half years. Two years ago he purchased a piece of land on Greenwood avenue near Greenwood cemetery and there he built a small greenhouse twenty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet and began business as a florist. He is meeting with much success and expects in the summer of 1905 to erect another greenhouse. He deals in all kinds of plants and cut flowers and is conducting a growing business which has already become profitable. He has secured many regular patrons and is continually gaining new ones. He is a man of energy and laudable ambition, well meriting the success which has already come to him. In politics he is a democrat, while fraternally he is connected with Amity lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M.

GEORGE C. ADAMS.

George C. Adams, who stands at the head of the George C. Adams Lumber Company of Dresden, was born in Madison township about three miles from this village, June 19, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Littleton Adams, was a pioneer settler of Muskingum county, coming to Ohio from Fauquier county, Virginia, about 1797 or 1798. Few were the settlers who had located here and the district seemed cut off from all the comforts and conveniences of the older east but he concentrated his energies upon the establishment of a home and assisted materially in the early development and upbuilding of the county. He followed the occupation of farming and eventually gained a comfortable competence. He made his journey to Ohio in a wagon drawn by six horses and was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife and nine children, namely: George, Zachariah, John, Benjamin, Samuel, Littleton, Alfred, Maria and Julia. Maria, who was the second in order of birth in the family, carried her brother Zachariah in her arms, while riding a horse across the Allegheny mountains. Littleton Adams settled in Madison township upon land which he secured from the government and which he cleared and converted into a fine farm. There he lived for many years eventually passing away at a ripe old age. He took a very active interest in politics, giving his support to the whig party. He served his country in the war of 1812, being a paymaster in the army.

Zachariah Adams, son of Littleton Adams, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, but was reared to manhood in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio. He managed to acquire a good education for those days and when a young man engaged in teaching school. He was one of the early justices of the peace and also served as sheriff of Muskingum county in pioneer times when it required a brave and resolute man to fill that position. He was also prominent and influential in military circles and he served as a colonel in the old militia. He was active in political affairs, possessed much influence and was well known throughout the county. His power was always exercised in behalf of improvement, progress and upbuilding and his efforts therefore proved of much value to his locality. When he was about forty years of age his health failed him and he took a six-months sea voyage to Cuba. He was married late in life to Miss Harriet Williams, who was born in Milford, Clermont county, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. William Williams of that county, who was one of the leading citizens at an early day. Dr. Williams was born in Pennsylvania about 1791 and coming to this state entered upon the practice of medicine in a frontier district, his professional labors demanding that he take long drives through inclement weather and meet hardships and discomforts in practicing the healing art. He died in Clermont county at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Zachariah Adams passed away at the age of sixty-two years. He was a man of marked individuality, constantly broadening his knowledge through reading and study and his love of books was indicated by the extensive library which he accumulated. He always kept informed on all matters of church and state and was thoroughly conversant with the great issues before the country. In early life he gave his political allegiance to the whig party and later was a stanch republican. He was bitterly opposed to slavery, becoming a stanch advocate of abolition principles, and was a firm supporter of the government at the time of the Civil war. He was also regarded as one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal church in his community and he held the offices of steward, trustee and class leader. He died at the age of sixty-two years, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was fearless in conduct, loyal to the right and a recognized champion of everything that he believed would contribute to the general good or to the welfare of the community. As his fame

spread abroad his children find that his name was a passport wherever he was known. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Adams were born the following named children: Martha and Anna, now deceased; George C.; Euphemia, deceased; Virginia; Howard; Thomas; and William, who is living in Zanesville.

George C. Adams, reared in Muskingum county, is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was but seventeen years of age when, his spirit of patriotism having been aroused, he enlisted on the 17th of June, 1863, becoming a member of Company H, First Virginia Light Artillery. He participated in two battles at New Creek, Virginia, and there on the 28th of October, 1864, he was captured, together with seven hundred Union soldiers, who were surprised by the Confederates, the rebel troops having dressed themselves in the blue uniform of the north. Mr. Adams was then taken to Libby prison where he was incarcerated from November, 1864, until March 1, 1865, and his sufferings amidst the horrors of a rebel prison reduced him in weight from one hundred and sixty-five to ninety pounds, so that he seemed a walking skeleton when he at length obtained his release. The prison then housed about one thousand Union troops and they received very scanty rations—a small piece of corn bread, about one and a half inches square, and a piece of salt pork about the same size constituting their morning meal. Nothing more was served to them until night when they were furnished with a similar repast, save that about a half pint of bean soup took the place of the pork. They slept on the floor of the prison at night with nothing to cover them but their own clothing and Mr. Adams considered himself fortunate in finding a brick which he used as a pillow. It required a year after his release to recover from the prison exposure and hardships and in fact he has never since enjoyed the same health that he did before he made this sacrifice for his country. Not long after he was discharged from the prison the war was over and he returned to his home.

When he had sufficiently recovered his health Mr. Adams resumed agricultural pursuits, carrying on farming on his father's old homestead for two years. In 1867 he became connected with the lumber industry, embarking in the sawmill business. He had a portable sawmill which he took to all parts of the county and in 1868 he went to Story county, Iowa, but soon afterward returned to Muskingum county and here embarked in merchandising at Symmes Creek. For four years he conducted a store and in 1872 he sold out there after which he was engaged in business for a year at Adam's Mill. He next purchased and operated a grist mill at Symmes Creek and in 1876 he removed to Frazeysburg where he engaged in the grocery business for two years. Later he was connected with the lumber trade at that place until 1892, when he came to Dresden and here embarked in the lumber business as a partner of C. M. Haas. Since 1902 he has been alone in business and his plant is operated under the name of the George C. Adams Lumber Company. He owns two lots and a large planing mill and manufactures all kinds of building materials. He has a large lumber yard and his sales annually reach extensive figures.

On the 1st of February, 1872, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Thompson, a native of Noble county, Ohio, who was reared in Madison township, Muskingum county, and is a daughter of James and Sarah Thompson. Her father was a merchant of Noble county, but subsequently removed to Texas, where he died about 1886. He was born in Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born the following named: W. W. and Stella, now deceased; Blanch, who became the wife of L. R. Coberson, of Zanesville, and died at the age of twenty-four years; Herbert, a member of the United States Army with the Ninth Regiment of Coast Artillery; Wheeler, who is a member of the same command; and Seth, who is employed by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Adams is a republican and while residing in Frazeysburg served as mayor of the city for three terms and was also justice of the peace there. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of fine physique, large and well proportioned and his physical manhood is typical of the strength of his character and of his capabilities. He is well known in his native county and his record throughout his entire life has been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

FRANK F. KOHLER.

The name of this gentleman is inseparably connected with the industrial interests of South Zanesville, where for the past ten years he has carried on business as the owner and proprietor of the Kohler Bent Wood Works. A native of Ohio, he was born in Moundsville, Belmont county, on the 14th of February, 1862, and is a son of Joseph H. and Mary (Spicer) Kohler. On leaving Belmont county, the father brought his family to Muskingum county and first located in Fall township, but in 1873 took up his residence in Zanesville.

Frank F. Kohler began his education in the schools of Fall township and after the removal

of the family to Zanesville, he continued his studies in the city schools for some time. On putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career and for sixteen years he was employed with the Brown Manufacturing Company in Zanesville. On the 1st of August, 1895, he established his present business in South Zanesville, where to-day he owns twenty acres of land, and the works, now comprising three buildings, cover two and a half acres, the main building being two hundred by forty feet in dimensions while another is one hundred and sixty by forty feet. The plant is conveniently located on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, and here employment is furnished to forty people, an extensive business having been built up in all kinds of bent wood for wagons, plows, etc.

Mr. Kohler married Miss Maggie Camp, who died leaving one son, Burney. In business affairs he is prompt, energetic and notably reliable, and he belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made. Having started out in life for himself empty-handed, he has worked his way upward until he is now at the head of one of the important industrial concerns of the city and is doing a large and profitable business. He is well known throughout this section of the state for his sterling character and worth.

JAMES KENNON GEDDES.

Prominent in business circles of Zanesville as one whose efforts have contributed to its substantial improvement, James Kennon Geddes well deserves mention in the history of the representative citizens of Muskingum county. He was born near Caldwell, in Noble county, Ohio, September 7, 1856, and is of Scotch lineage. His paternal grandfather, James Geddes, came from Scotland to America, settling near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and he served his adopted country as a loyal soldier in the war of 1812. His son, George E. Geddes, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and by the judicious investment of his savings accumulated a considerable property. He held high rank in public regard and was known as one of the leading and influential citizens of his community. His political support was given the republican party and he took an active and helpful part in political work and in various public measures which promoted the general welfare. He was lieutenant colonel in the Ohio militia, but because of physical disability was unable to participate in the Civil war, serving, however, as a member of the Home Guard. His religious faith was indicated by membership in the Methodist Protestant church. He wedded Mary A. Brown, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, where she is now living at the age of sixty-six years. She is descended from New England ancestry and her paternal grandfather became one of the pioneers of the western wilderness, assisting in opening up the country for the use of civilization. Her father was Edmund G. Brown, a farmer of Noble county. George E. Geddes departed this life in 1904, at the age of seventy-one years.

James Kennon Geddes acquired his early education in the common schools and afterward attended academies at Sharon, Caldwell and Lebanon, Ohio. He has always been a man of scholarly tastes and habits. In fact he has been a student throughout his entire life and is now well known as a mathematician and linguist, being especially fluent in Spanish and German classics. He engaged in teaching school when only seventeen years of age and devoted his leisure time during this period to the study of civil engineering. He followed the teacher's profession for six years and was a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he had acquired. In 1881 he did his first work as an engineer on the old Texas & St. Louis Railroad, now known as the Cotton Belt Railroad. A few months later he was appointed assistant engineer at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the location and construction of the Mississippi Valley Railroad. He did special work on the Memphis & Vicksburg Railroad and in 1882 he was transferred to New Orleans. He took charge of the location and construction of the New Orleans & Mississippi Valley Railroad.

In January, 1883, he came to Zanesville as resident engineer on the construction of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad and soon after the completion of that line he was made engineer and roadmaster of the road, which position he filled until July, 1891, when he was appointed general manager of the road, thus continuing until 1895. At that time the road went into his hands as receiver and he continued as such until January 1, 1903, when the property was re-organized and sold to the Appleyard syndicate, since which time he has been general manager for the new owners of the property. Mr. Geddes also served as a member of the building committee for the construction of the new Masonic Temple, built at a cost of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and he has interests in various home enterprises, thus contributing to the material welfare of his adopted city.

On the 15th of May, 1884, Mr. Geddes was married to Miss S. Irene Young, who was born in Chandlersville, Ohio, in 1863, and is a daughter of Archibald Young, a farmer and stock-raiser. They have one child, Donald Young, who was born in 1885, and is now attending Ohio State University, preparing for civil engineering.

Jas. K. Geddes

Mr. Geddes belongs to Amity lodge, A. F. & A. M., to the chapter and council, and Cyrene commandery, No. 10, K. T. He is also a member of Elks lodge, No. 114, and Phoenix lodge, No. 180, K. P. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a director of the American Trust & Savings Company, of Zanesville. In his political affiliation he is a republican and is now serving as a member of the city council of Zanesville from the ninth ward. True gallantry and enterprise are manifestly his salient characteristics and these qualities have led to his success in the business world and he is also regarded as one of the worthy and valued citizens of Zanesville and as such deserves representation in this volume.

POLYCARP BRAILER.

Polycarp Brailer is the owner of a well improved farm in Licking township in the midst of which stands a fine home that was erected in 1903 and is one of the attractive features of the landscape. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Wellersburg, Somerset county, in 1848. His parents were Augustine and Cecelia (Logsdon) Brailer. The father was born in Germany in 1821 and when seventeen years of age left Fulda in that country for the new world. In the meantime he had learned the weaver's trade in the land of his nativity and after arriving in America he followed various pursuits in the Keystone state. In 1839 he was married to Miss Cecelia Logsdon and later he followed weaving until about 1854 when owing to the close confinement of the work and the ill effect of the dyes upon his health he had to abandon that occupation and seek other means of livelihood. Thinking that he would be benefited by an outdoor life he rented a farm which he cultivated for six or eight years. In about 1861 he removed to another rented farm of one hundred and thirty-one acres lying just across the boundary line in Maryland. The cultivation of that place claimed his attention for seven years at the end of which time, in 1868, he purchased the property and with renewed energy continued the work of improvement knowing that his labors would more directly benefit himself. He resided thereon up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife passed away in the spring of 1901. In their family were fourteen children, two of whom died in infancy.

Polycarp Brailer, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Maryland and upon the home farm he was instructed in the best methds of plowing, planting and harvesting. During the periods of vacation he assisted in the work of the fields and he continued to aid his father until twenty-one years of age when he started out in life on his own account, working as a farm hand in his home neighborhood until about 1873. In that year he made a trip to Ohio to visit some relatives and for a year remained in this state. He then returned to Maryland but several years later he again came to Ohio and once more spent a year here. Being pleased with the country he resolved to make this state his home. In 1879 he once more came and was married to Miss Ann Catherine Matingly, a daughter of William Matingly of Muskingum township, Muskingum county. They began their domestic life upon her father's farm and in 1880 Mr. Brailer purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in the western part of Licking township on which he has since resided. This is to-day a splendidly equipped property, giving every evidence of the careful supervision and progressive ideas of the owner. In 1903 he erected a fine two-story residence and there are also large and substantial barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. Everything about the place is kept in good condition, an air of neatness and thrift pervading the entire place. The fields are highly cultivated, returning good crops annually, and in the pasture are found good grades of stock.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Brailer has been blessed with eight children, of whom five are yet living—Mary, Margaret Ellen, William Augustine, Theresa Gertrude and John Christopher, all of whom are at yet at home. Mr. Brailer and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and in his political views he is a democrat, following in his father's steps in this particular. Although he had no assistance when he started out in life on his own account, he is to-day one of the substantial agriculturists of his community and the secret of his rise in the world is found in qualities that all may cultivate—unfaltering diligence, indefatigable energy and careful study of business conditions resulting in the best use of opportunities.

DAVID JOHN EVANS, M. D.

Dr. David John Evans, physician and surgeon at Zanesville, was born in this city November 9, 1875. His father, David M. Evans, was a native of Wales and the year 1858 witnessed his emigration to America, where he became connected with the iron industry, working in a rolling mill. He married Abbie L. Bradway, who was born in 1846, and is a daughter of Mrs. Emily C. Bradway. In his political views Mr. Evans was a republican and three times represented the sixth

ward of Zanesville in the city council, where he exercised his official prerogatives in support of every measure which he deemed would prove of public benefit. He was infirmary director for two terms and served as a soldier of the Civil war. He held membership in the Baptist church and his fraternal relations were with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Foresters. He died April 2, 1901, at the age of fifty-nine years, respected by all who knew him, and he is still survived by his wife who is living in Zanesville. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five reached adult age, namely: Emma, the wife of Edward B. Roemer, who is assistant postmaster at Zanesville; Minnie G., a bookkeeper; Elizabeth; David J.; and Fred, who is an iron worker.

Dr. Evans began his education in the common schools and afterwards pursued a high-school course, spending one and a half years in a drug store, during which time he became imbued with a desire to study medicine. He read for three years under the preceptorship of Dr. J. M. Fassig and in the fall of 1893 entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1897. He began practice in Zanesville and although one of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity has already secured a patronage which many an older physician might well envy.

On the 12th of April, 1898, Dr. Evans was married to Miss Anna A. Reed, a daughter of Washington and Dorothy Reed. She was born in Zanesville in 1878 and is a member of the Congregational church. Their marriage has been blessed with two children: Dorothy L., six years of age; and David M., three years old.

Dr. Evans is connected fraternally with the Druids, the Woodmen and the Eagles. He votes with the republican party and in 1898 he served as coroner of his county. He belongs to both the County and State Medical Societies and in his profession is making consecutive advancement because of his continued reading and investigation as well as the knowledge which comes to him through the experience of daily practice.

JOHN T. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. John T. Davis, engaged in the practice of medicine in Zanesville, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1847. His father, Thomas T. Davis, was a native of Wales and on coming to the United States in 1845 settled in Pittsburg, where he secured employment as an iron worker. When his son John was six months of age he removed with his family to Zanesville. He had married Eleanor Evans, also a native of Wales, whence she came with her mother to the United States about 1840, their home also being established in Pennsylvania. They lived with her mother's brother at Evansburg, that state, Mrs. Davis there remaining until the time of her marriage. Politically Thomas T. Davis was a republican but had no aspiration for office. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1877 at the age of fifty-six years, while her death occurred in 1886, when she was sixty-six years of age.

Dr. Davis is the only surviving member of a family of six children. Coming to Zanesville when six months of age he entered its public schools and after putting aside his text-books he worked in an iron mill at intervals. He attended, however, the high school and a business college here and thus gained a good preliminary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning. For two years he read medicine in the office of Dr. M. Edwards, while later Dr. Alfred A. Ball was his preceptor. In 1870-1 he attended Starling Medical College in Columbus, Ohio, and during the summer and fall of the latter year gained valuable knowledge and experience as intern in the Muskingum County Infirmary. In the fall of 1871 he matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and following his graduation, in March, 1872, began practice in Roseville, where he remained for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he removed to Zanesville, where he has since remained. He spent a portion of the years 1892-3 abroad, pursuing special courses of study in Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, under the care of Dr. Martin, and also at Dresden, Germany, while for two weeks he saw clinical work in the Vienna Hospital in Austria. He also continued his researches and studies in Italy, Switzerland and Paris and spent some weeks in a London hospital, thus becoming familiar with the methods of practice of the leading physicians and surgeons of the old world. He returned home splendidly equipped for his life work and he is now successfully engaged in general practice, making a specialty of the diseases of women.

On the 24th of April, 1872, Dr. Davis was married to Sarah Louanna Smith, who was born in Zanesville, November 23, 1846, a daughter of John K. Smith, proprietor of the first last factory in this city. Two children were born unto them but both died in infancy. Dr. and Mrs. Davis are prominent and popular socially and are members of the Episcopal church. He holds membership with all of the Masonic bodies at Zanesville and is a republican in his political views. He belongs to the County and State Medical Societies and as a practitioner has been very successful. Starting out in life for himself

DR. JOHN T. DAVIS.

with limited educational advantages, working in the iron foundry for several seasons and then becoming imbued with a laudable ambition to attain something better, he has steadily advanced in those walks of life demanding intellectuality, business ability and fidelity and to-day commands the respect and esteem of the entire community.

CHARLES M. TRACE.

Charles M. Trace, who is engaged in the livery business in New Concord, was born in Highland township, Muskingum county, September 7, 1855, and comes of German lineage. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Trace, was a native of Germany and crossed the Atlantic to America in 1795, becoming an early resident of Highland township, few settlements having been made within the forests when he took up his abode here. He owned and cultivated one hundred and sixty acres of land and assisted materially in laying the foundation for the present development and progress of the county. His early political support was given the whig party and upon its organization he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He died about 1875, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years.

Mathias Trace, his son, was born and reared in this county, was educated in the public schools and spent his life as a farmer, prospering in his undertakings and becoming the owner of four hundred and forty acres of rich land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in 1864 for one hundred days' service and going to the front as captain of Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. His political allegiance was given the republican party and he served as supervisor for several years. He died in 1884, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Galbraith, passed away in 1886. In their family were eight children: Charles M.; John R., who lives in Zanesville; Daniel D., who lives in Guernsey county, Ohio; M. E., who is a farmer; J. C., also following agricultural pursuits; Belle J., who is matron in the county infirmary; and Agnes and Etta, deceased.

Charles M. Trace was educated in the common schools and afterward followed the occupation of farming for some time but later disposed of his land and purchased a sawmill, which he operated for three years. He then abandoned the manufacture of lumber and built a livery barn in New Concord, since which time he has been engaged in the livery business with good success. He keeps sixteen or eighteen horses and a large number of vehicles of various kinds and has a liberal patronage, to which his fair-dealing and energy justly entitle him.

In October, 1884, Mr. Trace was united in marriage to Miss Florence Smith, who was born in this county in 1865 and is a daughter of John Smith, who was reared in New Concord township and was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Trace have become the parents of three children: Homer, Otha and Wilmer. In his political affiliation he is a republican, interested and active in the work of the party, and he has served as school director and as a member of the city council. He has also been prominently spoken of for the position of county treasurer. Public duties, like those of his private life, are faithfully performed by Mr. Trace, who is devoted to the general welfare and is never remiss in citizenship. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Sago and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance and both Mr. and Mrs. Trace enjoy the esteem of many friends in their native county.

THOMAS WILLIAM LEWIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Zanesville, December 7, 1851. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the city. At the age of eighteen he entered the hardware store in which his father, the late Vance B. Lewis, was a partner. At the end of twelve years he became proprietor of an establishment of like character and built up a large business. His tastes, however, had always beckoned him into the newspaper field and in 1889 he sold out and became business manager of the Zanesville Times Recorder. Although retiring from that connection at the end of three years Mr. Lewis has continued in the same field ever since, residing in this city, except during periods aggregating about four years, which he spent in Chicago, Columbus and Philadelphia.

As editor and writer on special topics Mr. Lewis has made numerous contributions to the discussion of the industries and commerce of Zanesville and southeastern Ohio, producing, among other things, in 1895, a souvenir entitled "Industrial, Mercantile and Picturesque Zanesville," the carefully compiled statistics of which became a recognized authority. At a later date he wrote for the Zanesville Courier a history of the origin, growth and beneficial applications of the late John McIntire "Poor School" fund, which attracted much interest and attention.

As a member of the city council in 1886-7, president of the Board of Trade in 1890, city councilman again in 1902-3 and as a newspaper writer and investigator Mr. Lewis has helped materially to develop and promote many public enter-

prises. During his first term as councilman, when Zanesville's streets were muddy and unpaved, he took up with persistent energy the work of their improvement. Gathering together facts pointing to the successful use of burned clay in the paving of streets of other cities he turned those over to the city council and urged further investigation, pointing out that if clay was a suitable material for street pavements Zanesville, with her hills full of that material, could accomplish two great results by establishing its value, first the securing of modern thoroughfares and secondly the introduction of paving-block manufacturing at home. Strange to say there was a formidable opposition to the policy suggested but a majority of the city council became as determined as Mr. Lewis was and after many delays one block of vitrified paving was laid on Main street. This became the forerunner of many miles of paved streets afterwards laid with Zanesville-made brick; and thus it was that Mr. Lewis became the pioneer in a forward movement which took Zanesville's streets out of the mud and added to her industries a number of immense brick plants whose products are sold throughout the country.

CHARLES EDWIN SWINGLE.

Charles Edwin Swingle, a practitioner at the Zanesville bar, was born in Clay township, Muskingum county, October 25, 1860. His father, Frank Swingle, is a native of Brush Creek township, this county, and a son of George Swingle, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day and settled in Brush Creek township, where he secured wild land which he developed into a productive farm. Upon that Frank Swingle was reared. In early manhood he engaged in teaching and was for a number of years a merchant, conducting business along that line at Hicksville, Ohio. He is now living in Defiance county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-one years. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and enlisted for one hundred days' service. He has long been a supporter of the republican party and is a faithful member of the Lutheran church. In early manhood he wedded Lucretia Springer, who was born in Newton township and is now living at the age of seventy years. She, too, is a member of the Lutheran church. In their family were nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Charles E. Swingle was brought up on a farm in Morgan county where he moved with his parents when quite young. He received his early education in the district schools and was further educated at the Fultonham Academy at Fultonham, Ohio, and at various local normal schools. He subsequently engaged in teaching school for about ten years and prominently identified himself with school work. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1887, but did not enter immediately upon practice, devoting his time to teaching and teachers' institute work. For a short time he was clerk in a building association and bank before entering upon the active practice of the law. He opened his law office in Zanesville in connection with William H. Ball and they were thus associated until Mr. Ball's retirement from active practice, since which time Mr. Swingle has been alone. He has long since demonstrated his right to rank with the capable members of the Zanesville bar, having the qualities which insure success in an attorney—strong intellectuality, keen analytical ability and untiring devotion to wearisome details and unfaltering allegiance to a client's interests.

His activity in public life in his adopted city has resulted in benefit to Zanesville. He was a member of the board of education, represented the tenth ward in the city council and at this writing is and has been for the past two years councilman at large. He has also been deputy clerk of the courts and prior to election in Zanesville he served as county school examiner from 1888 to 1891 and was city solicitor at Roseville in 1888. To these positions he was elected on the republican ticket, having continuously supported the party since attaining his majority. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

Mr. Swingle was married in 1889 to Miss Linnie Mason, a daughter of A. Manning Mason. She was born in Morgan county in 1862 and their marriage has been blessed with one child, Helen M. Mr. and Mrs. Swingle are members of the Lutheran church and socially are well known, enjoying the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city.

VINCENT MATTINGLY.

Vincent Mattingly, who is engaged in general farming in Muskingum township, where he owns a farm of one hundred acres, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, his parents being James and Hannah (Allbrand) Mattingly. The father carried on farming on an extensive scale in Pennsylvania, having four hundred acres of valuable land which he improved with modern equipments and accessories, while his fields were well tilled. He was also one of the principal stockholders in the First National Bank in Cumberland, Maryland, and through careful management, indefatigable energy and judicious investment he became a man of considerable wealth and his life was typical of the progress which has characterized this country in every line of en-

deavor or activity. Both he and his wife attained the venerable age of eighty years. They reared a family of fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, of whom Vincent was the thirteenth in order of birth.

Upon the home farm in Pennsylvania Vincent Mattingly was reared, early becoming familiar with the labors incident to progressive farming, while in the public schools he acquired the education which fitted him for the transaction of business. His brothers, William and Christ Mattingly, having removed to Muskingum county, Vincent Mattingly also came about 1860, when twenty years of age, and has since been identified with agricultural interests here. About the time of his marriage he purchased a farm in Muskingum township upon which he has since made his home, here owning and operating one hundred acres of land, which presents a splendid appearance of rich pastures, well tilled fields, high grades of stock, and substantial and commodious buildings. He carries on general farming and the annual sale of the field products brings a goodly sum to add to his financial fund. His home is a nice two-story frame residence, containing eight rooms, and there are also good barns and other outbuildings furnishing ample shelter for grain and stock.

In 1872 Mr. Mattingly was united in marriage to Miss Mary Durbin, a daughter of John Durbin, of Knox county, Ohio. They have had a family of six children: John H., James, Benjamin, Claytis, Stella and Lucinda, all of whom are under the parental roof.

Mr. Mattingly is a communicant of the Catholic church, in which faith the family has been reared. His political views accord with the principles of the democracy and he has served as a member of the schoolboard for a number of years, but otherwise has held no public office. He is content to do his public duty as a private citizen and his co-operation can always be counted upon to further progressive measures upon which are builded the welfare and prosperity of the general public. He has lived in Muskingum county for forty-five years; covering the entire period of his adult life and has so lived and labored here as to gain a comfortable competence and an honored name.

HON. FRANK H. SOUTHARD.

Hon. Frank H. Southard is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. For thirty years he has been a practitioner at the Zanesville bar and has ever maintained a high standard of professional ethics, while his ability has gained for him a clientele which makes him one of its distinguished representatives here.

One of Ohio's native sons, he was born in Hanover, Licking county, October 31, 1842, and is decended in both the paternal and maternal lines from early American families. His paternal ancestors settled in New Jersey about 1630, and from that state his grandfather removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio, settling in Licking county in 1804. Isaiah Southard, his father, was in early life engaged in the iron business but afterward abandoned that in order to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits which claimed his time and energies until his death in 1885. The Parnell family, of which Mr. Southard is a representative in the maternal line, comes of Irish nativity and early members of the family settled in Baltimore, Maryland, about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In his boyhood days Frank H. Southard was a student in the public schools of Ohio and at the age of eighteen he entered Denison University at Granville, this state, where he remained for three years. In 1863 he became a member of the senior class of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated in 1864 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Having thus gained broad literary knowledge to serve as a basis for specific professional learning he took up the study of law, reading for one year with the firm of Follett & Follett, attorneys, at Newark, Ohio, and in the fall of 1865 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, completing his course there in one year. He was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in the fall of 1866, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Zanesville, forming a partnership with his brother, Milton S. Southard, late an attorney of New York city. This connection was continued until the brother was elected to represent the fifteenth district of Ohio in congress in the fall of 1872, since which time Frank H. Southard has continued in practice alone. During the third of a century in which he has been a member of the Zanesville bar he has built up a very large and important practice and ranks with the leaders of the bar of Muskingum valley. His time has been devoted entirely to his profession and he has won his enviable reputation through conscientious effort, capability and marked devotion to the interests of his clients. In regard to his standing as a member of the profession and his ability as a lawyer, one of the best known members of the Zanesville bar said: "Frank H. Southard must be classed with the ablest attorneys at this bar. He belongs to that class who have eschewed everything else for their profession and

whose rise is the result of honest, conscientious labor. No man is smart enough to be a good lawyer without work, and Mr. Southard has never shown any inclination to slight the drudgery of the profession. He is faithful in the discharge of his duty to his clients and at the same time a fair antagonist to the litigants of a case."

Mr. Southard's study of the political issues and needs of the country has led him to give his support to the democracy but he has never taken an active part in political affairs or accepted a nomination for an elective office. He was, however, nominated for congress in his district in the summer of 1896, during a temporary absence from home, but on his return he declined the nomination. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masonic order.

Mr. Southard was married in 1872 to Laura L., a daughter of John Laughry, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and they have one son, Carlisle M. Southard, who is a practicing physician.

T. B. TOWNSEND.

For almost a half century Ohio has numbered T. B. Townsend among its most prominent and progressive citizens and in fact so varied and extensive has been his business operations that he may well be termed one of the "captains of industry" and likewise one of the founders of the city of Zanesville, where he makes his home, for he has been the promoter of many of its leading business enterprises, the growth and development of the city depending upon its commercial and industrial activity. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. He was one of the builders of the first street railway line in Zanesville, has been a builder of its bridges and sewers, was the pioneer in the marble business here and has been connected with general contracting in many other states. He is now practically living retired but is financially interested in many enterprises of magnitude and importance.

Mr. Townsend is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on the 8th of September, 1837, on what was then called Boyd's Hill, near the entrance of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel which passes underneath the ground at Seventh avenue. At that time, however, there was neither railroad nor telegraph line in Pittsburg and all transportation was done by wagon or boat. His parents, William and Harriet (Burgess) Townsend, were both natives of Gloucestershire, England, and came to America about 1834 or 1835, crossing the Atlantic on the same vessel. Soon after their arrival in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, their marriage was celebrated. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom T. B. Townsend is the eldest. Six of these children are still living. The mother, however, died in Beverly, Ohio, in 1859, being long survived by William Townsend, who passed away in Columbus, in 1900. He became a resident of Ohio in 1846, settling on a farm near Beverly, where for a considerable period he made his home.

T. B. Townsend was at that time only nine years of age and being the eldest of his father's family he had to assist in the development, cultivation and improvement of the home farm. His educational privileges were thereby extremely limited. After he was nine years of age, his total attendance covered but six months. When twenty-one years of age, his father was incapacitated for further business cares and then his mother died, so that T. B. Townsend was left to care for and rear the children, he being the eldest. He did not have a dollar when he started out in life, so that what he has he has earned through his own labor and industry. He had also to care for the family of a married sister, whose husband died. Realizing in early life the advantage and benefit of an education, he tried to counteract his early lack in that direction and obtain an education that would qualify him for a successful business career. He largely devoted his evening hours to study by the light of a tallow candle or the light of an open wood fire. He applied himself with such diligence and assiduity to his books that at the age of seventeen years he had qualified himself for teaching in the district schools and during three or four months of the winter he taught school for a dollar per day and his board, "boarding round" among the scholars, after the manner of the times. For eight successive years he continued his educational work in the district schools, while in the summer months his labors were turned in another direction. He was fourteen years of age when he began learning the brick and stone-mason's trade and that of stone-cutting with his father, and when a youth of eighteen years had completed his apprenticeship. In his nineteenth year he started for the then distant west, his destination being Illinois and Iowa. He traveled by steamboat to Cairo, Illinois, thence up the Mississippi river to Burlington, Iowa, where he secured a situation at laying and cutting stone for Governor Grimes of that state. After spending a season in the west, however, Mr. Townsend

T. B. Townsend

L. F. TOWNSEND'S ZANESVILLE RESIDENCE.

returned to Beverly, where he entered into partnership with his father in the contracting business on a small scale. When the son was twenty-one years of age the father retired from business and T. B. Townsend then continued contracting on his own account, carrying on the business with constantly growing success until his retirement about ten years ago, his patronage constantly increasing in volume and importance. While Zanesville has largely been the field of his operation he has also figured prominently as a general contractor in other states. He took up his abode in Zanesville in the spring of 1867 and has here made his home continuously since, covering a period of thirty-eight consecutive years.

While residing in Beverly Mr. Townsend also extended the scope of his labors by the establishment of a marble business and soon was in the enjoyment of a good trade. Upon the return of his brother, William C. Townsend, from the army, a partnership was formed between them, T. B. Townsend selling a half interest in the business and when he removed from Beverly to Zanesville he sold the remaining half of the marble business there to his brother, but not long after he located in this city, his brother followed him here and again they formed a partnership in the marble business which continued for several years. Once more T. B. Townsend sold out to his brother, who developed a mammoth enterprise prior to his death. The subject of this review is the pioneer of the marble business which has won for Zanesville such a great name as the center for the operations of wholesale dealers in marble and granite.

During all the years in which he was connected with the marble trade Mr. Townsend also continued his building operations and many of the fine structures of Zanesville and vicinity stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise. The first building which he erected was the Garner block, in 1867, at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, now occupied by the street railway company. He also erected the Stevens, Black, Star, Wiles, Statzenlock and the Burgess blocks, the Clarendon and the Arlington hotels, the Schultz opera house, the courthouse, the jail, the sheriff's house, the workhouse, the county infirmary, the Children's Home and Memorial Hall. He likewise built the greater part of the Caldwell court house, was also the contractor and builder of the courthouses at Cambridge, New Philadelphia, Troy and Bowling Green. He also built most of the Belmont county infirmary and all of the Washington and Miami county infirmaries. To many other lines of construction his efforts have also been extended with gratifying success. Moreover he belongs to that class of enterprising American citizens, who, while promoting individual prosperity, likewise contribute in appreciable measure to the public good. Mr. Townsend built the first street railway of Zanesville and was half owner of the enterprise for sixteen years, when he sold out to the Electric Railway Company. He has paved the greater part of the streets of Zanesville and built most of the sewers up to 1895. He constructed all of the foundations for the following bridges across the Muskingum river: one at Marietta, one at Lowell, one at Beverly, one at Windsor, one at Gaysport, two at Tollersville, one at Brush Creek, one at Sixth street, Zanesville, two at Fifth street, Zanesville, one at Monroe street, Zanesville, one at New Comerstown, an arch bridge at Kent, Ohio, and also one at Mt. Vernon, beside other smaller bridges over this state and West Virginia. He furnished the stone for a lock at Marietta, Ohio, for the government and also for a lock at Burning Springs, West Virginia. He built most of the railroad from Zanesville to Dresden, Ohio, also the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad from Granvile Junction to Millersport and a section of the same line from Columbus to Thurston, Ohio, the narrow gauge from Woodsfield to Jacobsport, the Cleveland Belt Line and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Defiance to Holgate. For about thirty years he was extensively engaged in building houses, public buildings, sewers, street pavements, bridges and railroads, but retired from the general contracting business about ten years ago and at the present time is not actively engaged in any enterprise. He is, however, occupying the presidency of the T. B. Townsend Brick & Contracting Company, the other members of which are his son, O. N. Townsend, and his son-in-law, R. C. Burton. The three gentlemen own all of the stock and there is a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Townsend of this review acts with them only in an advisory capacity. The company in addition to their contracting business are manufacturers of the Townsend street paving block and pressed common and sewer brick. They are contractors for heavy masonry in heavy buildings and make a specialty of sewer building. He is also president of the Northern Coal Company and president of the Peabody Gas & Oil Company, of Peabody, Kansas.

Among important investments Mr. Townsend has an extensive and valuable ranch of thirty-six hundred acres in Marion county, Kansas, which farm he manages through a foreman. There he raises cattle, hogs, horses, corn, alfalfa and sorghum hay. About one thousand acres is planted to corn and the balance is used for pasture land. This farm is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, near Peabody, Kansas, and there is a station upon the place called Horner. Mr. Townsend has his own stockyards at the station so that his cattle and hogs are shipped direct to

Kansas City, a distance of about a hundred and sixty miles. The entire farm is fenced, there being about five miles of hedge fence and fifty miles of barbed wire fence (four wires), with posts sixteen feet apart. The barn on the farm is built of cut stone, is fifty-six by one hundred feet and three stories in height, having been erected at a cost of over ten thousand dollars. The superintendent's house was built at a cost of three thousand dollars and there are ten other houses for the men, containing from four to seven rooms, each costing from five hundred to one thousand dollars each. The men are employed by the month or year, their pay averaging thirty dollars per month. In addition to this they are furnished a house, rent free, an acre of land for a garden, pasture for one or two cows, pasture for one horse and room for the raising of hogs and chickens which they wish to keep. It will thus be seen that Mr. Townsend is very liberal with his employes. On the ranch are about one thousand head of cattle, about the same number of hogs and thirty-two horses. The year 1905 will produce upon the ranch thirty thousand bushels of corn, five hundred tons of alfalfa hay, five hundred tons of sorghum hay, together with large quantities of grains. Mr. Townsend sells from the ranch every year cattle and hogs to the value of forty or fifty thousand dollars, of which he raises about one hundred cows, but buys and fattens most of his cattle. The other cattle, purchased in the west, are brought to his ranch and fattened on the grass and corn and then shipped to the city market. In a good crop year corn is raised and put in the cribs for ten cents per bushel. The corn is not cut, but is husked from the stock, after which the cattle are turned in the fields, eating up the fodder. Three or four crops of alfalfa hay are cut each year, yielding about a ton per acre at a cutting. Mr. Townsend's farming venture has been attended with a very gratifying measure of success and the splendid climate of Kansas makes it a pleasure for him to visit his ranch.

When Mr. Townsend was twenty-one years of age he was married to Miss Sybil A. Nulton, of Beverly, Ohio, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, namely: Orville N. Townsend, the vice president and general manager of the T. B. Townsend Brick and Contracting Company; Mrs. Hattie R. Burton, whose husband is the secretary and treasurer of the Brick and Contracting Company; and Mrs. Mary T. Brown. About eighteen years ago Mr. Townsend's health failed and he was advised by his physician to go south for the winter. Since that time he has spent sixteen winter seasons in the south, in consequence of which his health to-day is better than it was thirty years ago. He has traveled extensively, spending seven winters in old Mexico, one in New Mexico, two in California, one in Arizona, two in Florida, one in Louisiana, one in Texas and one in Egypt. He has thus gained a comprehensive knowledge of the southern section of the western hemisphere and greatly enjoyed his visit to the African kingdom, whose antiquity as seen in its ruins seems greater than that of any other section of the globe. The extent and importance of the business interests which have claimed his attention and the success which has attended his efforts makes his history a notable one and in his life he has exemplified the term "dignity of labor." He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, broad mentality and mature judgment and in his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity is found the secret of his prosperity. He has left his impress upon the industrial world. For years he was an important factor in the development of the state and in the promotion of enterprises adding not alone to his individual prosperity but also advancing the general progress of his home city and of the commonwealth at large.

ALONZO NUTTER.

Alonzo Nutter, a well known citizen of Zanesville, now filling the position of general manager of the Zanesville Gear Wood Company, was born on the 12th of September, 1857, in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio. His father, William Nutter, was a native of the same county, born in 1819, and was a son of William Nutter, Sr., who came to this state at a very early day in its development. In early manhood our subject's father married Miss Salome Tripp, who was also born in Fairfield county and was a daughter of Harry Tripp, a native of Ohio.

Alonzo Nutter spent his boyhood and youth upon a farm and on leaving home at the age of nineteen years went to Lancaster, where he learned the carriage-making and gear-wood trade, devoting seven years to their acquirement. Having thoroughly mastered the business in all its departments, he then accepted the position of superintendent of the Columbus Wheel & Bending Company, of Columbus, Ohio, although only twenty-seven years of age at the time, and he most creditably filled that position for four years. In 1888 he came to Zanesville and for eleven years was superintendent of the A. Kimble Bent Wood Works. During the following six years he was superintendent of a company at Newark, Ohio, and then returned to Zanesville to take charge of the construction of the plant of the Zanesville Gear Wood Company, which was established on the 19th of October, 1904, and of which he has

T. B. TOWNSEND'S KANSAS RESIDENCE.

T. B. TOWNSEND'S KANSAS BARN.

since been general manager, while the other officers are F. B. Fell, president; H. L. Greiner, vice president; and H. T. Piper, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Nutter is also a stockholder in the company. Their office is at No. 410 Market street, Zanesville, but the factory is located in South Zanesville. They manufacture carriage, buggy and spring wagon gear wood and furnish employment to thirty-five men. Much of the success of the enterprise is due to the capable management of Mr. Nutter, who not only thoroughly understands the business but is also a man of good executive ability and sound judgment.

In 1877, Mr. Nutter was united in marriage to Miss E. Wright, who was born in Lancaster and is a daughter of Stephen Wright, a native of this state. Three children bless this union, namely: Cora A., Ed O. and Harry. In his political affiliations Mr. Nutter is a democrat, and in his social relations is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ELIAS F. JONES.

Elias F. Jones is a native son of Muskingum county, born in September, 1841, his parents being Josiah and Serene (Huffman) Jones. His paternal grandfather died in 1861, and Josiah Jones departed this life in 1885, at the age of seventy-one years. In the family were three sons and five daughters, namely: Joseph, John, William, Elias F., Sarah Ann, Mary Jane, Margaret Ellen, Sallie Ann and Nancy Evelyn. One son, John William, served as a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 as a member of Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry. He continued with that command until after the close of hostilities, being discharged in June, 1865. He participated in a number of important engagements and was wounded in battle, which crippled him for life.

Elias F. Jones, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education at Harper's Grove and at an early day started out to make his own way in the world, being employed in a sawmill until 1864, when in recognition of his country's need for more troops he enlisted as a member of Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry. He was under General Thomas on the march to the southwest into Texas and participated in other important movements of the northern armies. He was honorably discharged at the end of the war at Port Levache and with a most creditable military record returned to his home, joining his family in Muskingum county.

Mr. Jones had been married on the 17th of December, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Meeks, a daughter of Samuel Meeks, who died when Mrs. Jones was but two years of age, after which she was reared by her grandfather, David Meeks, of Coshocton county, Ohio. Following his return from the war Mr. Jones rented a farm and lived thereon until 1884, when he purchased a tract of land of seventeen acres in Jackson township. He has since carried on general agricultural pursuits and his place, although small, is well improved. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born eleven children of whom two died in infancy. The others are as follows: John W., born January 5, 1863, is married and is operating a farm of ten acres in Jackson township; Mary, born March 10, 1864, is deceased; Charles, born July 30, 1867, resides in Trimway, Muskingum county; Sarah E., born July 8, 1869, is the wife of Eli Dwiggins, of Frazeysburg; Albert, born July 16, 1871, has departed this life; Joseph, born December 31, 1872, is married and follows farming on the Newark road; Catherine, born July 19, 1875, is the wife of Jack Drum, a resident farmer of Jackson township; Clara B., born February 12, 1877, is the wife of George Shumaker, of Dresden, Ohio; Jane and Jennie, twins, born January 23, 1879, are married, the former being the wife of Calvin Dove, of Newark, and the latter of William McCann, of the same city; Edward, born November 14, 1882, completes the family.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic lodge at Frazeysburg and is in thorough sympathy with its tenets and teachings. His political views accord with the principles of the democratic party and upon that ticket he was elected supervisor of Cass township, in which position he served for four years. He has always lived in Muskingum county and during a residence here of more than six decades he nas witnessed many changes as the work of improvement has been carried steadily forward.

P. W. STURTZ.

P. W. Sturtz is the owner of a fine farm in Madison township but makes his home in Adamsville, where he is now living a retired life. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, his parents being Peter and Margaret (Hutzell) Sturtz. The father came to Ohio in 1837, driving across the country in a wagon, and he located in Adams township, where he purchased land a few years later, his farm being situated about six miles north of Adamsville. He there spent the remainder of his days, devoting his time to the tilling of the soil and thus he provided a comfortable living for his family. His study of the political questions and issues of the day led him to cast his ballot for the whig candidates in

early life and later he supported the republican party. He died in 1866, while his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1888. They were the parents of eleven children and they had two sons who laid down their lives on the altar of their country at the time of the Civil war.

P. W. Sturtz was but two years old when brought by his parents to Muskingum county. His early education, acquired in the public schools of Adams county, was supplemented in the normal school of Zanesville. He continued to work upon his father's farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war and in the meantime he also engaged in teaching school, for which he received a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. On the 17th of April, 1861, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, and after serving three months he returned home but when another three months had passed he once more offered his services to the country, joining the boys in blue of Company F, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war when he was mustered out with the rank of first sergeant. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg and all of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, taking part in thirty-two battles in all, and his army service called him into ten states. He was once wounded by a spent ball but otherwise escaped injury and at all times he was faithful to his duty, never faltering in the performance of any task assigned him in connection with his military services.

Following the close of hostilities and the restoration of peace Mr. Sturtz returned to his home in Muskingum county and through seven winter terms and two summer terms he was engaged in teaching school in Madison and Adams townships, Muskingum county, and in Coshocton county. He first made investment in land in 1873, when he became the owner of a tract in Madison township, which is still in his possession. Then turning his attention to agricultural pursuits he was actively and successfully engaged in farming until 1901, when he retired. He now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, together with his fine residence in the town of Adamsville, and living retired is now enjoying a rest which he has richly earned.

In 1870 Mr. Sturtz was united in marriage to Miss Abba Darner, who was born in Muskingum county, in 1841, a daughter of Jacob and Abagail (Wahl) Darner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father followed the occupation of farming and died in 1888, while his wife passed away in 1872. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtz have two living children: Della J., who was born in 1871; and Albert C., born in 1880.

Mr. Sturtz votes with the republican party and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth, ability and loyalty to the public good, have called him to office. He has served as justice of the peace for fourteen years and was township assessor, his frequent re-elections giving unmistakable indications of the confidence and trust reposed in him and his fidelity to this trust. He is a member of the Grange at Adamsville and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran church. A man of intelligence, whose life has been actuated by honorable motives and worthy purpose, he is well known as a leading and influential citizen of his community.

NICHOLAS J. CHRISTMAN.

Nicholas J. Christman, deceased, who was a representative of Zanesville business interests for a number of years, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1850. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native country, during which time he acquired his education, and then came alone to America, believing that he would find better business opportunities in the new world. He had an uncle living here in Zanesville by the name of Nicholas Christman. Joining him in this city, he learned the tailor's trade under his direction and made it his life work. He met with a fair measure of success and for many years conducted a good tailoring establishment, securing a large patronage from the public here. His work was always of the best and his earnest desire to please his customers, combined with fair principles, led to his prosperity.

On the 29th of July, 1886, Mr. Christman was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Hofman, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, and is a daughter of Peter and Mary (Rehl) Hofman, the former a native of Prussia, Germany, while the latter was born in Zanesville, and was of German lineage. In early life Mr. Hofman conducted a farm but later engaged in the conduct of a saloon and grocery store on Linden avenue, in Zanesville, which street was then called the River road. His wife was the daughter of Peter Rehl, who came from Prussia, Germany, to Ohio when a young man and here married Mrs. Sly, a widow, while for his second wife he chose Miss Bottles. They were early settlers of Zanesville. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Christman were born four children, all natives of Zanesville, namely: Ralph H., J. Nicholas, Clarence C. and May M.

Mr. and Mrs. Christman were a very congenial couple and had a pleasant home in which hospitality reigned supreme. He died in 1898, at the age of forty-eight years. He was a worthy representative of the German-American element in the

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citizenship of Zanesville and the hope that led him to seek a home in the new world was more than realized for he found in its business opportunities scope for his ambition and energy, which were his most salient characteristics and by the exercise of his diligence and perseverance he won a fair measure of success.

KARL KAPPES.

Karl Kappes, who as an artist has gained a reputation that makes him known far beyond the borders of his native city of Zanesville, was born in 1861. His father, John J. Kappes, was born in Germany, in 1826, and in 1842 was brought to the United States by his parents, Louis and Elizabeth Kappes, who located in this city. His father was proprietor of a hotel at the corner of Seventh and Main streets for many years and his hostelry was a great rendezvous for soldiers during the period of the Civil war and in his business he was very successful. He possessed a genial nature and genuine worth that made him popular with the partons of the hotel and his fellow citizens. He held membership with the Presbyterian church and also with the Order of Druids, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the German Benevolent Society. He voted with the republican party but had no aspiration for office. His death occurred in 1886. In early manhood he had married Elizabeth Foerester, who was born in Germany, and is now living in Zanesville at the age of seventy years. She came to this city with her parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Foerster in 1845. Her father was a school-master in Germany, but after coming to the United States conducted a confectionery establishment in Zanesville. In this city Mrs. Kappes was reared, and for many years she has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. By her marriage she became the mother of twelve children of whom six sons and four daughters reached adult age, as follows: David A., who was one of the successful physicians of Philadelphia and died in 1904, at the age of forty-five years; Edward P., a molder at Newark, Ohio; Karl; Fred, a druggist, who died in Sistersville, West Virginia, in 1896; Jacob J., a physician of Philadelphia; William J., who is superintendent for the northeastern district of Ohio of the Barbour Asphalt Company, at Sandusky; Clara E., the wife of E. M. Ayers, of Zanesville; Elizabeth, the wife of J. Randall Berkshire, of this city; Julia A., and Lillia, the wife of David Foerster, of Denver, Colorado.

Karl Kappes began his education in the public schools of Zanesville, where he passed through consecutive grades until ne was graduated from the high school. He attended the Cincinnati School of Design, where he recived the first degree of merit and he was also a student under William M. Chase at the Art Students League in New York city. Later he attended the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, at Munich, Germany, where he received honorable mention, and he attended Julian School at Paris, under Benjamin Constant. He has exhibited at Pennsylvania Academy of Design in Philadelphia and the Art Club at Philadelphia, and is regarded as one of the most talented artists of Ohio. He organized an art school in 1892 and at present a majority of the decorators in Zanesville's many potteries are among his students.

Mr. Kappes is a Royal Arch Mason and an Elk, and in his political views he is a republican. He served as a member of the board of education from the ninth ward. His influence has ever been exercised in behalf of the good, the true and the beautiful. He gives undivided attention to his art work, and his talent, and his interest in his school, rank him with the prominent modern American artists.

WILLIAM A. WELLER.

For many years William A. Weller has been actively identified with the business interests of Zanesville and is to-day a prominent resident of South Zanesville, where he is engaged in the manufacture of Cary's Family Medicines. One of his leading characteristics in business affairs is his fine sense of order and complete system and the habit of giving careful attention to details—without which success in any undertaking is never an assured fact.

A native of Muskingum county, Mr. Weller was born in Newton township, January 19, 1849, and is the son of Henry Weller, whose birth occurred in the same township on the 3d of January, 1819. His grandfather, Daniel Weller, located here at an early day. The father was a well-to-do farmer, owning three hundred acres of land in this county, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He died November 10, 1867, and his wife passed away on the 10th of February, 1868. She bore the maiden name of Mary E. Hammond, and was born in Perry county, Ohio, August 31, 1825, being a daughter of Greenberry Hammond. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Weller were the following children: Samuel F.; William A., of this review; George M., deceased; Joseph A.; Charles E.; John W.; Sarah A., the wife of Seward W. Jones, of Boston, Massachusetts; Alcinda A., wife of W. F. Lenhart, of Axline, Ohio; and Mary E., wife of Edward P. Grimsley, of White Cottage, Ohio.

William A. Weller acquired his early education in the district schools of this county and after

leaving home at the age of nineteen years he attended college at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1869 he became connected with the drug business in Zanesville, carrying on a store at the corner of Second and Main streets with H. G. O. Cary, for ten years. At the end of that time he became sole proprietor and continued in business there until 1891, when he sold out the retail department to Fluke & Henry, and has since made his home in South Zanesville. It was in 1885 that he purchased the Cary Family Medicine business and since that time has manufactured Cary's Cough Cure Troches, Cary's Sugar Coated Liver Pills, Cary's Toothache Remedy, Cary's Indian Eye Salve, Cary's Buckeye Condition Powder, Barrell's Indian Liniment and Barrell's Worm Confections, all of which medicines have been before the public for sixty-one years and are well and favorably known. From their manufacture and sale Mr. Weller derives a good income, his trade extending throughout all parts of the country. His factory is a good two-story brick building, seventy by twenty-eight feet, and besides this he has other property in South Zanesville.

Mr. Weller has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth A. Johnson, who died leaving one child, Edward S. On December 23, 1897, he was united in marriage to Rose Burton, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 21, 1858. Her father, Robert Burton, now deceased, was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and was a son of Charles Burton, a native of England. The former married Elizabeth Leonard, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Henry Leonard, a native of Maryland. Her grandfather, John Leonard, was born in Wales.

Mr. Weller is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and being a strong temperance man he supports the probibition party by his ballot. He is an honorary member of the Zanesville Medical Society, and stands deservedly high in business, professional and social circles as a man of recognized worth and ability.

ALFRED ASHWELL FRAZIER.

Born of good Scotch-American stock Alfred Ashwell Frazier was naturally endowed with a hardy earnestness and a large-souled common sense which have made him popular as a citizen and have gained him success at the bar. David Frazier, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came to the new world in the early part of the eighteenth century, settling in Virginia when the Old Dominion was numbered among the colonial possessions of New England. His descendants took part in the struggle for independence and representatives of the name have ever been active in the development and upbuilding of the various sections of the country in which they have lived. Samuel Frazier, the grandfather of our subject, removed from Ohio county, Virginia, to Belmont county, Ohio, about 1825, and ten years afterward came to Muskingum county, taking up his abode on a large tract of land in Licking township. Stockton Frazier, father of Alfred A. Frazier, was reared upon the old home farm, and is still numbered among the agriculturists of Muskingum township. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McCann, was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and her ancestors also came to America in colonial times, settling in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Ohio early in the nineteenth century.

Alfred Ashwell Frazier was born October 19, 1854, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth on the old homestead. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Muskingum township and supplemented by a course in the Dresden high school. In 1872 he entered Denison University, where he remained for three years, and he completed his college course at Wooster University, entering the sophomore class of 1876. He was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1879, and also won second honors of the class. In the fall of that same year he entered the law department of Cincinnati College from which he was graduated in 1881, again winning second honors and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1882 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Frazier began practice in 1881, at Zanesville, in partnership with H. C. Van Voorhis, long a representative in congress for the fifteenth district. This association continued until 1885, when Mr. Van Voorhis withdrew in order to accept the presidency of the Citizens' National Bank and Mr. Frazier has since been alone in practice. During the nineteen years in which he has devoted his attention to the law he has confined his energies strictly to the profession and has secured a large and important clientage. Referring to his standing and ability as a lawyer one of the well known attorneys of the Muskingum county bar said: "A. A. Frazier must be classed with the successful practitioners at this bar. He entered the profession well equipped for the practice of law and has ever since been a conscientious worker and consequently is well grounded in the principles of law. He has always attended strictly to business, has had no political ambitions, has not dabbled in outside speculation, but has, in short, been purely a lawyer and has met with success. His standing as a member of the bar is irreproachable. He is of strict integrity, has been fair in

his practice and upright in his dealings with all men. He is respected by the community and esteemed by the profession."

Mr. Frazier is a republican and has taken an active part in the advancement of his party's welfare and success. He served as chairman of the executive committee and aside from office has done effective service in behalf of the local organization. He was appointed a member of the examining board for admission to the bar in 1889 and in 1898 he received the nomination and was elected to the common pleas bench to succeed Judge Munson, having been chosen to the office without opposition. In August, 1899, he took his seat on the bench and in 1903 he was again nominated and elected without opposition, a fact which stands in incontrovertible evidence of his popularity and his high position in the public regard. The consensus of opinion of the lawyers of Muskingum county bar is equally favorable and his record as a jurist is in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, having been characterized by unswerving fidelity to duty and a masterful grasp of every problem which has come up for solution in his court.

In 1881 Judge Frazier was married to Miss Emma L. Clark, a daughter of James and Anna (Wilson) Clark, of Van Wert, Ohio, and a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry. They have a son and daughter, Florein and Florence. Judge and Mrs. Frazier are members of the Putnam Presbyterian church and are prominent socially, while the judge is equally well known in local political circles. He has not feared that laborious application that his profession requires of all its successful members, and, combined with industrious habits, he possesses a mind which constant application has stored with a knowledge of the law and its adaptation. His career should serve as an inspiration to the young law student and should induce him to exert himself to his fullest capacity and endeavor to emulate the example furnished.

FENTON BAGLEY.

Fenton Bagley, postmaster of Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, October 10, 1838. His paternal grandparents were Reuben and Christina Bagley, the former born February 14, 1769, and the latter September 25, 1792. Benjamin Bagley, son of Reuben Bagley, was born January 22, 1810, in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was there reared and educated. He was married on the 15th of August, 1833, to Miss Jane W. Moore, who was born in Clark county, Virginia, July 17, 1815, and was a daughter of James G. and Dorinda Moore, the former born March 25, 1792, and the latter May 18, 1794. In the family of Benjamin Bagley are twelve children: Mary Elizabeth, born September 7, 1834; Chloe, born March 20, 1836; Fenton, born October 10, 1838; Sarah Jane, born November 3, 1840; John, born June 4, 1843; Dorinda, born September 1, 1845; Matilda, born August 12, 1847; William, who was born July 2, 1849, and died January 24, 1905; Martha, born November 15, 1851; Angeline, born October 22, 1853; Clara A., born October 16, 1855; and Joseph Trimble, born February 15, 1858.

Fenton Bagley represents one of the pioneer families of Muskingum county, his parents having come to central Ohio in 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools and he continued his studies in the high school at Zanesville. He afterward engaged in teaching for one year. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and with patriotic spirit responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in 1861 as a private of Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed corporal and served until the following August, when he was discharged on account of ill health. He re-enlisted, however, in 1864 and became first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was raised for one hundred days' service. Following the close of the war Mr. Bagley returned to White Cottage, his former home, and was engaged in the manufacture of stoneware for twelve years, being thus connected with the productive industries of the county. His desire, however, was for a professional career and reading law he was admitted to the bar in 1865. He did not engage in practice, however, until 1872, when he became an active member of the profession and continued in practice until 1898, when he was appointed postmaster. He served as prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county from 1879 until 1882 and was not again in office until appointed to his present position by William McKinley in 1898 and reappointed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1902. He is giving to the Zanesville postoffice a business-like administration, his work in the office being characterized by system and promptness and as an official he has won high encomiums. He was for five years one of the directors of the Zanesville workhouse.

On the 15th of March, 1861, the opening of the Civil war—Mr. Bagley was united in marriage to Miss Eliza C. McClane, of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of three children: Mrs. Cora E. Taylor, of Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs. A. W. Richards, of Pomona, California; and Mrs. Annette P. Barker, of Columbus, Ohio. In 1877 Mr. Bagley was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 2d of November of that year. By a second marriage he has three chil-

dren: Arthur T., Fenton, Jr., and Myron Everhart.

He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866 and also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He enjoys in large measure the good will and friendship of his fellow members of these organizations. He has made for himself a creditable record in the government service and in the military service of his country and the bar Muskingum county has reason to number him with its representative men for he has ever upheld the legal and moral status of the community and labored for the promotion of good of his native county.

ALMON S. LELAND.

Almon S. Leland, a prominent stock man of Muskingum county, now serving as county commissioner, resides on section 7, Brush Creek township. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 22, 1851. His father, John A. Leland, was a native of Northumberland county, Virginia, and the grandfather, John Leland, was also a native of that state. After reaching years of maturity John A. Leland married Huldah Stevens, a native of Meigs township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and a daughter of David Stevens, who was a native of Connecticut and became a pioneer settler of Ohio, entering land from the government in Morgan county. He had one of the first taverns between Meigs township and Marietta and it was in that pioneer hostelry that Mrs. Leland was born. John A. Leland made the journey to Ohio in 1836 with his two sisters, locating in Cumberland, Guernsey county, where he attended school. He afterward engaged in clerking and subsequently conducted a store for an uncle in Bristol, Morgan county. Later he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and drove stock to the New Jersey market. He afterward settled in McLean county, Illinois, where he followed merchandising for six years and then returned to Morgan county, Ohio, where he dealt in live stock until a year prior to his death. He then lived retired in Marietta. He was a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well, so directing his efforts that he accumulated a very desirable competence. He was a public-spirited citizen, recognized as one of the liberal and progressive men of his state, and in his political views he was a staunch republican. He died in the year 1894, being at the time seventy years of age, his birth having occurred in 1824. Of his family of six children five are yet living: Mrs. Frances Baker, of Clinton, Illinois; Almon; Mrs. Nina M. Porter, of this county; Mrs. Jennie Porter, of Omaha, Nebraska; and H. W., who is a stock man and farmer of Morgan county.

Mr. Leland was thirteen years of age when his parents removed to Illinois and there he completed his education. For two years he was employed as a brakesman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad in Illinois and subsequently he became a stock dealer in Baxter Springs, Kansas. He also shipped stock to Texas and later he returned to Ohio, where he again engaged in the stock business. In 1876 he took up his abode in Muskingum county and has since made his home in Brush Creek township. He is to-day one of the large land-owners of the locality, having three hundred and forty acres of very rich and arable land which is situated about six miles from Zanesville on the river road and is devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep and to general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Leland was married in 1876 to Miss Ella Worthington, a native of Virginia and a daughter of the Rev. N. C. Worthington, who was a Methodist minister, representing an old Virginian family, and came to Ohio when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Leland have four children: Mrs. Blanche D. Westfall, Mrs. Carrie Pletcher, John A. C. and Nicholas W.

Mr. Leland is a republican and upon that ticket was elected county commissioner in 1902. He is the leading representative of his party in this portion of the state and has once been chosen for the office which he is now filling and again is a candidate for re-election. He is public-spirited, exercising his official prerogatives in support of every measure for the general good and he has saved to the county much expense through his foresight and business ability. He not only receives the support and endorsement of his party but also of the public in general and he is regarded to-day as one of the foremost citizens of Muskingum county. His name is on the membership rolls of the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen Camp and in both organizations he is prominent.

WILLIAM H. DUNN.

William H. Dunn, deceased, was born in Wayne township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in January, 1846, his parents being Asa and Caroline (Sedgwick) Dunn. The father was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, coming to this state from New Jersey. He made the journey in a covered wagon after the primitive manner of the times, took up his abode in Muskingum county, and secured a tract of land, devoting his remaining days to agricultural pursuits. Here his death occurred May 25, 1857.

Alvinor D. Leland

William H. Dunn at that time was a lad of eleven years. He was educated in the common schools, was reared to manhood by his mother and lived with her until his death. In his youth he became familiar with the work of carrying on the home farm and as his years and strength increased he more and more largely assumed the management of the property and the task of improving it. Throughout his entire life he carried on general agricultural pursuits and his well tilled fields were an evidence of his energy, thrift and practical methods.

On the 2d of October, 1872, Mr. Dunn secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey by his marriage to Miss Caroline Handschy, who was born December 6, 1851, in Muskingum county, Perry township, Ohio, her parents being Fred and Ruth (Winn) Handschy, who were natives of Perry township. Her father followed farming for many years but is now living a retired life at the age of eighty-four years. His wife also survives at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Dunn also has two brothers and four sisters, but is the only one at home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dunn was born a son, Clarence O., whose birth occurred July 22, 1873. He married Aurelia Hart and resides near his mother's home. Mr. Dunn departed this life March 10, 1874. He was a man respected by all who knew him because of his reliability in business, his faithfulness to his family and his loyalty in citizenship. His political support was given to the democratic party.

Mrs. Dunn resides with her parents and superintends the farm. She owns two hundred and forty-seven acres of valuable land and under her direction general farming and stock-raising are carried on and to some extent fruit is raised. She expects soon, however, to leave the farm and remove to Zanesville, at which time the home property will be rented.

She is a lady of excellent business ability and executive force, combining these traits of character with social qualities that render her popular with a large circle of friends. She is a member of the Baptist church and is held in high esteem by all who know here throughout the county in which her entire life has been passed.

HARRY J. SHORE.

Harry J. Shore, connected with the manufacturing interests of Dresden, is half owner of the Dresden Woolen Mills, was born in Yorkshire, England, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Broadhead) Shore, who were also natives of Yorkshire. The father learned the woolen manufacturing business in England and thinking that he might improve his financial condition in the new world he sailed from Liverpool with his family, landing at New York city, August 25, 1868. He did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, however, but made his way to Rushville, Indiana, and after two years came to Dresden, where he arrived September, 1870. Here he worked for Hon. L. Rambo, being employed in his woolen mill until 1883 when he purchased a one-third interest in the mill and the firm name was changed to L. Rambo & Company. In 1890, in company with his two sons, Harry J. and Wilson W. Shore, he purchased the mill which has since been conducted under the firm style of J. Shore & Sons, the father retaining active connection therewith up to the time of his death, which occurred August 10, 1901, when he was sixty-eight years of age, having been born in 1833. He was a self-made man, always industrious and energetic, and whatever success he achieved was due entirely to his own efforts. In manner he was quiet and unostentatious but his sterling worth won him the respect of all with whom he was associated. His wife still survives him and is yet a resident of Dresden. In their family were four children, namely: Mrs. Mary J. Peffer, now deceased; Harry J.; Wilson W., of Dresden; and Walter S., who was mayor of Dresden for one term and is still a resident of this place.

Harry J. Shore began his education in the schools of Yorkshire, England, and completed his education in Muskingum county. He entered upon his business career as an employe in the woolen mill and on April 1, 1903, became a member of the firm in connection with his father and brother, Wilson W. He is still associated with his brother in the ownership of this enterprise which is conducted under the name of the Dresden Woolen Mills. The factory is well equipped with good, improved machinery, and because of the excellence of the product and the reasonable prices the goods of their manufacture find a ready sale upon the market. Mr. Shore has also extended his efforts to other interests, being a director of the First National Bank of Dresden. He also served as president of the Ohio Canal Association for two years, as well as having served ten successive years on the board of education.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Harry J. Shore and Miss Kate A. Featherston, a native of Dresden and a daughter of Edward Featherston, who was born in England in 1818 and came to this county in 1835, his death occurring here in 1864. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Egan and was a native of Muskingum county. She was born in Madison township and was a daughter of John Egan, who came to this county about 1800 from Maryland. He was married in Zanesville July 3, 1813, to Sarah Hull. Mr. Egan was a carpenter by trade and was largely identified with early building operations in this

part of the state. He took up his abode in Dresden in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Shore have a nice two-story frame residence, modern in its appointments and justly celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Shore possesses a genial manner and unfailing courtesy and is a polished, cultured gentleman, standing as a representative of a high type of American manhood.

CHARLES H. JONES.

Charles H. Jones, prominent in the industrial circles of Zanesville, is recognized as a man of remarkable executive ability combined with an accurate, far-sighted knowledge of men and affairs, and these qualities constitute him a natural and valued assistant in great enterprises. He is to-day connected with one of the oldest stove-manufacturing interests in the city, being the owner of what is known as the Jones Stove Foundry on Third street, between Main and South streets. A native son of the city, he was born February 21, 1842, the family home at that time being on Fourth street. His father, George A. Jones, was born in Boston, June 8, 1800, and came to Zanesville in 1829. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Maria Carter, who was born in 1813, in Belmont county, Ohio, a daughter of Daniel Carter, who built the first brick hotel in St. Clairsville and there made his home for a long period. George A. Jones was a jeweler by trade and was thus identified with business interests in Zanesville for many years, becoming well known as a representative of its commercial interests. He died at the age of seventy-seven years. He had eight children. Mary, the wife of R. S. Mershon; Cynthia; Anna L.; Julia C.; Laura E.; Kate C.; and George A.

The other member of the family is Charles H. Jones, who was reared and educated in Zanesville. He spent five years in Columbus, Ohio, but otherwise has continuously been a resident of his native city with the exception of a period of three years which were devoted to the defense of the Union and the Civil war. He enlisted as a member of Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, and followed the old flag upon many a southern battle-field. He became a commissioned officer in recognition of his meritorious conduct and when the war was over he received an honorable discharge, having done his full duty as a soldier.

In 1866 Mr. Jones became connected with the foundry business of which he is now the head. This is one of the oldest stove foundries in the city, having been established in 1816 by Captain Pierce, its location at that time being on the west side of Third street, while the iron was obtained from Dillon's Falls. Captain Pierce sold the foundry to the firm of Richmond & Bostwick and they operated it until 1828, when it became the property of the firm of Adams & Wheeler, who retained the ownership until 1856, the change in the partnership then leading to the organization of the firm of Gilbert & Wheeler, later to Sullivan & Wheeler and subsequently to Sullivan & Herdman and in 1866 Mr. Jones became a partner in the last named firm. In 1871 Mr. Sullivan died and his interest was sold to Charles H. Abbott, the firm then becoming Jones & Abbott, under which name the business was continued until 1902, when Mr. Jones purchased his partner's interest and became sole owner. The foundry has a frontage of one hundred and eighty feet and is one hundred and thirty feet in depth. Here forty workmen are employed. The house manufacturers a fine line of stoves and ranges and is enjoying a constantly increasing business, due to the excellence of its product and the honorable business methods maintained in all its trade relations. Mr. Jones has had other business interests, having for some time been a director of the Citizens Bank, while at the present writing he is a director of the Columbus Dispatch, also one of the directors of the McIntire estate of this county.

In 1868 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Kate Davenport, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, but is now deceased. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, all living, namely: George D., Anna A., Charles D., Herman D. and Philip D. (twins), Kate D. and Daniel A.

Thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of the republican party he has ever been devoted to its support though not active as an office seeker, his energies being concentrated upon affairs that make for good citizenship and for the material development of Zanesville. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly and surely in every transaction he has few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches its objective point.

O. D. VANDEN BARK.

O. D. Vanden Bark, well known in Muskingum county, was born in 1855, in Cass township, which is still his place of residence. His parents were Eliphalet and Bethiah (Coe) Vanden Bark and the father was a native of Licking township, born near Pleasant Valley. The paternal grandfather, Gershom Vanden Bark, came from Pennsylvania

G. A. JONES.

to this state at an early day and was identified with agricultural interests in Licking township. There Eliphalet Vanden Bark was reared to manhood and later he settled in Cass township, where he owned and operated two hundred and ten acres of rich and productive land. He also had 67 acres in Jefferson township and one hundred and two acres in Cass township. His entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and his carefully managed business affairs brought him a desirable measure of prosperity. He died in 1890, while his wife, who still survives him, is now living in Dresden, Ohio. They were the parents of three children: Susan, the wife of Thomas D. Adams, living south of Dresden; O. D.; and Gershom.

O. D. Vanden Bark pursued his early education in the schools at Stony Point and afterward at Dresden. He remained upon his father's farm until 1879, when he went to Muskingum township, locating on land which his father owned there. He lived upon that farm for thirteen years and later took up his abode in Dresden where he remained from 1892 until 1895, during which time he was engaged in the hardware business. In 1894, however, a disastrous fire occurred which burned out his entire store. He was then out of business for about nine or ten months, after which he purchased the Benson Lloyd place on the Shannon road, comprising one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land on which he took up his abode in the fall of 1895. He has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and is now one of the substantial, wide-awake and progressive farmers of his community.

In February, 1878, Mr. Vanden Bark was united in marriage to Miss Ida Smyth, a daughter of W. G. Smyth, of Dresden. Zua, their daughter, is the wife of Lambert Bowlen, who resides in Hopewell township; James is attending college at Baldwin University.

Mr. Vanden Bark is a republican in his political views and has served as trustee and a member of the school board. He does not, however, demand office as a reward for party fealty, feeling that the pursuits of private life are abundantly worthy of his best efforts and in the control of his business affairs he has met with creditable success.

ALFRED F. CASSEL.

Alfred F. Cassel, now deceased, was for many years a prominent factor in business circles in Zanesville, where his birth occurred January 26, 1832. He is a son of Joseph Cassel, a native of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany and his sons, Joseph, William and James, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio. The first named was married in Zanesville in 1825 to Miss Maria Arthur, a daughter of a Presbyterian minister, who was born in Scotland. Her mother was a member of the well known and prosperous Gamble family. In early life Joseph Cassel engaged in teaching school in Zanesville. He was also the owner of a farm in this locality and assisted in the development of the salt works of the county, acting as manager of the business. He carefully and systematically controlled his varied interests and prospered in his undertakings. His last days were spent upon the home farm.

Alfred F. Cassel was only three years old when his father died and it was necessary that he soon make his own way in the world. His educational advantages were only such as the public schools afforded and his opportunities were furthermore restricted by the necessity of earning his own livelihood. In his youth he performed various business duties that would return him an honest living. Later he became associated with Edward Ball as the editor of the Zanesville Courier and was connected with the newspaper business for a number of years, ill health forcing his retirement from that line of occupation. He afterward accepted a position as bookkeeper in the rolling mill and his capability, efficiency and fidelity won him promotion from time to time until he became manager, in which capacity he served for thirty-four years. No higher testimonial of his reliability and efficiency could be given than the fact that he was so long retained in that responsible position and thus he figured largely as an important factor in industrial circles of his native city.

In 1854 Mr. Cassel was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Smallwood, a daughter of the Rev. William A. Smallwood, who was an Episcopal minister and acted as pastor of the Zanesville church for eighteen years. He was born in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1804, pursued his early education there and afterward became a student in William and Mary College. He then studied law in New England but later decided to devote his life to the gospel work and prepared for the ministry as a student in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. He spent forty years of his life in the pulpit and his labors were not denied the golden harvest nor the aftermath. He became a power for good in his denomination and his teachings were an influence and force in many lives. His death occurred when he was sixty-two years of age. He wedded Miss Mary Brearley, who was born in New Jersey and was a daughter of David Brearley and the granddaughter of Joseph Brearly, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Her great-grandfather was General W. Smallwood of Revolutionary fame, who served as aide on the staff of General Wash-

ington who was afterward governor of Maryland. Her maternal grandfather was a major in Washington's army. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cassel were born five children, who are yet living: William S., Minnie, Clara, Agnes and Pearl.

In 1891 the family was called upon to mourn the loss of husband and father. He had been devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and his death was deeply deplored by people throughout the community, as well as by the members of his own household. In his political views he was a republican and was prominent in local political circles and in business life. There were in his career many traits of character worthy of emulation and his good qualities made his an honored name. His widow still occupies the Cassel home at No. 1307 Maple avenue, where she has a nice two-story residence. She has been left in comfortable financial circumstances and she has around her an interesting family.

ALVAH B. SHOWERS.

Alvah B. Showers, a prosperous and influential farmer of Brush Creek township, living on section 6, was born January 5, 1863, a son of Alvah B. and Mary J. (Terril) Showers. His father was born near Stovertown, Ohio, May 20, 1820, and at the age of nine years removed to the farm which is now owned and occupied by his son and namesake. His early educational privileges were very limited but he made the most of his opportunities and after the purchase of what is now the old Showers homestead he continued to reside thereon until his death, with the exception of two years spent in Illinois. He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Bash, and unto them was born one child. Following her death Mr. Showers wedded Miss Mary J. Terril, who was born in Virginia, January 20, 1824. Her father, Adam Terril, came from the Old Dominion to this state during the early epoch in its improvement and progress, settling in Muskingum county. Mr. and Mrs. Showers became the parents of nine children: Joseph, who died in infancy; James and Will, who are living in the state of Washington; Mrs. Anna Hanson, living in Washington; Rachel, who died at the age of thirty-eight years; Mary, the wife of William Baughman; Jessie, the wife of Bruce Baughman; H. N., who is on part of the home place, and married Elizabeth Sloan; and Alvah B. The father was a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the most respected citizens of Brush Creek township. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office. He filled all of the township positions, to which he was elected upon the republican ticket, being one of its earnest and ardent supporters in this community. He departed this life in 1890, respected by all who knew him, and was survived for about four years by his wife, who made her home with her son Alvah.

Mr. Showers of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home, and for the care and devotion which they bestowed upon him in his boyhood days he repaid them in part by his love and labors in later years. He relieved his father of the active work of the farm and following his death tenderly cared for his mother until she, too, was called away. His education was that afforded by the common schools and he had no special advantages to aid him in a business career but has always made the most of his opportunities. In 1899 he took up his abode in the old home and purchased the interest of the other heirs in the farm. He had lived prior to this time on the farm but had occupied another house. The Showers homestead comprised two hundred and ten acres of very rich and arable land, situated about four miles from Roseville, but after operating this for a time Mr. Showers sold one hundred and thirty-three acres of the farm at a very gratifying figure.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Alvah B. Showers and Miss Caroline Swingle. This union has been blessed with three children: Leslie S., who was born March 13, 1895; Hazel M., born December 5, 1896; and Earle C., born August 20, 1899. Mr. Showers has been a life-long republican and at present writing fills the office of township clerk. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran and is interested in the moral and political growth and development of the county as well as in its material progress. His life has always been devoted to agricultural pursuits and that he is a man of activity, enterprise and sound judgment is indicated by the splendid appearance of his place, which is supplied with modern equipments, while the fields are under a high state of cultivation.

AUGUST BOHN.

August Bohn, who is engaged in the brewing business in Zanesville, was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, in 1858. His father, Sebastian Bohn, was a native of Baden, Germany, and took part in the German rebellion in 1848. The army to which he belonged, however, was unable to win the liberties for which they were fighting and Mr. Bohn made his escape to Switzerland and in 1854 crossed the Atlantic to America, continuing his journey into the interior of the country until he had reached Zanesville. He then

accepted a position as brewer with J. Gobel. Later he established a brewery of his own, beginning the business in 1860 and continuing until his death, which occurred in 1892. He was very successful in his business affairs and accumulated a large competency. He held membership in the Catholic church, was a member of St. Nicholas Society and gave his political allegiance to the democracy. He married Miss Theresa Gruber, who was born in Baden, Germany, and died in 1885, at the age of fifty-six years. She too, was a communicant of St. Nicholas Catholic church. She gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Bohn while they were still residents of the fatherland and they became the parents of seven children, but only one son and one daughter reached mature years.

August Bohn was educated in the common schools, wherein he continued his studies until fifteen years of age, when he put aside his textbooks in order to enter the brewery. He took charge of the business and upon his father's death succeeded him in the ownership. Under his guidance the business has steadily increased and he has made many modern improvements in the plant, adding all the latest facilities that would prove of practical benefit in the manufacture and care of the beer. The plant is situated on East Marietta street and the product is practically sold to the local trade. In the winter of 1905 Mr. Bohn erected a large addition to his building and this enabled him to increase his output from six to ten thousand barrels annually.

Mr. Bohn is a communicant of St. Nicholas Catholic church and in his political views is a democrat. His attention has been largely concentrated on his business affairs and although he entered upon an enterprise already established he has displayed marked executive force and business discernment in enlarging and successfully controlling this.

WILLIAM S. DENISON.

William S. Denison, deceased, was a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, his ancestry being traced back to Captain George Denison, who came to America in 1631 from England and settled in Massachusetts. His father, William Denison, was a farmer by occupation and in 1810 came with his family to Ohio, settling in Muskingum county, where he spent his remaining days and his death occurred in 1820. During the first year of his residence here he lived in Putnam and later he followed farming elsewhere.

William S. Denison was a young man of about sixteen years when he came with his father's family to the Buckeye state. He was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, November 13, 1794, and began his education in the schools of that state, while later he continued his studies in the public schools of this county. He led a very busy, useful and active life and nearly all that he possessed was acquired through his own efforts. Following his father's death he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old home property and from time to time he added to his land until his possessions aggregated nearly fifteen hundred acres. Whatever he undertook in business life he carried forward to successful completion and as the years passed by he became one of the most prosperous residents of Muskingum county, carrying on farming on an extensive scale.

Mr. Denison was a most generous spirited man, giving freely of his means in behalf of the church and benevolent work. At one time he made a gift of ten thousand dollars to a college of Ohio and later the institution was called the Denison University. In addition to this he was a generous contributor to missions, and the poor and needy never sought his aid in vain. He was willing to share with others what he had gained through his own business effort and energy, and was widely known as a man of broad humanitarian spirit, generous impulses and helpful actions. He held membership in the Baptist church and it was his brother who gave the land for the Baptist cemetery in Adamsville. In his political views Mr. Denison was a republican and while he took an active interest in the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he never sought or desired office for himself.

On the 31st of May, 1860, occurred the marriage of William S. Denison and Miss Mary O. Fisher, who was born in Virginia, March 12, 1830, and is a daughter of Joseph Fisher. Her father was prominent and influential in public affairs in Muskingum county and for fifteen years served as county surveyor. He was also a member of the state legislature in 1843-4. He arrived in this country in 1830, settling first in Madison township, where he lived continuously until 1866, when he went to Zanesville, making his home in Putnam for fifteen years. He then went to live with Mrs. Denison and in her home departed this life on the 21st of December, 1890. Mrs. Denison has three half brothers: Dr. Fisher, of Nashport; Joseph, of Zanesville; and Elias, who is living at No. 111 Oak street, Zanesville. She also has two sisters: Mrs. Ross, who resides in Meigs county, Ohio; and Harriet, who is living with Mrs. Denison. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Anna E., who was born in 1861; J. William, whose birth occurred in 1863; and Charles D., who was born in 1866 and died March 17, 1893.

Mrs. Denison and her son William own together fourteen hundred acres of fine land one mile south of Adamsville, and are interested in general farming as well as stock-raising. They also raise considerable fruit upon their place and part of their land is now rented, returning to them a good income. Almost a half century has passed since William S. Denison became a resident of this portion of the state. He departed this life December 31, 1880, and is yet remembered by many who knew him as an honored pioneer settler and one whose personal traits of character were such as endeared him to his many friends. He enjoyed in full measure their confidence and trust and merited the friendship which was uniformly accorded him.

LEANDER WEST.

Leander West, who is filling the position of county surveyor for the second term, was born in Meigs township, Muskingum county, in 1851, his parents being Jacob and Julia Ann (Sims) West. The first representative of the family in the paternal line in Muskingum county was William West, who was of English lineage and came from Loudoun county, Virginia, to central Ohio in 1810. He located in Rich Hill township, which was then largely an unimproved district, the few homes of the settlers being widely scattered. Much of the land was still unclaimed and he entered his farm from the government, after which he gave his undivided attention to the work of clearing and cultivating it. His son Jacob Gilmore West was born on the old family farm in Muskingum county, was reared to the occupation of farming and throughout his entire life carried on that business. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all personal considerations in the spring of 1864 and enlisted in the Union Army at Zanesville, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for a term of three months. In the fall of the same year he was drafted and assigned to duty in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in several skirmishes. Aside from the time spent at the front he always lived in Muskingum county, following the occupation of farming. He married Julia Ann Sims, who was born in Rich Hill township, while her father was a native of Maryland and came to Muskingum county about the time that William West arrived here. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob West were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and in his political views he is a republican. He died in 1895, at the age of seventy-five years, while his widow, surviving him until 1900, passed away at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Martha J., the wife of W. K. Ramsey, a veteran of the Civil war; Alta, the wife of W. E. Bell of Colorado; James M., a farmer of Union township; Charles L., who is with the civil engineering corps at Zanesville; and Leander.

After leaving the district schools Leander West pursued a course of study in the State University at Columbus, Ohio, and when his education was completed he began work as a painter, while in 1882 he turned his attention to civil engineering, following that profession until 1902, when he was elected county surveyor. He served in that position so capably that he was re-elected in 1904 and is now serving for the second term.

In 1872 Mr. West was married to Miss Lydia A. Stevens, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Stevens. She was born in Rich Hill township and died in 1900, at the age of fifty-three years. In December, 1903, Mr. West was again married, his second union being with Mary E. Lindemore, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1864. Mr. West is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been initiated into the Masonic fraternity. His political views endorse republican principles and it was upon the ticket of that party that he was elected to the office he is now so capably filling.

HORACE DWIGHT MUNSON.

Horace Dwight Munson, deceased, was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He exercised a beneficial influence in the commercial, intellectual and moral development of the city and his example remains as an incentive and inspiration to those who knew him. A native of Connecticut, he removed to Springfield, Illinois, in early life and for five or six years remained in that city. He afterward engaged in teaching music in Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois, and in 1850 he came to Zanesville, where he accepted the professorship of music in the Putnam Female Seminary. In 1851 he established a music store in a room in the second story of the building in which the store of Beer & Heard is now located. He was successful in this undertaking, his business gradually developing until it had reached extensive proportions, his trade in the sale of musical instruments and sheet music being large. This store still has an existence and is located at the corner of Main and Third streets, where business has been conducted for the past sixteen years. Previous to this time Mr. Munson conducted his store in the Shultz Opera Block, occupying the entire building. The business was incorporated and has been carried on continuously since the death of Mr. Munson.

H. D. Kleinson

Mr. Munson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Griggs and they became the parents of eight children. He was always deeply interested in his country, and her welfare, as well as in local progress and improvement, and at the time of the Civil war his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment, so that he was enrolled in Zanesville as a member of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was chosen captain of Company A. Upon many a southern battle-field he gave demonstration of his fidelity to the old flag and was mustered out as acting major. Mr. Munson held membership in the Baptist church, in the work of which he took a very active part, serving as superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than twenty years. He always voted with the republican party, his sons following in his political footsteps, and he served at a member of the board of education, as president of the city council and as a member of the board of review. He possessed an individuality, force and business discernment that enabled him to understand existing conditions, to quickly value possibilities and to utilize opportunities not only in the field of commerce and finance but also in political matters where the general interests of the city are involved.

REV. DON C. COBURN, D. D.

Rev. Don C. Coburn, D. D., pastor of the Frist Methodist Protestant church of Zanesville, was born in Beverly, Washington county, Ohio, February 11, 1856. He is a son of Leonidas J. Coburn, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born September 4, 1832, and a grandson of Nicholas Coburn, Sr., who was one of the pioneer settlers of Morgan county, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming. It was in that county that Leonidas J. Coburn was reared, spending his days upon the farm, assisting materially in its development, but after he had attained man's estate he turned his attention to other pursuits, becoming a merchant in Beverly, Ohio. He was united in marriage to Miss Susana Swift, whose birth occurred in Waterford township, Washington county, Ohio, November 1, 1832, and who was a daughter of Charles and Amy (Andrews) Swift of that county. When their son Don was only a year old Mr. and Mrs. Leondias Coburn removed to Indiana, where the father followed agricultural pursuits for four years. He then returned to the old home farm in Windsor township, Morgan county. A few years later he purchased the farm upon which he now resides at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died in January, 1894. Unto them were born six children: Nicholas, who is now a retired minister of the Methodest Protestant church, living in Zanesville; Charles, who resides on the old Coburn farm in Morgan county; Juniata, who is the widow of the late J. W. Smith, and resides with her father on the home farm; Edward, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Dexter City, Ohio; Allen, who is also a physician; and Don C.

Rev. D. C. Coburn began his education in the public schools of Morgan county, Ohio, and afterward attended Beverly College for a short time. He next became a student in Scio College in Harrison county, Ohio, and when he had prepared for the ministry he entered the active work as assistant pastor of the old Zanesville circuit, serving the charge during the conference year 1880-81. His next charge was Pisgah circuit in Morgan county where he remained one year. He was ordained by the Muskingum annual conference, October 1, 1882. He then became pastor of Attica circuit in Seneca county, where he remained four years. From Attica he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and served Sandusky circuit for two years. In response to a call from the church in Adrian, Michigan, he went to that city and filled the pulpit for four years. After that he served the Fifth Street church in Steubenville, Ohio, four years. He was then assigned to Zanesville station, of which charge he was pastor for one year. At the close of the year he was elected president of the Muskingum annual conference, filling this position for five years, or to the limit of service in that capacity. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Adrian College in June, 1901. After his term as president expired he accepted a second pastorate of the Zanesville church, which he has served for three years.

Rev. Coburn was united in the holy bonds of matrimony, October 13, 1882, to Miss Emma D. Nulton, a native of Washington county, Ohio, and a daughter of John Nulton, who was born near Roxbury, Ohio. He married Miss Mary A. Scott of that place, but both are now deceased. Rev. Coburn finds in his wife an able assistant in his church work. He is a most devoted Christian man and his consecrated life has been a strong factor in the upbuilding of his church in Ohio. He has labored earnestly, untiringly and with good courage, and his efforts have been rewarded in the growth and development of the church and the extension of its influence.

MELVIN S. McKEE.

Melvin S. McKee, who is engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits in Jackson township, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 21, 1867, and is a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of the state.

His paternal grandfather was Daniel McKee, who lived in Knox county, Ohio, and removed to Coshocton county at an early period in its development. His son, George W. McKee, was born in that county near West Carlisle in 1847 and after arriving at years of maturity was married to Miss Nancy Ellen McDonald, a native of Coshocton county. They resided upon a farm of forty acres near Fallsburg in Licking county and there they reared their family of eleven children of whom Melvin is the eldest.

Mr. McKee of this review is indebted to the public-school system of Coshocton county for the educational privileges he enjoyed and which qualified him to meet the duties and cares of a business life. He worked upon his father's farm until 1892, when at the age of twenty-four years he secured employment as a farm hand for Frank Shaw of Cass township, with whom he remained for three years. He was then married in January, 1896, to Miss Alice J. McCann, a daughter of Henderson McCann, of Jackson township. They began their domestic life upon her father's farm where they resided until 1899, when Mr. McKee invested the capital he had saved from his earnings in a tract of land of eighty acres in Jackson township and took up his abode thereon. Here he carries on general farming, his fields being richly cultivated, and in connection with the raising of cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is also engaged in the cultivation of peaches, having an orchard of twelve acres. There is also some timber upon his land.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McKee has been born one son—Lorin Fleming, whose birth occurred September 19, 1904. The parents are members of Mount Zion church and in politics Mr. McKee is a stanch democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. He may well be termed a self-made man for all that he possesses has been acquired through his own efforts and in his life work he has displayed the laudable ambition, strong purpose and commendable industry that form the basis of all success.

JOHN H. CROOKS.

John H. Crooks, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who is engaged in the livery business in Zanesville, was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, in 1844. His grandfather, Andrew Crooks, removed from Martinsburg, West Virginia, to Muskingum county, in 1795, settling on or near the present site of the Zanesville Market House. He continued in Zanesville for a few years and was principally engaged in hunting, for this was then a frontier region, largely wild and unimproved, so that there was much wild game and many wild animals in this part of the state. He finally removed to Newton township, where at one time he was the owner of a very extensive tract of land and he conducted a tavern near Uniontown. His daughter, Mrs. John Porter, was the first white female child born in Zanesville.

His son, John Crooks, father of our subject, was born in Newton township in 1806, was reared amid the surroundings of pioneer life and became a farmer. He, too, prospered in his undertakings and was the owner of four hundred acres of land in Newton township. He held membership in the Lutheran church, being one of its leading and influential representatives, and he was also active in public affairs. His political support was given to the whig party and he represented his county in the state legislature from 1856 until 1858. He also served as county commissioner and in a number of township offices and the trust reposed in him was never betrayed in the slightest degree. In his fraternal relations he was a Mason. He married Elizabeth Stover, who was born in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, in 1808, and was a daughter of Samuel Stover, who came to this county from Pennsylvania. John Crooks died in 1892, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1865. They were the parents of seven children: Amanda and Minerva, who are deceased; Samuel A., deceased, who was a surgeon in the Civil war; Andrew C., who was a sergeant in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery and died soon after the war; Clara, the wife of W. C. Lenhart, of Columbus, Ohio; Mary C., the wife of Rufus P. Stokeley, a farmer of North Dakota; and John H.

In the public schools of Newton township and at Fulton, John H. Crooks pursued his education. He was reared to farm life and continued to engage in the tilling of the soil until the outbreak of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit being aroused by the attempt to overthrow the Union, he joined the army at Zanesville, becoming a member of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for eight months. He was also in the one hundred days' service with the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers and with the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiment he remained for eighteen months, participating in the battles of Perryville, South Mountain and Monocacy. He held rank as second sergeant but acted as first sergeant and he was always found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the old flag and the cause it represented.

After leaving the army Mr. Crooks returned to the farm in Newton township, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Zanesville and entered the livery business. He has

J. H. CROOKS.

now for more than the third of a century conducted a livery barn in this city, having a good patronage which has been accorded him year after year and which has made him one of the substantial residents of Zanesville.

In 1868 Mr. Crooks was married to Miss Mary C. Bonnett, who was born in Zanesville in 1842 and is the daughter of John M. and Barbara Bonnett. Her father came from Germany to Muskingum county, Ohio, in early manhood and here engaged in the jewelry business. Seven children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Crooks: Clara Louisa; Albert, who is managing his father's livery business; Mary, deceased; Frank P., who is serving with the regular army in the Philippines and Japan with the rank of quartermaster; George, who is managing his father's undertaking establishment; Emma; and John, who is a student in the Ohio University.

The parents are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Crooks belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and for two years represented the fourth ward in the city council. He has been a trustee of the water works here and in 1901 was elected county commissioner, to which position he was re-elected in 1904, so that he is now serving for the second term. He is, and has been for the past three years, president of the workhouse board. Mr. Crooks takes a deep and commendable interest in community affairs, desiring the progress and improvement of the city, and puts forth effective effort along the line of general advancement whether in office or as a private citizen. His faithfulness in the discharge of his official duties is in harmony with his military record, which was characterized by unswerving loyalty to the old flag.

THE HERDMAN FAMILY.

The first representative in America of the Herdman family, whose descendants are living in Zanesville, was William Herdman, who was born in County Down, Ireland, about the year 1756 or 1758. What business he followed in his native country is not known, but he brought with him enough money to this country to buy property. He had a brother John who also came to America and after living for a time in the southern part of the state of New York joined his brother William in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

William Herdman, the direct ancestor of the Herdmans of Muskingum county, was married in Ireland to Miss Martha Atcheson, who died soon after the birth of their daughter Margaret. The following year William Herdman wedded Jane Hamilton and their children, Jane and Martha, were born in Ireland and all three of the children were baptized by Rev. John Riddle, who had performed both marriage ceremonies for William Herdman. Not long afterward Dr. Riddle came to America and was pastor of a church at Robinson's Run in Washington county, Pennsylvania. William Herdman became restless after the emigration of his pastor and decided that he, too, would come to America and with his wife and three daughters crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which was three months in making that trip and during that time his daughter Martha died and was buried at sea. William Herdman arrived in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in March, 1894, and made his way to Noblestown, where he joined Dr. Riddle's congregation. He had a flouring mill there and lived in a few rooms in the building. It was in the following April that Francis Herdman, afterward of Muskingum county, was born. Later William Herdman purchased a farm south of Noblestown and in connection with the cultivation of the land also operated a distillery, for the use of whiskey was very common in that day. In his business he prospered and added several farms to his estate and thus became very prosperous. While living on his farm his family circle was increased by the birth of Eleanor, Elizabeth, Robert and Allie Herdman. The wife and mother died about 1803 and a year later William Herdman married Mrs. Jacob Hanson.

The Hanson family came originally from England and Jacob Hanson removed from North Carolina to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, when a young man. He was a tanner by trade and followed that pursuit near Pittsburg. He was married in 1780 to Margaret Morrow, who lived in or near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and whose parents were members of the church of which Dr. McMillan, founder of Jefferson College, was the pastor. Jacob and Martha (Morrow) Hanson had ten children: Thomas, Mary, Jane, Alice Ann, Samuel, James, Jacob, Rebecca, Margaret and Hugh. Property which was owned by Jacob Hanson in Pennsylvania is still in possession of his descendants there. He died in 1803, at the age of forty-five years, and later his widow became the wife of William Herdman. By this marriage there was one daughter—Sarah. William Herdman died May 23, 1832, at the age of seventy-five years, and his second wife passed away June 20, 1840, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Francis Herdman, son of William Herdman, was, as before stated, born in Noblestown, Pennsylvania, and after arriving at years of maturity he was married in March, 1818, to Miss Margaret Hanson, his step-sister, who was also born in Pennsylvania and who at that time was seventeen

years of age, while he was twenty-three years. They went to live on one of his father's farms called Farm Hill and in April, 1829, they removed to Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, Francis Herdman selling all of his property in Allegheny county. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, James Hanson, and purchased a flouring mill and sawmill and about sixty acres of land in Canonsburg. They also bought a new brick house, in which Mr. Herdman lived, and a stone house where his partner lived. Francis Herdman superintended the men in business and after a short time purchased his partner's interest. The new enterprise prospered and he put in an engine to furnish power in place of the water power which had hitherto operated the mill. There were no railroads at that time and he hauled his mill products to Pittsburg in a large scoop bed wagon drawn by six horses, after which he would bring back goods for the merchants in Canonsburg. He also established a brickyard on his land and manufactured brick for a new college which was being built at Canonsburg. In January, 1838, when a deep snow lay upon the ground he was thrown from his horse and injured, having various bones broken, while his spine was also injured. It was months before he was able to resume business and when he was again able to go about he found that his milling interests had suffered much through lack of capable management. He then decided to sell out and save what remained of his property, and he and his wife decided that the best thing for them to do would be to secure a farm upon which they could rear their children. Having disposed of the mill he engaged in teaming for some time and on one of his trips he stopped at the home of Benjamin Waddell at Concord in Muskingum county. Here he was persuaded to purchase a farm and in 1839 he removed with his family to Salt Creek township in this county, since which time the Herdman family has been connected with the development and progress of this portion of the state. The purchase of the farm, however, proved a bad investment for he did not investigate the title nor find out much about the condition of the land and there was considerable litigation in the courts before he obtained a clear title to the property, while much arduous labor was required to make the farm productive. The family endured many hardships and privations in those early days. The father and sons did the work of the fields and cared for the stock. They raised sheep and the daughters of the household spun the wool and colored the yarn which was then woven into cloth from which garments for the family were manufactured. They also kept five or six cows and traded the butter for groceries and other necessaries. Francis Herdman, however, continued to carry on farming throughout his remaining days and he passed away in Salt Creek township, March 10, 1855, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was a man of strong religious convictions, held membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church and lived a life in harmony with its teachings. In politics he was a whig. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and he did much for the development of the schools in his locality. He was himself a well educated man, was a good penman and was neat and methodical in his habits. When he removed with his family to Muskingum county he found the school in his home district was little more than a name, the teacher being incompetent and the curriculum very limited, but he was made a school director and at once set to work to improving the school, which within a short time showed the effects of his efforts. His wife, too, was also deeply interested in education and the moral development of the community and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. She survived him for about twelve years, passing away in the year 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Francis and Margaret (Hanson) Herdman were the parents of eight children: William, who was born March 2, 1819, became a farmer and is now deceased; James was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1821; Jacob, born September 23, 1823, and Jane, February 20, 1826, are both deceased; Margaret Morrow was born September 29, 1830, and has also passed away; Sarah was born in April, 1833, and died September, 1834; Francis Hamilton was born October 5, 1835, and is the only surviving son of the family; Elizabeth Ann was born June 25, 1838, and died in 1874.

James Herdman, the second son of Francis and Margaret Herdman, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and became a prominent representative of business interests in Muskingum county and a well known and influential citizen. He was about eighteen years of age when he came with his parents to this county. He pursued his education in the common schools and in Howe school and for one term was a student in Muskingum College. While his father was owner of the mill in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, James Herdman through observation and practical experience had gained knowledge of engineering and later he was employed in that capacity at various places. He also engaged in teaching school in early manhood and was regarded as one of the capable educators of the county at that time. He was ambitious, however, to make more rapid advancement in the business world and formed a partnership with William Lukens under the firm name of Lukens & Herdman in the spring of 1851. They purchased a tract of six acres of timber land about six miles

up the river north of Zanesville and on this erected a sawmill, after which they cut the timber and floated the lumber down the stream to the county seat. They employed from six to ten men, whom James Herdman boarded while giving his personal supervision to the practical operation of the mill, while his partner resided in Zanesville and attended to the sale of the lumber. It was about that time that the railroad was built to Zanesville and there was a good demand for the timber, all of which had been cut off about 1855. At that time the partnership was dissolved and James Herdman entered into partnership relations with Samuel Clark, who was conducting a small lumberyard in Zanesville. They embarked in a lumber business, Mr. Herdman having considerable oak lumber, while Mr. Clark had pine lumber, and consolidating their interests they continued their operations under the firm style of Clark & Herdman. About 1867 Mr. Clark sold half of his interest to W. S. Harlan and the business was conducted under the style of Clark, Herdman & Company. In 1873 Frank H. Herdman purchased the remainder of Mr. Clark's interest and the business was then conducted until 1877 under the firm name of Herdman, Harlan & Company. In the latter year Mr. Harlan sold out to David M. Harris and from that time until 1890 operations were continued under the name of Herdman, Harris & Company. In December, 1890, the business was reorganized as a corporation and has since been known as the Herdman, Sash, Door & Lumber Company. The concern has been marked by steady progress and healthful growth and to-day is the largest enterprise of this character in Zanesville. It developed along substantial lines, securing a good patronage, and James Herdman remained at its head until his demise, its success being attributable in large measure to his enterprise, keen business discrimination and executive force. Since his death Frank H. Herdman has been president of the company; J. F. Atherton, vice president; and F. K. Jackson, secretary. The volume of business has annually increased, having long since reached very profitable proportions and the plant represents a large investment. James Herdman was president of the Brown Manufacturing Company for twenty years, also president of the Union National Bank and treasurer of the South Zanesville Sewer Pipe and Brick Company.

James Herdman was united in marriage in 1845 to Miss Eliza Ann Elliott, a native of Muskingum county, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey in the early days when he was attempting to gain a start in the lumber trade. Her death occurred in 1861. They were the parents of five children but Dr. William J. Herdman, LL. D., is the only one now living. He was born in September, 1848, and now occupies a chair in the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. In 1870 James Herdman was again married, his second union being with Angeline Patterson, a native of Elyria, Ohio, now living in Zanesville. They had two children—Harry P. and Lizzie, the former an attorney, whose sketch is given in this connection.

James Herdman was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, deeply interested in its growth and the extension of its influence and for some years he served as one of the church trustees. His early political support was given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the republican party, which he continued to support until his death although he had no political aspirations for himself. He had one son Frank, the eldest child, who served in the Civil war. He became a member of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and contracted disease while in the service which caused his death.

Frank Hamilton Herdman, who is now president of the Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company, of Zanesville, and is the only surviving son of Francis and Margaret Herdman, was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and was therefore only about four years old when brought by his parents to Muskingum county. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in Muskingum College for one and a half years and in early manhood he engaged in teaching school. Leaving Ohio he went to Mercer county, Illinois, where he was soon afterward appointed deputy county surveyor, having studied surveying while in college. He spent one and a half years in this position and then joined his brother James in the lumber business at Monmouth, Illinois. They conducted their yard there until the time of the Civil war, when they sold out and Frank H. Herdman accepted an appointment to the position of deputy county clerk of Warren county, Illinois. He acted in that capacity until 1863, when he went to Chicago, where he embarked in a general commission business, which occupied his time and attention until 1878. In the meantime he had purchased an interest in the Herdman Lumber Company at Zanesville and in the year mentioned he returned to this city to become an active factor in its management. In 1890, upon the incorporation of the company, he was made its secretary and treasurer and acted in that capacity until the death of James Herdman, when he was chosen president.

Frank H. Herdman was married, in 1860, to Miss Margaret Amelia Hill, who was born in Monmouth, Illinois, in 1841, and comes of an ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides of the family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. Four chidren have been born to this union: Harry H., Frank E., Willis A., and May,

the wife of Harry Baldwin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herdman hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church and in politics he has been a stalwart republican since casting his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in his family and friends. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. Personally he is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him entertain for him warm regard.

Harry Patterson Herdman, a practicing attorney, was identified with many corporate interests of Zanesville and is the only son of James and Angeline (Patterson) Herdman and was born in this city in 1872. He began his education in the public schools and later continued his studies in the academy conducted by Rev. E. E. Rogers, of Putnam, from which institution he was graduated. Later he entered the Michigan Military Academy (Orchard Lake) in 1892 and was graduated in June, 1893, while in the fall of the same year he matriculated in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. He left college, however, in 1895 and returned home, becoming secretary of the Bolin Soap Company at South Zanesville, being connected therewith until the fall of 1896. In the spring of 1897 he resumed his interrupted college course and was graduated from the literary department of the Michigan University in June, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He continued in the law department of the same institution and was graduated in June, 1901, after which he was at once admitted to the Ohio bar. He began practice in Zanesville, where he is now engaged in the prosecution of his profession, having gained a good clientage in a calling where success depends entirely upon individual merit and comprehensive knowledge of the law. He also figures prominently in connection with various corporations of the city, being secretary of the Zanesville Builders' Exchange and secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of the Zanesville district, secretary of the Ohio Canal Association and a member of the board of directors of the Herdman Sash, Door & Lumber Company and also its treasurer, and a member of the board of directors of the Brown Manufacturing Company.

On the 17th of April, 1901, Harry P. Herdman was married to Josephine Edgar, a daughter of Dr. S. F. and Lucinda Edgar. She died in July, 1903, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, when twenty-six years of age and on the 12th of November, 1904, Mr. Herdman wedded Miss Grace Griggs, who was born in Forest, Ontario, Canada, in 1880, and is a daughter of William and Ellen Griggs. Their marriage was celebrated at Rouses Point, New York. They are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Zanesville and Mr. Herdman is a prominent Mason, being identified with all the different Masonic bodies of this city and acted as secretary of the Shrine. He is also a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and his political support is given to the republican party.

NELSON T. GANT.

In the face of difficulties which would utterly have discouraged the great majority of men Nelson T. Gant labored diligently and untiringly and accumulated a fortune. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, May 10, 1821. He was born in slavery and bore the name of his stepfather. He obtained his freedom in 1844 by the will of his master, John Nixon. His principal duties while in servitude were those of a body servant or valet to his master. While a slave he was married to Maria Hughes, who belonged to the Russell family of Loudoun county and after being given his freedom his first effort was to obtain the means to purchase his wife. He took contracts for cutting cord wood on the Potomac river, arranging to cut five hundred cords at forty cents per cord. When he had accomplished this work he found that it would not secure him the means to buy his wife and about that time he was also brought before the grand jury for remaining in the state more than twelve months after his emancipation. He then left Virginia, telling his wife that he would return for her in six weeks, meeting her at a place designated. He then came to Zanesville, Ohio, and here obtained information concerning the underground railroad. In this city A. A. Guthrie and others supplied him with funds and he returned to Leesburg, Virginia, for his wife. At Washington he was arrested and it was after great difficulty and many hardships that he was enabled to purchase his wife, the sum paid being over nine hundred dollars. This money was raised by friends, principally Quakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gant then came to Zanesville in 1847 and here he continued to make his home. He began working for Theodore Converse in whose employ he remained for five years, when his employer died, after which Mr. Gant worked his place, farming and gardening. He was thus engaged for about thirty years, during which time he saved some money. He employed at different intervals from eight to ten men and as farmer and gardener he carried on business for many years, prospering as time passed, and as opportunity offered investing in land until he was the owner of about three hundred acres contiguous to the town. In 1894 he sold twenty

NELSON T GANT

acres to F. M. Townsend for twenty thousand dollars. This was used as a park by Mr. Gant and is now known as Gant Park. In making the sale he stipulated that no liquor should be sold on the premises. Mr. Gant had one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farm and coal land in Springfield township and this property returned him an excellent income. He was reputed to be one of the wealthy men of Zanesville and he certainly deserved great credit for what he accomplished, as he depended entirely upon his own labors.

In 1877 Mr. Gant was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. Four children had been born unto them: Nelson T., who is engaged in the insurance business at Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Manly, who manages her father's affairs; Sarah, the wife of Dr. Dan McNorton, of Yorktown, Virginia; and Maggie, the wife of George Potts, of Zanesville. In 1879 Mr. Gant was again married, his second union being with Lavinia J. Neal, of West Virginia. They had one child—Lula Logan, the wife of Dr. E. H. Gee, of Zanesville. Mr. Gant gave his children excellent educational advantages. They have attended Oberlin College, while Mrs. Gee completed her education in Boston, studying at the Boston Conservatory of Music for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Gant were members of the Methodist church on South street and at the time of his death he was its oldest living representative, having attained the age of eighty-three years. His life was characterized by many sterling traits, prominent among which were unfaltering diligence, unquestioned integrity and faithfulness to every trust reposed in him. He died July 14, 1905.

J. S. PRETTYMAN.

J. S. Prettyman, a leading representative of manufacturing interests in Muskingum county, being the president, secretaray and leading stockholder of the Muskingum Valley Woolen Manufacturing Company of Dresden, was born near Summerfield, Noble county, Ohio, April 7, 1846. His father, Liston A. Prettyman, was a native of Delaware, born in 1816, and the grandfather, Shepard Prettyman, was likewise a native of that state. The father was united in marriage to Miss Mary Shankland, a native of Ohio and a daughter of James W. Shankland, of Delaware, who came to Ohio when a young man, settling in Barnesville, Noble county. Subsequently he removed to the present site of Summerfield, giving to the town its name. There he followed merchandising and became an extensive dealer in tobacco. Liston A. Prettyman was a nephew of James W. Shankland and came to Ohio in 1843, making his way to Noble county, where he managed and operated a large farm for his uncle, becoming one of the prosperous and leading agriculturists of that community. He died there at the age of sixty-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

J. S. Prettyman, the only child born of the marriage of Liston A. and Mary (Shankland) Prettyman, was reared upon his father's farm and pursued his education in a log schoolhouse such as was found at that day. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in clerking in Batesville, Ohio, being thus employed for three years, after which he went to Cameron, West Virginia, where he was connected with B. F. Penn in the conduct of a general mercantile establishment for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Noble county, Ohio, but continued his business relations with Mr. Penn until 1872. He then embarked in merchandising at Carlisle, Noble county, Ohio, where he managed his store until 1883, when upon the death of his father he took charge of the home farm, cultivating and improving it until 1887. In that year he traded his farm for a half interest in the Caldwell Woolen Mill, at Caldwell, Ohio, and was one of its owners until January 12, 1889, when the plant was destroyed by fire. At that time he and his partner, W. H. Bush, came to Dresden and here resumed business as proprietors of a woolen mill in a frame building on Main street. In January, 1892, the Muskingum Valley Woolen Manufacturing Company was organized as a stock Company, the owners being W. H. Bush, P. C. McGovern, B. F. Penn, Isaac Hatcher and Henry Large. The mill is located on North Chestnut street and the building is a two-story brick structure, four hundred and fifty by two hundred feet. Mr. Prettyman is the leading stockholder in this enterprise, which is one of the large manufacturing concerns of Muskingum county. The business has constantly grown since the establishment of the plant in Dresden and the output is large and profitable. He also has other business interests, being vice president of the First National Bank of Dresden.

Mr. Prettyman has been married twice. In November, 1872, he wedded Miss M. A. Penn, who died, leaving a son, Frank L. In 1885 he was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth E. Philpot, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. They are prominent socially and their own hospitable home is a favorite resort for their many friends. Politically Mr. Prettyman is a republican, socially an Odd Fellow and religiously a Methodist. He is thus a factor in various lines of activity that constitute the life of a city and in all his relations

is known as an honored and honorable gentleman. His worth and character have stood the test of business and social relations and he enjoys in full measure the confidence and trust of those with whom he has been associated.

CURTIS O. VINSEL.

Curtis O. Vinsel, a contractor and builder of Zanesville, is numbered among Muskingum county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Adams township, in 1866. His parents are George H. and Rebecca (Wenner) Vinsel. The father is a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and is now living on the farm, where the son Curtis was born, at the age of eighty-two years. He came to Muskingum county when a young man of eighteen years and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. At one time he was owner of several hundred acres of land and he still retains possession of the old home property, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. His success is an indication of his well directed business affairs, his perseverance and diligence. He is now practically living retired, taking no active part in the work of the farm but merely gives his supervision to its cultivation. He votes with the democracy and has held a number of township offices. He belongs to the Lutheran church and though now well advanced in years in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime. His wife was born on the farm where they now live and the house is yet standing in which she first saw the light of day, seventy-six years ago. Her parents came from Pennsylvania to Muskingum county at a very early period in its upbuilding and development and her father built the house in which her birth occurred, he being a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Vinsel is also a member of the Lutheran church and she and her husband have long taken an active and helpful part in church work. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom all have reached mature years with one exception. The family record is as follows: Solomon F., who follows farming in Adams township; John W., a farmer of the same township; Albert R., who is engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Vinsel & Adams, at Wills Creek, Ohio; George T., who is a college graduate and follows farming and has been instructor in the schools of Coshocton and other places in Coshocton county; Alva, a contractor of Zanesville; Curtis O.; Malinda, the wife of Samuel Hanks, a farmer of Adams township; Alice, the wife of Henry Buker, who is living on a portion of the old Buker homestead in Monroe township; Anna, the wife of Spencer Jordan, a Baptist minister, now living in Adamsville; Bertha, the wife of Charles Wohlheter, a contractor of Adams township; and William, who was the second son and died at the age of six years.

Curtis O. Vinsel, having obtained his early education in the district schools afterward attended the Normal School at Adamsville, Ohio. He learned the carpenter's trade, serving a part of his apprenticeship in Coshocton and afterward went to Chadron, Nebraska, where he remained for about one year. He next came to Zanesville, where he worked at his trade as foreman until 1894. He then began contracting, at which he has continued up to the present time and has erected many of the fine structures in Zanesville, many important contracts being awarded him. As the years have passed he has gained a well merited prosperity.

In 1888 Mr. Vinsel was married to Miss Lilly M. Jackson, a daughter of Dr. A. L. Jackson, of Zanesville, who was born in Otsego, Muskingum county, in 1872. They have two sons, Cecil J. and Edwin O. Mrs. Vinsel is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Vinsel is connected with Zanesville lodge, No. 114, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well.

JONATHAN GAUMER.

Jonathan Gaumer was for many years numbered among the worthy and honored pioneer residents of Muskingum county and moreover was one of her native sons. His birth occurred in Washington township, in June, 1822, and his parents were Daniel and Hannah (Baughman) Gaumer. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Gaumer, was born in Germany. When this country was still a part of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, he became a resident of the new world, establishing his home in Virginia and when the colonies could no longer endure the yoke of British oppression and rose in arms against the mother country he joined the troops under General Washington and served as a drum major in the army.

Daniel Gaumer was born in Virginia, April 10, 1781, but spent his boyhood days in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and in 1809 he removed to Washington township, Muskingum county, establishing his home upon a farm on the Muskingum river about seven miles from Zanesville. At the time of the war of 1812, he, too, espoused the

C. O. VINSEL.

cause of his country and became a soldier. He carried on farming in Washington township for a number of years and about 1825 removed to Salem township, making his home near the Lutheran church. There he and his wife remained until called to their final rest, his attention being given to the development of his land which became very arable and productive. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was one of the earliest settlers of the New Hope Lutheran church. He donated to that church the ground that is now used for cemetery purposes. His landed possessions comprise one hundred acres and his farm was the evidence of his life of industry, perseverance and diligence. He passed away in September, 1859, when about seventy-five years of age, respected by all who knew him, and his wife departed this life in Salem township in 1874. They were the parents of the following named: Lydia, the deceased wife of David Shirer; Catherine, the deceased wife of V. Shirer; William, deceased; Esther, the wife of D. V. Shirer and a resident of Adams township; Jacob and Gideon, who have departed this life; Rebecca, the deceased wife of John Wymer; Daniel, who has passed away; Letterman, a resident of Guernsey county, Ohio; George, who is now living in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is a minister of the Lutheran church; Jonathan; Charles, a resident of Douglas county, Kansas; Jesse, who resides in Illinois; and Anthony, who died in the army.

Jonathan Gaumer, having acquired his literary education in the district schools of Salem township, afterward attended the Columbus Seminary and for some time was a student in a theological school but did not complete his course there. Later he engaged in teaching for four or five years and then worked at the carpenter's trade. He also operated a carding mill for some time and subsequently began farming, locating on a farm where his father also lived. There he remained until the death of his parents and in October, 1883, he removed to Adamsville, where he spent his remaining days. He was a man of strong purpose, honorable motives, of reliable business methods and genuine worth and his life record was very creditable and commendable.

On the 25th of October, 1846, Mr. Gaumer was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Barrett, who was born in Adams township, July 6, 1824. Her parents were John and Rachel (Heskett) Barrett, both of whom were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, the former born August 8, 1794, and the latter on the 29th of January, 1792. In 1820 Mr. Barrett came to Muskingum county, settling in Adams township and there he owned and operated one hundred and sixty acres of land which he purchased from the government. It was entirely wild and unimproved when it came into his possession but the years of labor which he devoted to it wrought a wonderful transformation in its appearance and in its productiveness. During the war of 1812 Mr. Barrett served as captain of a company. In his political belief he was an active whig, while in religious faith both he and his wife were Baptists. They were the parents of six children: Amelia A., Hannah J., Mahala, Thomas, Nancy J., and John, but the only one now living is Mrs. Guamer. The father died October 3, 1862, and his wife passed away on the 26th of November, 1852. Mrs. Gaumer pursued her education in the public schools of this county and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to John W. Gaumer. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom reached adult age: Thomas M., who was born February 6, 1848, was at one time half owner in the Zanesville Signal and at the time of his death he resided in Urbana, Ohio, being the owner of the Urbana Democrat. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College and for five years he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was well known throughout the county, having a favorable acquaintance, and his death, which occurred September 30, 1893, was deeply regretted. His wife bore the maiden name of Eliza Cone and they became the parents of three sons, one of whom is living in Middleton, Ohio, where he is publishing a paper and the second son is editor of the Urbana Democrat, while the third son is now editor of the Union County Journal. Charles M. Gaumer, who was born November 19, 1849, married Susanna Slater. He is one of the prominent and influential men of the state, serving as a trustee of Wittenberg College in Springfield, and also trustee of the Blind Asylum at Columbus, receiving appointment to this position from Governor Herrick. He was also a member of the state legislature and he takes a very prominent and helpful part in church work. Hannah J. Gaumer, born December 26, 1851, was married October 9, 1869, to Elijah F. Buker, of Adamsville, and now resides near that town. Her husband is deceased but she has two sons—Howard, a practicing lawyer of Zanesville, and Herbert, a printer of Zanesville. Rachel V., born March 17, 1854, is the wife of David R. Palmer, of Dresden, who for twenty-three years has been upon the road as a traveling salesman and they have one son, Dana C., who is a music teacher. John O., born November 26, 1855, died in infancy. Daniel H., born November 11, 1857, died in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1898. He married Emma Kennedy, December 24, 1882, and his widow lives on the terrace in Zanesville. He was a member of the house of representatives and of the senate in the state legislature, serving in both positions for one term, and he was filling the position of postmaster at Zanesville when his health failed, his death

occurring soon afterward. Martha and Mary, twins, were born June 15, 1865. The former is now bookkeeper at one of the banks in Zanesville and Mary is the wife of Joseph Dean, probate judge of Zanesville. Sidney A., born June 19, 1867, married Samuel H. Barr, of Washington township, and they have a daughter, Mary A.

Mrs. Gaumer now has a fine home in Adamsville and is a well preserved woman. She has long been a devoted member of the Lutheran church and Mr. Gaumer was a member of the church from his youth until his death, taking a very active and helpful part in its work and serving on the building committee at the time of the erection of the house of worship. He held the office of township clerk for six years and gave his political allegiance to the whig party until its dissolution, when he became a democrat. He held the position of postmaster in Adamsville and filled other local offices. He died September 1, 1895, when seventy-three years of age, leaving his family the priceless heritage of a good name. He was always honorable and upright in everything that he said and did, his entire life being in harmony with manly principles and with motives that would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. His memory is yet cherished by those who knew him and this work would be incomplete without mention of one who was long a worthy citizen of Muskingum county.

WILLIAM DUNCAN ARTER.

William Duncan Arter, who for almost a third of a century has been engineer for the Brown Manufacturing Company at Zanesville, was born in this city in 1842. His paternal grandfather, William H. Arter, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at a very early day and was married near Irville. He was a cooper by trade and for some time followed that occupation in Irville but later removed to Zanesville, where his death occurred in 1862. His son, John J. Arter, father of our subject, was born in Irville, but pursued his education in the schools of Zanesville and after arriving at years of maturity he became a miner. Later he learned engineering and occupied a position in that line in the Cox Paper Mill until 1867, when he was elected constable. For four years he served in that capacity and was then elected marshal. Upon the expiration of his two years' term he was re-elected constable but he died the same year. In early manhood he wedded Miss Sarah Jane Underhill, whose father came to Zanesville about 1820. As both were under age at that time they went to Pennsylvania and were married while driving in a carriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arter were members of the Baptist church and were consistent Christian people, enjoying the high regard and good will of all who knew them. Her death occurred in 1904, when she had reached the venerable age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Arter was a republican, active in political affairs, and his labors proved an effective force in advancing the growth and insuring the success of his party. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, all of whom are yet living, namely: William D., Anna, Margaret, Charles, Helen, Lunetta, Alice, Lucy, Jane and John.

William D. Arter was a student in the Zanesville school between the ages of six and fifteen years when he began firing for his father at the paper mill. He was employed in a similar capacity at other places and when eighteen years of age was an engineer. He was in Illinois at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and his patriotic spirit being aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company D, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Later he was transferred to the army of the Potomac, joining that command just after the battle of Bull Run. He participated in the engagements at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg and in nearly all of the movements of the army of the Potomac until 1863. He then re-enlisted in the same company and was transferred to New Orleans, after which he was sent into the Red River country under General Banks and General Custer, remaining in that section until he received his discharge at New Orleans in March, 1865. He was a brave, loyal soldier, always faithful to his duty, whether it called him to the firing line or stationed him on the lonely guard lines and he has every reason to be proud of the record he made as a soldier.

In 1863, while home on a furlough, Mr. Arter was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Rageor, of Zanesville, who was a wagon-maker. Following his return from the war in 1865 Mr. Arter was employed as engineer by the Mathews Paper Company and later was engineer for the Tri-Rock Brick Company for three years. He was also with the Zanesville Coke Company for one year and in 1873 he became engineer for the Brown Manufacturing Company which position he has since filled, covering a period of almost a third of a century. In 1897 he bought fifty-six acres of land in Springfield township and his family reside upon the farm.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Arter have been born nine children, namely: Lunetta, Eleanor, Lizzie (deceased), Carrie (deceased), Jessie, Davis, Dorsey, Charles D. and Daisy. Mr. Arter is a member of the Mechanic lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the offices and he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Zanesville Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a republican and is as true and loyal to

his country in times of peace as he was in days of war. Local advancement and national progress are both dear to his heart and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day.

THOMAS J. MAGINNIS.

Thomas J. Maginnis was a practitioner at the bar of Zanesville, prominent both professionally and socially because of his thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and because of a genial, kindly nature that gained him the friendship and regard of all with whom he was associated. He was born in Ireland and with his parents came to the United States in childhood, the family home being established in Pittsburg. His father, Hugh Maginnis, secured contracts for the building operations of the National pike. Shortly afterward he removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he executed contracts for the constructive operations of the National and Maysville pikes. Eventually he removed to a farm in Perry county. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret McGraw and was also a native of the Emerald Isle. In their family are four children.

Thomas J. Maginnis accompanied his father on the various removals and remained upon the home farm in Perry county until he had attained his majority. His education was acquired in the public schools and in early manhood he engaged in teaching but regarded this merely as an initial step toward other professional labor, it being his desire to become a member of the bar. Accordingly he made arrangements to read law at Somerset, Ohio, in the office of Josiah Lovell and, following his admission to the bar, he practiced at that place until 1861, in which year he removed to Zanesville, where he engaged in active practice until his death, securing a large clientage that connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patiently perservering, possessed of an analytical mind and one that was readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law, he was quick to comprehend the most subtle problems and was logical in his conclusions. In addition to his profession he developed coal fields in Perry county, having large financial investments there.

Mr. Maginnis was a recognized leader in democratic circles. He gave to the questions and issues of the day close attention and study and was thus enabled to support his position by intelligent and forceful argument. Well fitted for leadership he did much to mold thought and action in the ranks of the democracy and while living in Perry county he served for several terms as prosecuting attorney, while in 1865 he was elected to represent Muskingum county in the state senate. He proved there an able member of the law-making body of the commonwealth and was fearless in his defense of or opposition to any measure which he deemed would promote the welfare of the state or prove detrimental to its best interests.

In 1848 Mr. Maginnis was married to Miss Mary Jackson, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1832, a daughter of John and Mary (Grate) Jackson, and to them were born ten children, of whom eight are living: Florence, the widow of Thomas Lynn, who was a merchant, by whom she had one son; Lizette, the wife of Allen Miller, of Ogden, Utah; Caroline, the wife of Nathaniel Babcock, of New York city; William, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming and is now practicing law at Ogden, Utah, and who married Lita Abbott, a daughter of Ephraim Abbott of Zanesville; Mary the wife of William Krebs, a newspaper man at Lake Charles, Louisiana; Daisy, the wife of Dr. H. T. Sutton, a successful physician of Zanesville; and Mary and Helen who are members of the community in Ursaline Convent near Cincinnati.

Mr. Maginnis held membership in the Catholic church, of which his wife and children are still communicants. He was a man of fine personal appearance and possessed a jovial disposition. He was always interested in anything that tended to promote the sum of human happiness and was one who did much to shed round him the sunshine of life. He passed away in 1881. Viewed from a financial standpoint his career could be called a successful one. Looked at from a social standpoint he was one who was given high regard and warm friendship, but his best traits of character were reserved for his home and family and it is there that his loss is most deeply felt.

JOHN YINGLING.

John Yingling is a self-made man of Jackson township, who in his busy life has manifested many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Hiram Yingling, was a native of Germany and became the founder of the name in America, establishing his home in Ohio, where his son Samuel Yingling was born. The latter became a farmer, engaging in the tilling of the soil throughout the period of his manhood. He married Miss Sarah Huffman, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Jacob Huffman. Samuel Yingling departed this life in 1856 but is still survived by his wife, who, although she has reached the age of seventy-eight

years, is yet very hale and hearty. In the family were six children as follows: John; Louisa, who is the wife of George Rector, a resident of Hanover, Licking county; Maggie, the wife of George C. Fairall, of Jackson township; Alfred, who is living in Coshocton county; Kate, the wife of Hern Guest, of Newark, Ohio; and Abbie, the wife of Scott Blunt, a resident of Licking county, Ohio.

John Yingling, whose name introduces this record, was born near Port Washington, Ohio, November 27, 1846, and although quite young when his father died he had to start out in life on his own account, since which time he has been dependent upon his own resources so that whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his industry, perseverance and capable management. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade which he followed up to the time of his marriage, when he turned his attention to farming. He has since carried on agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of eighty acres of land in Jackson township, forty of which he purchased in 1893. He has since given his attention to its further development and improvement and the land is now under a high state of cultivation, the rich fields returning golden harvests.

On the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Yingling was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Dove, a daughter of William Dove, a farmer of Jackson township. Their home has been blessed with three children: Alice Lorene, the wife of Walter McCann; Ora, the wife of Trumber Anderson; and Charles, who is living at home.

In his political views Mr. Yingling is a democrat and in 1904 served as supervisor of his township. He is interested in local progress and his aid and co-operation may be counted upon to further progressive measures. He has known what it is to work hard and while gaining a living for his family and establishing a home he has at the same time developed thereby a character that is commendable, embracing many excellent traits that command respect and confidence.

PRESLEY Q. FISHER, M. D.

Presley Q. Fisher, engaged in the practice of medicine in Muskingum county, his home being in Licking township, was born in Madison township, on the 17th of November, 1837. His parents were Joseph and Beulah (Rogers) Fisher. The father came from Virginia and by profession was a civil engineer. He served as county surveyor for nine years, beginning in 1850 and was also a member of the state legislature, his fitness for leadership being recognized by those who called him to public office. He was distinctively a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence. His power was always exercised for the benefit of the community, for his life was actuated by the spirit of public progress and devotion to duty. He was considered one of the best of the county educators, having taught in the county for some years, soon after coming to Ohio. He continued to reside upon his farm in Madison township until 1867, when he removed to Zanesville. He was the owner of two hundred and twenty-two acres of land which returned him golden harvests and the success which he achieved was attributable entirely to his own efforts. He died in the year 1891, having for more than a half century survived his wife, who passed away in 1840. They were the parents of nine children: Charles, a druggist of Peoria, Illinois; Dunlap, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Elizabeth N., the wife of Edmund Ross; Martha, who was the widow of Paul W. Richardson, and died about the year 1900; Mary, the wife of William S. Dennison, who resides near Adamsville, Ohio; Harriet B., who is living with Mrs. Dennison near Adamsville; Joseph, a minister of the Baptist church in Zanesville; Elias, who is engaged in a grocery business in the county seat; and Presley Q.

The early educational privileges of Presley Q. Fisher, acquired in the district schools of Madison township, were supplemented by study in Denison University and thus with a broad literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1865. He then practiced in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few months but owing to ill health he returned to Muskingum county and in September, 1865, located at Nashport. His life has been devoted to the alleviation of human suffering through the agencies known to the medical fraternity and he has kept in touch with the progress that has been continually made in the profession as research and investigation have broadened their knowledge and promoted their efficiency. He is now the family physician in many a household and his cheery presence and kindly disposition bring hope and comfort while the remedial agencies which he uses check the ravages of disease. He was formerly identified with the Muskingum County Medical Society and now belongs to the Ohio State Medical Society.

Dr. Fisher was married in 1865 to Miss Frances J. Wolfe, a daughter of J. C. Wolfe, who was sheriff of Muskingum county at the time of his death in 1864. Dr. and Mrs. Fisher have five children: Beulah M., who became the wife of Dr. C. F. Wilkin and died in 1884; Charles, who died at the age of nine years; Presley, who

DR. AND MRS. P. Q. FISHER.

died when only a year old; J. C., who died at the age of seventeen years; and Frances J., the wife of C. C. Lemert, an attorney of Zanesville and prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county.

The family home is in Licking township, where Dr. Fisher owns two hundred acres of land that is valuable and productive. His farm is now a well improved property and gives him a very desirable annual income. He belongs to the Baptist church and in his political views is independent. Having spent his entire life in Muskingum county he is well known to its citizens and his personal worth and his professional skill have gained him prominence.

HORACE WILLIAM BLOCKSOM.

Horace William Blocksom, now deceased, represent a prominent family of Muskingum county, and his life was ever in harmony with the family record, being distinguished by principles of honorable manhood such as win respect in every land and clime. He was born in Zanesville, September 30, 1838, and passed away August 16, 1882, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. He was a son of William Blocksom, a native of Milton, Delaware, who with a companion came to Ohio at a very early period in the development of this section of the state, walking almost the entire distance. He first made a settlement in Zanesville but soon afterward went to Fairfield county, where he remained for a year. He then returned to Zanesville and during an early epoch in the history of this county was identified with building operations, first as a carpenter and later as a contractor. When business conditions made possible the manufacturing industry here he established a foundry and was thus identified with business affairs in Zanesville for a long period. He acquired a good patronage in this connection and invested his surplus earnings in real estate, becoming the owner of valuable property, which at his death was inherited by his family, who thus received a considerable estate. He figured in public life as postmaster of Zanesville, to which position he was appointed by President Jackson, and he was also one of the three judges of the district court. His political views were those of the democracy and he was a man of influence and prominence in his community. He was married to Miss Fulkerson, of Zanesville, and of their twelve children three are now living. His death occurred in 1860, when he was seventy-five years of age.

Under the paternal roof Horace William Blocksom spent his boyhood days and after arriving at years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being united in marriage in Zanesville, on the 29th of December, 1859, to Miss Alice Margaret Smith, who was born in West Virginia, October 2, 1839. Her father, James Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, January 31, 1811, and died in Zanesville, April 22, 1892. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Laughlin and was born in West Virginia, October 10, 1818, while her death occurred January 12, 1887. She was a daughter of John Laughlin, of the same state. James Smith learned the saddler's trade in early manhood and followed that pursuit for a long period. Both he and his wife spent their last years in Zanesville. They were the parents of four children and by her marriage Mrs. Blocksom became the mother of four children, all born in Zanesville, namely: George W., who married Stella Wilson of this city and has three children, George W., William H. and Augustus Perry; Alice M., the wife of Harvey Widney, of Zanesville, by whom she has two daughters, Alice May and Margaret Louisa; James S.; and Horace William, who married Athala Geiger, of Zanesville, and has one son, Horace

Mr. Blocksom was for some time associated in business with his brother G. W. Blocksom, a druggist. He engaged in working for him for a time and later he entered upon an independent business venture, purchasing a lot and building a store at the corner of Seventh and Center streets. There he continued up to the time of his death, and the business is now conducted by his son, who owns it jointly with Mrs. Blocksom. He was very careful and thorough in all his business dealings, systematic and methodical and yet enterprising and progressive, and he sustained an unassailable reputation, being very straightforward and honest in all trade transactions. He was regarded as one of the leading business men of his day and Zanesville numbered him among her prominent and valuable citizens.

Mr. Blocksom held membership in the Second Presbyterian church, his life being in consistent harmony with his profession. He was also an exemplary Mason, belonging to Zanesville lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in his political views he was a democrat. Every movement that tended to benefit the community received his endorsement and oftentimes his financial support. He was faithful in friendship and most loyal to the ties of home, and his loss, therefore, was the occasion of deep regret throughout the community.

JACOB BROCK.

Jacob Brock, who is engaged in general farming in Perry township, was born May 26, 1841, on the opposite side of the road from his present home. His parents were John and Anna Maria (Conrod) Brock. The father, a native of Mor-

gan county, Ohio, was born about 1819, but the family is of Swiss lineage and the paternal grandfather, Casper Brock, was a native of Switzerland, whence he emigrated to the new world, arriving in Zanesville about 1800. He and his family lived in the county seat for a time, afterward removed to Morgan county, Ohio, and later returned to Muskingum county, settling in Perry township. There were few settlers here, the county being largely wild and unimproved. Indians still lived in the state and various kind of wild animals were to be seen, the grandfather having more than one encounter with a bear. He married twice and had two sons by each wife. Those of the first marriage were named John and Jacob and those of the second were Jacob and John.

John Brock, of the second marriage, was the father of our subject. He was brought by his parents from Morgan to Muskingum county and here spent his remaining days, devoting his attention to farm work. He died at the early age of twenty-six years when his son Jacob was only four years old. He had married Miss Anna Maria Conrod, who was a native of Switzerland. After the death of her first husband she went to Perry county and there married a Mr. Johnson, who entered the Union Army at the time of the Civil war and was killed in the service. Mrs. Johnson then returned to Perry township, where she remained until called to her final rest, in March, 1894, when seventy-four years of age.

Jacob Brock, of this review, obtained a public-school education and after putting aside his text-books worked on the home farm until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south, when his patriotic spirit aroused, he responded to the call for troops, enlisting, in September, 1861, as a member of Company C, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, with which he served until the war ended and he was honorably discharged August 4, 1865. He was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea and during the first year he followed Morgan's troops in Kentucky and then went to Tennessee. He participated in the siege of Knoxville and afterward went to Nashville and Decatur, and with his command was sent to tear up the Atlanta and Georgia Railroad, so that Sherman would not be hindered in his attempt to take Atlanta. Following the march to the sea he participated in the North Carolina campaign and was in that state when hostilities ceased.

After the close of the war Mr. Brock returned to his home with a most creditable military record and settling in Perry township worked in a sawmill for three years. He then sold his interest in that business and began the cultivation of rented land, thus carrying on farming until 1900, when he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. He owns altogether one hundred and thirty-one acres of land in two tracts and operates the home place and rents the other. He carries on general farming, having his fields under a high state of cultivation, and in the work of the farm he uses the latest improved machinery. His home is situated on the East pike about seven miles from Zanesville.

In March, 1870, Mr. Brock was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Handshy, who was born in Muskingum county, May 28, 1851, a daughter of David Handshy. Four sons and four daughters have been born of this union: David E., who married Stella Huffman and lives in Perry township; Calvin L., who married Jennie Smith and lives in the seventh ward in Zanesville; Norris E., who married Grace Mock and makes his home in Norwich; Frank W., who is teaching school; Emma, the wife of John Russell, of Noble county, Ohio; Alice Jennie, Dorie M. and Jennie R., all at home.

Mr. Brock votes with the democracy and has served as assessor for three terms and also as pike superintendent. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Patrons of Industry, while his wife is a member of the Lutheran church. They are well known in the county and have many friends. Mr. Brock belongs to that class of representative citizens who owe their success entirely to their own efforts, for he started out in life empty-handed, and his dilligence and perseverance form the basis of his prosperity. In all matters of citizenship he is progressive and in everything relating to the general good he is as loyal as he was when he followed the flag of the nation upon the battle-fields of the south.

JEROME W. BAKER.

Jerome W. Baker, the president of the People's Banking Company, of Frazeysburg, who is also connected with mercantile and other business interests of the town, was born in Dresden, Muskingum county, December 13, 1855. His father, William Baker, was a native of New Jersey and after reaching adult age married Miss Sarah A. Walker, a daughter of Squire Walker, one of the early and influential citizens of Dresden, who served as justice of the peace there. In his political views he was originally a whig and later a republican. His daughter, Mrs. Baker, was born in Dresden and in February, 1905, celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday. William Baker, coming to Ohio when a young man, located in Dresden where he engaged in the hardware business and he was also interested in the iron industry of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was a man just and generous in his business relations, being never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade

J. W. BAKER.

transaction. He died at the age of fifty-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born five children: Sarah H., the wife of David McNaught, a farmer of Jackson township; Mrs. Anna McQuigg, of Muskingum township; Melvina, wife of William McNaught, a farmer of Jackson township; Albert, who is engaged in blacksmithing in Frazeysburg; and Jerome W. The father was a republican, interested in the growth and success of the party, and he advocated and supported all progressive measures. In all life's relations he was true to his duty, while his reliability in business, loyalty in citizenship and devotion to his family won him the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Jerome W. Baker attended the public schools of Dresden and spent a part of his boyhood days on the home farm, but later he engaged in clerking for Herbert Smallwood of Dresden, with whom he remained for a year and a half. He clerked for I. W. Ewing for three years and in 1875, with a small capital, began business on his own account in a little building in Frazeysburg which has since been destroyed by fire. In 1885 he purchased his present building on State street, a two-story structure, twenty-five by seventy-five feet, with basement. Here he has been very successful as a merchant, building up the largest business of its kind in the town. He has studied to please the tastes of a general public and has made his purchases of stock accordingly. Reasonable prices and straightforward methods have also been elements in his success and his prosperity in commercial fields has made possible his investment in other lines of business which have contributed to the general welfare as well as to his individual financial returns. In 1902 the People's Banking Company of Frazeysburg was organized, Mr. Baker being one of the original incorporators. He was elected a director and the vice president of the company, with J. G. Hamilton as president and Samuel Frazier as cashier, while J. M. Frazier and T. L. Bennett, in addition to the officers, constituted the board of directors. In 1903 the bank was re-organized, with the following officers: J. W. Baker, president; T. L. Bennett, vice president; and Samuel Frazier, cashier. These gentlemen, together with James Frazier, F. Fleming and Samuel Parks are directors. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and the deposits amount to one hundred thousand. The bank inaugurated a safe, conservative policy that has awakened public confidence and in consequence a liberal public support is assured. Mr. Baker is also a stockholder in the old Citizens Bank of Zanesville; a director and stockholder in the Roseville Pottery Company of Zanesville; and the owner of considerable real estate in Frazeysburg.

Mr. Baker has been married twice. He wedded Mary A. Patton, who died leaving a daughter, Inez. Later he married Miss Bessie Mendenhall, a native of Jackson township and a daughter of R. P. Mendenhall, a prominent retired farmer of the county. There are two children by this marriage: Roy E. and Walter J.

Mr. Baker votes with the republican party and has served as a member of the council of Frazeysburg and also on the school board. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and is interested in the material, social, intellectual and moral progress of the town and county to the extent that he gives tangible aid to every movement for the general good. His life is another illustration of the fact that prosperous and prominent merchants come from humble clerkships and that in the individual and his inherent force of character, not in his environment, lies the secret of success.

JAMES L. NEAVE, M. D.

Dr. James L. Neave, popular socially and professionally in Dresden, where he is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, is a native of Cincinnati and comes of English ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Thompson Neave, having been born in England whence he emigrated to the United States in early manhood. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the hardware business, conducting a large store for that time. He became a prominent merchant of the city and his well conducted business affairs gained him prosperity. As his sons reached mature years he admitted them to a partnership and the store was conducted under the firm style of Thompson Neave & Sons. The grandfather died at the age of seventy years.

Martin Neave, father of Dr. Neave, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He worked with his father in the store in early life and was afterward admitted to a partnership, thus becoming an active factor in commercial circles in his native city. He married Miss Mary Force, who was born in New Jersey, and they became the parents of six children, of whom two are living: Bessie B. and James L. The father was a republican in his political views and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He figured prominently in commercial circles in Cincinnati for many years and there passed away at the age of sixty.

Dr. Neave completed his more specifically literary education in the public schools and then in preparation for the profession which he wished to make his life work he entered upon the study

of medicine and subsequently was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College with the class of 1874. At once opening an office in his native city he continued in practice there until 1878 when he entered the employ of the United States government, being in the Indian service for seven years at Fort Berthold as government surgeon, having charge of fifteen hundred Indians. In 1886 he located for practice in Dresden where he has secured a liberal patronage, having soon demonstrated his capability in checking the ravages of disease and restoring health. He has always kept well informed concerning the advance that is continually being made in the medical fraternity and is ever interested in any question that tends to solve for man the problems of life and health.

In 1878 Dr. Neave was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie M. Bailey, a native of Cincinnati, and their children are: Pearson N., who was educated at Cornell University and is now in New York city; and Margaret R., at home.

Dr. Neave exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and for two terms has served on the board of health. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and religiously with the Episcopalian church. His genuine personal worth as well as his professional skill endears him to friends and patrons and in his professional career he has kept in touch with the progressive spirit of the age which has been particularly manifest among the medical fraternity.

HENRY SCHWAB.

Henry Schwab, a florist of Zanesville, is a young man of good business ability, whose life record has been creditable alike to the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. He is a native son of Germany and when a lad came to the United States with his parents, George and Catherine (Veogtting) Schwab, who were also natives of Germany. They came to Ohio twenty years ago, settling in Zanesville. The father is a locksmith by trade and for a number of years was thus engaged in Zanesville, after which he entered the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as blacksmith, following that pursuit for some time. He and his wife are still living in Zanesville and they have two children: Henry, of this review, and Louise, at home with her parents.

At an early age Henry Schwab went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked for some time, after which he returned to Zanesville and located on land owned by his father. Here he began business twelve years ago as a florist, starting out in a small way, but gradually building up a good trade and constantly increasing his facilities to meet the growing demands of his business until he to-day has four large greenhouses with fifty-five hundred square feet under glass, each greenhouse being sixty-five by twenty feet. These are supplied with all modern appliances, being heated by hot water so that an even temperature can be maintained. He raises plants of all varieties and also makes a specialty of cut flowers and for size, excellence and beauty there are no finer plants or flowers to be obtained in this city or central Ohio than come from the greenhouses of Mr. Schwab. He raises the Glaire De Lorraine begonia, which he ships to all parts of the country. He makes a close study of his business, understanding all the needs of the various plants which he raises, and in his work he is systematic and methodical. He is yet a young man, but already through his own energy and capable management he has built up a business which is very creditable and which is returning him a good income.

JOHN W. PINKERTON.

It is the enterprise, ingenuity and capability of the individual that produces the prosperity and development of the city and among the men who have contributed to the upbuilding of Zanesville through the institution and conduct of important and successful commercial interests is numbered John W. Pinkerton, now the president of the Pinkerton Tobacco Company. He has been a resident of this city since 1870 and is one of the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred in McConnelsville, Morgan county, on the 19th of March, 1843. He is a son of David C. Pinkerton, a native of Pennsylvania and a grandson of Alexander Pinkerton. The great-grandfather was killed by the Indians at Fort Duquesne, his wife standing as a horrified spectator of the scene. The family was identified with the early development of the Keystone state. Alexander Pinkerton became a miller of that locality and also owned and operated a farm near the fort. At an early day in the development of Ohio he removed to this state with his family, including David C. Pinkerton, who was then a child. The family home was established in Morgan county, where the grandfather at once began hewing out a farm in the midst of the forest.

David C. Pinkerton was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and assisted in the arduous task of developing the new farm. In early manhood, however, he turned his attention from agricultural pursuits and learned the silversmith's trade under George A. Jones, of Zanesville, becoming a proficient workman in that line. Later

he removed to McConnelsville, where he engaged in business on his own account. In ante bellum days he was an advocate of abolition principles and his home was a station on the famous underground railroad, whereby he assisted many a slave to escape from there and aided him on his way to freedom in the north. At one time he cut a panel from the door of the old Zanesville jail and thus freed the slaves therein. When the new republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and continued a stanch supporter of its principles until his death. He was a warm personal friend of Senator Sherman and he served as probate judge of Morgan county for fifteen years, discharging the duties of the position with marked capability. He married Miss Elizabeth Pyle, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and a daughter of Abner Pyle, of the same county. Her father was born, however, in Pennsylvania, of Quaker ancestry. The death of Mr. Pinkerton occurred when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years and his wife passed away in 1873.

John W. Pinkerton pursued his education in the schools of Morgan county, afterward worked at cabinet-making in the employ of an uncle. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted for three months' service in the Seventeenth Ohio Infantry and when discharged on the expiration of that term re-enlisted as a member of the Sixty-second Ohio Infantry for three years. He was made second lieutenant under Captain Floyd and later he was first lieutenant and when twenty years of age he had become captain of his company. During the war he went as far south as Port Royal, South Carolina, and he participated in many important engagements, his valor being frequently attested where the battle raged the thickest. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, and his clothing was several times pierced with bullets. He now has a hat which he wore during the war that is pierced by several bullet holes. He went into the battle of Fort Wayne with forty-two men on the 18th of July, 1863, and at the close of the engagement but ten remained. He was in the hotly contested battle of Winchester, went with Butler's command up the James river and was in Virginia during the greater part of the war, the action of both armies concentrating in that portion of the country. When hostilities were over and the preservation of the Union was an assured fact he was honorably discharged at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and with a most creditable military record he returned to his home . Although but a young man he had been promoted from time to time and in his military career he displayed valor equal to that of many a veteran twice his years.

Mr. Pinkerton has been a resident of Zanesville since 1871, at which time he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Frank Terry, continuing in that line until 1895, when he embarked in his present line as a member of the firm of Pinkerton Brothers. Later the Pinkerton Tobacco Company was organized and business is now carried on on Third street, between Main and South streets. The building has a frontage of ninety-five feet and is a two-story brick structure. At the present time, 1905, a new building is being erected that is five stories in height and fifty by seventy-five feet. It is also built of brick. The other building is four stories in height and is forty-five by one hundred and thirty-two feet. Employment is furnished to from ninety to one hundred people and the business is carried on according to modern progressive ideas so that success is attending their venture and the trade is now largely profitable.

Captain Pinkerton was married in November, 1864, to Miss H. G. Mortley, a native of Morgan county. David H. Mortley, the father of Mrs. Pinkerton, was one of the best known men of this state. He served as state senator from the Coshocton district and was secretary of the convention of 1852 which framed the present constitution of Ohio, it being in his hand writing. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton are: Sherwood M., Mrs. Kate Bovard, Florence, Bernard and John W. The family home is on the pike near Zanesville, where they have fifty acres of ground. The family is prominent socially and to the members of the household is extended the hospitality of many of the best homes in this locality. Mr. Pinkerton votes with the republican party and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. His record as a soldier, citizen and business man is creditable, and while he has never sought to figure before the public in any official relations, he has nevertheless won for himself a place in the public regard that indicates the respect and confidence entertained for him by those who know him.

ROBERT BRUCE SHIRER.

Through almost a century the Shirer family has been represented in Muskingum county, the paternal grandparents of Robert B. Shirer having located here at a very early epoch in the development of this part of the state. George W. Shirer, the father, was born in Muskingum county in 1815. He was a carpenter by trade and he and his brothers built most of the town of Adamsville. He afterward left Adamsville and turned his attention to farming, which he followed for a number of years but subsequently he retired from active business cares and his last days were

passed in Adamsville. He died in October, 1901, while his wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Shirer, passed away November 22, 1900.

Robert Bruce Shirer was born in Adams township, November 24, 1862, and pursued his education in the district schools of Adams and Madison townships and in Adamsville. After putting aside his text-books he continued to live in Adamsville for a year and then removed to his present farm, situated in Salem township about two miles east of Adamsville, which comprised one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, he is also engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs and being an excellent judge of stock is enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales, so that his business is bringing him gratifying success.

Mr. Shirer was married, November 30, 1884, to Miss Mattie Spragg, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Edwards) Spragg. Her father was born on the farm where he now lives and was a son of Benaga Spragg, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio. Philip Spragg is still living but his wife departed this life March 11, 1905. He is sixty-five years of age and makes his home upon his farm two and a half miles east of Adamsville, giving his personal supervision to the property. Mrs. Shirer has one sister and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Ray E., Hallie M., Ralph C. and Lillie Dale. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are well known as people of sterling worth in the community where they reside. Mr. Shirer votes with the democracy and is now serving as trustee of his township and fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees of Adamsville. Throughout his business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits and the success which he now enjoys is attributable entirely to his own efforts.

J. P. KING.

The King family, as represented in Muskingum county, traces its history back to George King, of England, who when a youth emigrated to America, reaching Pennsylvania about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. He afterward married Miss Mary Wayne, a daughter of John Wayne of that state and they settled upon a farm near her father's home in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. There they reared a family of ten children, namely: William, John, George, Patrick, James, Hugh, Charles, Elizabeth, Hannah and Sarah, all of whom married and with one exception reared families. While the seven sons in the latter part of their lives were farmers and owned land, during their earlier days six of the seven were mechanics, while John followed the profession of school teaching. George was a gunsmith, William learned the trade of miller and millwright, James followed shoe-making, Hugh engaged in carpentering and Patrick and Charles followed blacksmithing. George King, the emigrant from England, died about 1836 and was buried on his father-in-law's farm in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, while his wife Mary died at the home of her son Charles in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1850, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, and was laid to rest in the Prospect burying-ground. The ten children of the family have all passed away, and Patrick, Charles, Elizabeth, Hannah and Sarah are interred in the Prospect cemetery; William, at Brushy Fork, Licking county, Ohio; James and Hugh in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; George in Green county, Pennsylvania; and John in Virginia.

Patrick King, son of George and Mary King, and grandfather of J. P. King, whose name introduces this record, was born in 1789, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and was married on the 5th of July, 1814, to Miss Mary McClary, of Huntingdon county. He had served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was married soon after his return, but his wife died in 1840, and was buried in the old Wheeling churchyard, both she and her husband having been members of the Wheeling church. On the 5th of May, 1844, Patrick King wedded Maria Wyatt, who survived him for many years, his death occurring May 19, 1875, when he was eighty-six years of age. He had removed from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to this county in the fall of 1832, settling near Sonora and in the following spring he located on a farm in Madison township. He and some of his family made the journey from the home of George Crane to this township, settling on the south fork of Symmes creek, where they cut logs from which they built a cabin. They then brought the other members of the family to the new home, with the exception of the mother-in-law, Mrs. McClary, who afterward came on horseback. She was then an old woman and was piloted by one of the boys over the hills and through the woods, there being no road a part of the way. Patrick King at once built a shop of poles and began blacksmithing. Later in life he followed farming and became the owner of three different farms in Muskingum county but eventually sold all of these. He died at the home of his son Hugh King. In his family were eleven children, ten of whom grew to years of maturity.

J. P. KING AND FAMILY.

Hannah, the tenth in order of birth, died in 1849, at the age of sixteen years. The three daughters all reached womanhood, and married and reared families, and two of them are buried in Muskingum county and one in Indiana. The sons are: George, Thomas, Hugh, James, William, Samuel and John, all of whom were married, reared families and owned farms in Madison township. Five of the number have passed away and their remains were interred in the cemetery of this township. Thomas, the second, is now eighty-eight years of age and is a farmer of this locality. John, the youngest, still lives upon the old home farm. Thomas and James each reared ten children and at the time of the first family reunion, held in 1883, all were living.

Hugh King, son of Patrick King, was born May 16, 1819, in Huntingdon county Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1832 accompanied his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, the family home being established in Madison township. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, assisting him in the work of the shop in early life. Through the greater part of his life, however, he carried on general agricultural pursuits and became the owner of a valuable and well developed property improved with modern equipments. In early days he experienced the hardships and trials of pioneer life, the family home being established in the midst of a dense forest and there was not a religious or educational institution in the township, but the influence of the King family has ever been on the side of progress and improvement and their labors have contributed to the material, intellectual and moral growth of the community. For many years Mr. King continued active in agricultural pursuits but in 1877 retired from business and spent his last days in Adamsville, in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

Hugh King was married twice. In 1839 he wedded Miss Anna M. Stoner, a native of Madison township and one of the eight children of John and Mary (Shurtz) Stoner. Her father died in 1875, and her mother passed away in 1860. They were people of the highest respectability and both held membership in the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. King became the parents of eight children: J. P., a farmer and minister of Madison township; George B., of the same township; Mrs. Mary C. Stotts, residing near the old homestead; Mrs. Mahala Skinner, of Madison township; Mrs. Susan M. Spencer, of Zanesville, Ohio; and Matilda J., Harmon and Neala A., deceased. Mrs. Anna M. King departed this life in 1856 and in 1858 Mr. King married her cousin, Angeline Stoner, by whom he had two sons: Harvey, a resident farmer of Madison township; and Erastus, now deceased. Two of the sons were valiant defenders of the Union cause during the Civil war and Harmon died soon after his return from the south. George served with the boys in blue for about three years. Mr. King provided his children with good educational privileges and also assisted them materially in making a start in life. Through his well directed efforts in an active business career he accumulated a comfortable competence so that in his declining years he not only had all of the necessities, but was able to enjoy many of the luxuries that go to make life worth living. He served as trustee in both Salem and Madison townships but had little ambition to become an office holder, preferring to aid his county in other ways. He and his family held membership in the Methodist Protestant church and at all times his influence was given on the side of right, progress, reform and improvement.

J. Patrick King, whose name introduces this review, was born in Madison township, in 1840, and spent his entire life here with the exception of about ten years. He has always carried on general agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The place is well improved with good buildings, while the fields are richly cultivated, the land being very productive. J. P. King married Sarah Hazlett, of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and unto them were born six children, five of whom are now living: Anna Ohio, widow of Ephraim Williams; Matilda, widow of Frederick Adams, now Mrs. Edward West; William H.; Sanford H.; and Kenton H. Odessa M. died when an infant.

Mr. King has spent about twenty years in the Muskingum conference of the Methodist Protestant church and while actively connected with the work of the ministry did effective service toward the upbuilding of the cause in this part of the state and in extending the influence of the church. His life has ever been upright and honorable, commanding the respect, good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He it was who instituted the annual reunions held by the King family, a notable event in the social life of Madison township and Muskingum county. The first reunion was held in King's grove, Madison township, September 4, 1883, this being the anniversary of the birth of George King, eldest son of Patrick King. These reunions were held annually until about 1891, when they were discontinued. The first year there were more than three hundred present and each year this number greatly increased. Programs of music and addresses were arranged, a band was always in attendance and a most delightful occasion was planned for the many participants. Picnic dinners were served and

there was no social function in Madison township that was of greater interest or delight to those who attended.

ELIJAH H. CHURCH.

Elijah H. Church, who was a brick contractor in Zanesville, passed away here, March 22, 1880, and in his death the community lost one of its representative men and honored pioneer settlers. He was born here, December 19, 1809. Ohio was still largely an undeveloped wilderness at that time. Here and there a town had been started but much of the land was still in possession of the government and the Indians were yet found in the forests which were also the haunt of wild animals and game. There were no railroads and it required a long and tedious journey of the Ohio citizens to make his way across the mountains to the cities of the east. Mr. Church was here reared amid pioneer surroundings. He acquired his education in the schools of his native town and in early life learned the brick-mason's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for a number of years. He afterward became a contractor and was connected with the construction of many buildings, laying the foundations of a large number and also erected the entire structure at times. He was very successful in his business career, for being an excellent workman there were constant demands made upon his time. He always lived up to the terms of a contract, was honest and conscientious in all that he did and enjoyed a good patronage, which made him one of the prosperous citizens of Zanesville. He continued in active business up until within five years of his death, when he retired, enjoying a well earned rest until called to his final home.

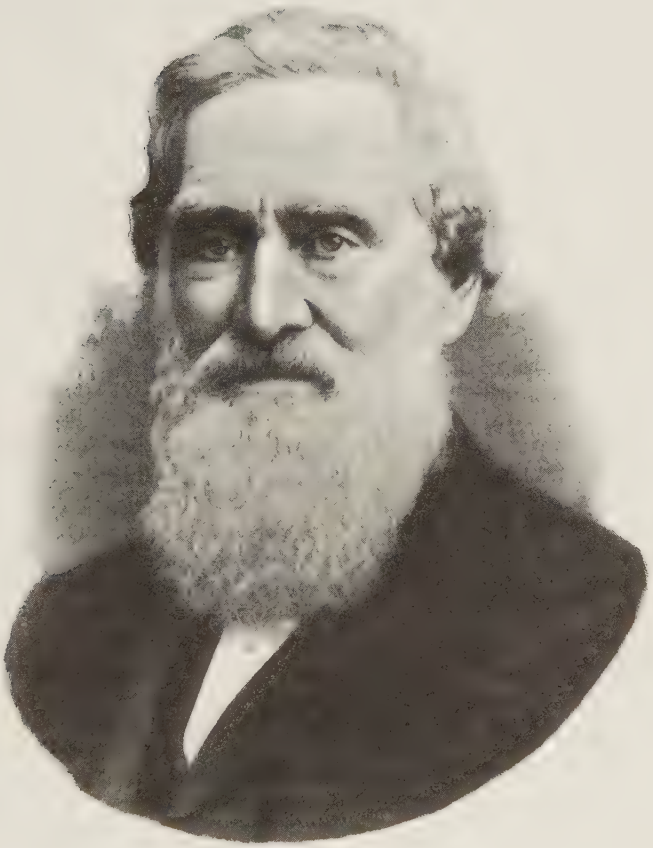
On the 15th of May, 1834, Mr. Church was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Fell, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 17, 1817, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Marjorie (Johnson) Fell, residents of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Her father was a fireman and on leaving the Keystone state removed with his family to Ohio, where he secured employment in a foundry as a molder. He died at the age of seventy years, while his wife reached the very advanced age of ninety-two years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom six are yet living, namely: Mrs. Church, Samuel, Isaac, Lucas, Benjamin and Rufus. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Church were born ten children but only three are living: John T., who was born in Zanesville, November 10, 1837; Mrs. Annie G. Furgeson, and George W., who was born in Zanesville, February 22, 1842. The sons George W. and Charles B. were soldiers of the Civil war, defending the Union cause throughout the entire struggle.

Mr. Church was a republican in his political views and was deeply interested in city and state affairs, always keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet never holding or desiring office. He was particularly prominent and popular among the early settlers, the friendships of his youth enduring through many years. Few men were better informed concerning the early history of Zanesville and he wrote many articles for the Pioneer Society, giving accounts of the days when Zanesville was a little village and of the events which framed its policy and formed its history. He was a man of genuine worth, who without ostentation or display exemplified in his life the sterling traits of character which in every country and clime command respect and confidence.

WILLIAM WELSH WARFEL.

William Welsh Warfel, now deceased, was for many years a respected and worthy resident of Muskingum county, connected with its agricultural interests. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 22, 1826, and was a son of Benjamin Warfel, who made his home in Harrison county and there died in 1880. William W. Warfel was reared to farm life amid pioneer surroundings for that was during the period of early development in this state. His educational privileges were such as the public schools afforded and in the school of experience he learned many valuable lessons. By reading and study he also greatly broadened his knowledge and became a man of excellent education. He taught school both before and after his marriage and was actively identified with the educational development of his locality, being widely known in his day as a most thorough instructor. He came to Muskingum county in 1864 and purchased one hundred and thirteen acres of land in Jackson township from a Mr. Hawkins.

On the 25th of October, 1849, Mr. Warfel was united in marriage to Miss Julia Bartley, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 5, 1827. Her father, William Bartley, was a native of Ireland, born in 1803, and in 1816 he came from his native land to America. He, too, made farming his life work and he died in the year 1872. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Brown and she too has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Warfel became the parents of four children: Aaron Martin, the eldest, who was born November 12, 1852, was married December 9, 1875, to Miss Emma Jane Hardman, of Licking county. They have one son, Howard, who is now engaged in farming in the western part of Iowa. Mary Rebecca, who was born December 4, 1853, resides with her mother



E. H. CHURCH.

on the old homestead farm in Jackson township. William Bartley, who was born November 22, 1859, was married October 4, 1882, to Miss Maria Belle Fairell, of Muskingum county, and they have three children. John Benjamin, who was born August 30, 1870, died May 19, 1904.

Mr. Warfel was a man of upright principles and honorable conduct, who, in his early life exemplified his faith in the Christian religion. He was a member of the Disciples church and was true and loyal to its teachings. In politics he was a republican and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability frequently called him to public office. He was supervisor for several terms, was twice treasurer of the township and for a long period was a member of the school board. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and he did effective service in behalf of the schools. Honorable in all life's relations, faithful to duty and devoted to his family his upright character made him a citizen of worth and caused his death to be deeply deplored, when in 1888 he was called from this life.

JOHN U. BOWMAN.

John U. Bowman, now deceased, was for many years a resident of Zanesville and left behind him the record of loyal citizenship and an honorable career in business and social life. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His father, Urich Bowman, was a native of Germany, as was his wife, Regina. They removed from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, settling in Zanesville, and here the father followed the baker's trade, which he had learned in early life.

John U. Bowman was only four or five years of age at the time of the parents' removal to this city. Having attended the public schools and mastering the branches of learning which fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties, he then took up the painter's trade and not only mastered the business of house painting but also learned the butcher's trade with his uncle. In the winter seasons he followed the latter pursuit and in the summer months engaged in house painting. He was thus occupied until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted for three months' service, becoming a member of Captain Playford's Company in 1864. His regiment was formed at the time of Morgan's raid. Mr. Bowman was taken ill while in the service and for a year remained in poor health. In fact it was illness he there contracted which virtually terminated his life. Following his return from the war he devoted his attention to the trades of painting and paper hanging and after working as journeyman for some years became a contractor along those lines and had many patrons whom he worked for year after year. There were constant demands made for his service, his excellent work insuring him a continuation of a liberal patronage. He always did his work in a careful and painstaking manner, putting forth every effort to please, and by reason of fair prices and straightforward dealing was accorded a very gratifying patronage.

In 1859, in Zanesville, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Startler, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Matthias Startler, also a native of that county. Her paternal grandfather, Henry Startler, was of German birth and, coming to America in colonial days, served in the Revolutionary war. Unto Henry and Mary Startler, while residents of Belmont county, was born a son, Matthias Startler, who, after arriving at years of maturity married Catherine Snyder, a daughter of George and Fanny (Southard) Snyder. Matthias Startler departed this life in 1901, at the very advanced age of ninety-three years, but the mother of Mrs Bowman only lived to the age of thirty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman became the parents of four children: Robert, who is a painter by trade and is now engaged in civil engineering in the west, married Jennie Ratliff and has four children: Charles; Helen, the wife of Bert Lawger, by whom she has one child; Edna, and Raymond. Ella, the second member of the Bowman family, is the wife of Andy Hoffman. Minnie is living with her mother. Charles, a painter by trade, wedded Miss Mary Taylor and has one child, Charlotte.

Mr. Bowman espoused the cause of the republican party on attaining his majority and continued to give it his support until his death, but was never an office seeker. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Zanesville and also to the Grand Army post and in both of these organizations he took an active and helpful part, being in sympathy with their basic principles. Almost his entire life was spent in Zanesville and those who knew him from boyhood days up to the time of his death were numbered among the stanchest friends, which fact indicates that his life was at all times worthy of respect. He left his family an untarnished name and he is yet remembered by many who knew him and who appreciated his excellent traits of character.

THOMAS J. COMER.

Thomas J. Comer, well known in business circles in Dresden, where he was born January 18, 1854, is a son of Thomas J. Comer, Sr., whose birth occurred in Jefferson township, Muskingum

county, in 1817. He represents one of the early pioneer families, his paternal grandfather having arrived in this county at a very early day. Here he planted an orchard north of Dresden and later he entered land south of this town but lost that tract on account of a bad title. He was a native of Pennsylvania but for a number of years figured as one of the leading pioneer residents of Muskingum county in which locality he remained until his death. Thomas J. Comer, Sr., was reared here amid the environments and conditions of frontier life. For some years he conducted a hack line between Dresden and Zanesville, hauling all of the freight as well as the passengers between those places before the era of railroad transportations. He was united in marriage to Miss Perlina Thompson who was born in Virginia township, Coshocton county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Daniel Thompson, a native of England, who became one of the pioneer residents of the state of Ohio. Mr. Comer died July 1, 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. He had been a witness of almost the entire growth and progress of this section of the state and had assisted in its development as it emerged from frontier conditions and took on all the evidences and improvements of civilization.

Thomas J. Comer pursued his education in the public schools of this city and between the ages of seven and twenty-three years he was employed by the Dresden Woolen Mills. He afterwards worked for L. Rambo in his flour mill for a year and subsequently spent six months in Zanesville as an employe in the flour mill owned by Dan Applegate. He next engaged with the Howe Sewing Machine Company as salesman for three years and during that time he was in Columbus for one year and in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, for fourteen months. In 1884, however, he returned to Dresden and here embarked in the grocery business, while subsequently he became associated with the flour milling industry in the ownership of the Comer Flour Mill. From time to time he has invested in different enterprises in Dresden and he has recently completed and is now the owner of the Wilber Hotel which was named in honor of his younger child. This is a three-story brick building, sixty-six by one hundred and twenty feet, and he also has other property in Dresden, including the Comer Flour Mill.

Thomas J. Comer was married in Columbus to Miss Ida Graham, a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of George and Florence (Rose) Graham, who were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Comer have two children: Clyde C., who is manager of his father's large grocery and general merchandise store which is located in the Wilber block; and Wilber H., who is a student. The family is prominent socially, the hospitality of the best homes of the city being freely extended to the members of the household.

Mr. Comer is active in political circles, giving stalwart support to the republican party and keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day so that he is enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. He is a Mason and belongs to Muskingum champter, No. 45, R. A. M. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, and all of the interests which tend to improve conditions along social, intellectual, political and moral lines receive his endorsement and support. He is a man of keen discernment, readily comprehending intricate situations and finding in energy and determination the key that solves all business problems. That he has prospered is due entirely to his own resources and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

PROFESSOR C. S. HOSKINSON.

Charles Silser Hoskinson, principal of the Zanesville high school and one of the most prominent Masons of the state, was born in Urbana, Illinois, in 1862, a son of John R. and Caroline E. Hoskinson. His more specifically literary education was obtained in Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in 1889 with the degree of bacleror of arts. In the same year he came to Zanesville and was appointed assistant principal of the high school, in which position he was retained until June, 1904. The following year he was chosen principal of the high school and thus for sixteen years he has been a factor in the educational interests of this city. He displays great zeal and earnestness in his work, is continually studying out new methods to improve the high school, raising its standard and promoting its efficiency and his labors have won him rank with the leading public educators of central Ohio. He belongs to various state educational associations.

In 1898 Professor Hoskinson was married to Miss Carrie Lee, a daughter of David Lee. They are members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church and he has served on its official board since 1889, while for a long period he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. His interest aside from his connection with the school centers largely in Masonry. He is, however, a leading and charter member of Phoenix lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor and of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent. He is a past master of Amity lodge, A. F. & A. M., past high priest of Zanes-

vill chapter, R. A. M., has been a member of the grand lodge of Ohio for a number of years and he is now senior grand deacon.

JAMES FREEMAN ADAMS.

James Freeman Adams, whose activity made him a valued and representative citizen of Muskingum county, where he was well known as a merchant, farmer and justice of the peace, was born in Zanesville, July 12, 1812. His father, Seth Adams, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was related to John Quincy Adams. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Elizabeth Apthorp, also a native of Boston. Coming to Muskingum county at an early day, when the greater part of this land was wild and unimproved and when the work of progress and civilization seemed scarcely begun, he secured a farm in the northern part of the county which he developed into a valuable and richly productive tract. Later he located in Zanesville and here erected one of the first houses of the city. Its growth and advancement since that time are well indicated by the fact that he had a garden between Second and Third streets, just north of Market street. He also imported the first Merino sheep into the United States from France, thus establishing an industry which has become a source of much profit to the country and for that act the state of Ohio is now erecting a monument to his memory in Columbus. He was a man of much prominence and influence in the embryo city and served as its mayor. He also figured in public affairs, aided in shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the city and was long numbered among the representative men of Ohio. His political allegiance was given to the whig party.

James F. Adams, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the schools of Zanesville and after putting aside his text-books entered upon his business career as a clerk in the county seat. He afterward removed to Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in the foundry business with his father-in-law for three years, and on the expiration of that period he returned to Zanesville, where he became connected with business interests as a grocer. For some time he conducted a well equipped store, enjoying there a liberal patronage, and later he purchased a farm in Falls township upon which his widow now resides. It comprises fifty-two acres of rich and arable land and is pleasantly located about two and a half miles north and west of the courthouse. There he carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days and his enterprise and efforts resulted in the acquirement of a comfortable competence.

In 1839 Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Morris, who was born in England on the 2nd of August, 1819, and was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Howe) Morris, of Stafford, England. Thomas Morris was an ironmaster of England and a man of considerable means. In 1826 he emigrated to America, settling in Newark, Ohio, with his family, his daughter Fanny joining the family in 1837, having remained in her native country up to that time. Following his removal to the new world Mr. Morris lived retired in Newark up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age, but he was financially interested in the foundry there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born ten children of whom eight are living, namely: Elizabeth C., Seth, Fanny L., James F., Washington M., George D., Charles B., and Mary A. The daughter Sophia is deceased. The family home is a fine farm devoted to general agricultural pursuits and a richly productive soil yields excellent crops for the care and labor bestowed upon it. There is a fine grove of pine trees in front of the home and the place is neat and thrifty in appearance. Mr. Adams continued to carry on general farming until his death, which occurred in Falls township in November, 1868. While living in Zanesville he served as justice of the peace and at all times was a progressive, public-spirited citizen, following in his father's footsteps in that he was ever alive to the best interests of his community and state. He died respected by all who knew him and his memory is yet cherished by many of the early settlers of the county. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Episcopal church, is an active, bright woman, still living on the old homestead farm and she takes a deep interest in public affairs of the county which has been her home for so many years. She is now eighty-six years of age.

CHARLES BOWDEN.

Charles Bowden, who carries on general farming in Salem township, was born October 17, 1829, in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, his parents being William and Mary Bowden, the former born February 14, 1802, and the later February 14, 1808. The father was a farmer by occupation and when his son Charles was four years of age he brought his family to Muskingum county, driving across the country in a wagon. He located in Salem township and purchased a farm where Mrs. Miles now resides but later sold that proprty and bought a tract of land south of Adamsville, continuing his residence thereon for twenty years or up to the time of his death, which occurred February 27, 1863. His farm comprises two hundred and forty acres and was acquired entirely through his own efforts.

Charles Bowden began his education in the common schools of Salem township and afterward continued his studies in Adamsville. When he had put aside his text-books he turned his attention to the stock business and to farming. He purchased a tract of land but a year later sold that property and purchased his present farm, which is about four miles east of Adamsville. It is a tract of land of two hundred and forty-four acres which by reason of the cultivation betowed upon it has become very arable and productive. He owns three hundred and forty-six acres all together in two farms. Mr. Bowden is ranked with the prosperous agriculturists of his community and his property is the visible evidence of his life of enterprise and indefatigable labor. He has engaged extensively in stock-raising since entering upon his active business career and in that way has made most of his money. He formerly made large shipments of stock to Pittsburg and Baltimore.

Mr. Bowden has been married twice. He first wedded Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born in this county, May 12, 1836, a daughter of James Armstrong, who lived upon the farm that is now the property of Mr. Bowden. He was an enterprising agriculturist, owned considerable land and was also prominent in public affairs. In 1888 Mr. Bowden was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 3d of November of that year. They had become the parents of three sons and two daughters, as follows: Etta, who was born June 15, 1856, is the wife of Marion Winn, a resident of Zanesville; Frank, who was born March 14, 1858, and lives in Salem township, married Emma Vernon, now deceased, by whom he had three children: Belle, born February 21, 1861, is living with her brother Frank; Arlie, born February 24, 1864, married Maggie Spicer and lives in Salem township; Lyman, born April 21, 1870, married Laura Holden and resides near his father's farm. There was one child of that family died in infancy. Mr. Bowden has been again married, his second union being with Margaret Young, who was born and reared in Perry township, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (McElwain) Young. They came from Pennsylvania about 1837, settling on the place now occupied by Harvey Johnson. Mr. Young was eighty-two and his wife sixty-six years of age at death.

In his political views Mr. Bowden is a democrat but has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Methodist church, while his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church and they are both widely and favorably known in Muskingum county, where they have so long resided. Mr. Bowden has reached the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey but is yet an active business man, giving his personal supervision to his farming interests and his example may well serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.

SIMEON McDOWELL WINN.

Ohio has always been distinguished by its high rank of bench and bar and even in smaller towns of the state there may always be found one or more representatives of the profession who are capable of crossing swords with leading representatives of the fraternity. Zanesville has reason to be proud of a number of her lawyers, prominent among whom is Simeon McDowell Winn, whose careful preparation for practice, strong mentality and devotion to his client's interests have gained him prominence as one of the skilled lawyers of the central section of the state. He was born near Adamsville, in Muskingum county, January 27, 1862. The Winn family is of Welsh lineage and was established in Virginia at an early day.

Dolphin Winn, the father, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1810, and was brought to Muskingum county in 1823 by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Winn. His mother in her maidenhood was Miss Russell. The family was established in Perry township, and there Dolphin Winn was reared, assisting in his boyhood days in the arduous task of developing a new farm. The occupation with which he became familiar in his youth he made his life work and as the years advanced developed a tract of land into a very productive and valuable farm. He voted with the democratic party and filled the office of justice of the peace. His church relationship was with the Baptists. He married Catherine Jordan, who was born near Steubenville, Ohio, March 20, 1817, and was a daughter of Caleb Jordan, a farmer, who came to Muskingum county in 1817 from Steubenville, although he had originally lived in Baltimore. Mrs. Winn was of English lineage and like her husband a member of the Baptist church, having joined that denomination when fourteen years of age. Mr. Winn passed away in September, 1885, and his wife died December 31, 1902. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom nine reached adult age; Robert J., of Judsonia, Arkansas, who was a member of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry with which he served for four years and three months, taking part in a number of important engagements, while for some time he was in Andersonville prison; Martha, deceased; Fairman S., an attorney at Perry, Oklahoma; Elizabeth A., the wife of S. A. Conway, of Troy, Kansas; Margaret, twin sister of Elizabeth, now deceased;

S. M. WINN.

John A., deceased, who ran away from home and enlisted in the Union army during the last year of the war, after which he fought the Indians on the plains of the west as a member of the regular army and died in 1889; Hattie A., the widow of George Z. T. Walters and a resident of Washington township, this county; Harvey M., a farmer living near Wathena, Kansas; and Harmon R. a butcher and stock buyer of Zanesville.

Simeon M. Winn pursued his education in the Milligan school in his native township and in Adamsville school, after which he engaged in teaching for three years. During the last year he also pursued the study of law under the direction of Frank H. Southard, with whom he continued his reading for three years. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus on the 5th of October, 1886, and began practice in Zanesville. On the 1st of July, 1892, he formed a partnership with William S. O'Neal, which relation was maintained for three years, and later he became a partner of Charles C. Lemert, with whom he continued until Mr. Lemert was chosen to the office of prosecuting attorney on the 1st of January, 1899. Mr. Winn has since been alone in practice. He, too, has served as prosecuting attorney, having been elected to that office in 1887, and re-elected in 1890. He has been very successful at the bar and among the prominent cases which he tried was the telephone case which was taken to the supreme court, Mr. Winn gaining a favorable verdict for his clients in all his contentions. His case was first lost in the supreme court but on the motion for a re-argument he won. He has always been a hard student and his ability as a lawyer is recognized as of the highest order. His successful defense and acquittal of Elizabeth Honnold for murder, early gained him fame. He was admitted to practice in the United States court in 1891, and the circuit court of appeals and in the United States supreme court in 1895. He has tried cases in twenty-six states of the Union. His success as a practitioner came soon because his equipment was unusually good. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work—he brought to the starting point of his legal career rare gifts, eloquent language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability to accurately apply its principles are factors in Mr. Winn's effectiveness as an advocate.

Aside from his law practice Mr. Winn figures prominently in business circles, being financially interested in a number of important enterprises. He is a stockholder in the J. B. Owens Pottery Company, and an extensive stockholder in the Granville Natural Gas, Fuel & Light Company, acting as its president until about a year ago, while he is now vice president and general counsel. He is also a stockholder in the Zanesville Telephone & Telegraph Company and the New Concord Telephone Company, and a stockholder, director and general counsel for the Adamsville Telephone Company. He has similar connections with the Gilbert Telephone Company and with the Crooksville Telephone Company.

Fraternally Mr. Winn is connected with Mechanics lodge, No. 114, I. O. O. F., in which he is past exalted ruler, and has filled all of the offices with one exception. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows society, and belongs to the Ohio Bar Association, having served on its executive committee for eight years. He is likewise a member of the Baptist church, and his political support is given to the democracy. He keeps well informed on all the questions and issues of the day, whether political or otherwise, and is a man of broad mind and wide outlook, who recognizes possibilities and at the same time has so utilized his opportunities in the business world as to win success, while in no manner neglectful of his professional duties he has continually advanced to a position prominent in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Muskingum county.

DAVID E. MUSSELMAN.

David E. Musselman, well known as a leading and influential farmer of Falls township, was born April 14, 1846, upon the place where he now resides, and is a son of Henry Musselman, who was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1802. His paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of Henry Musselman, was likewise born in the Keystone state and was of German descent. Thinking that he might better his financial opportunities in a district farther west he removed to Perry county, Ohio, with his family when his son Henry was but a boy. There he died. Henry Musselman, Jr., was there reared and educated and later he removed to Zanesville, becoming one of the pioneer residents of the city, building the first brick house here. His trade was that of a coach and wagon-maker and he was thus connected with early industrial pursuits in Muskingum county. Eventually he purchased a farm, becoming the owner, in 1844, of one hundred acres, while subsequently he added another tract of one hundred acres. He was also active and energetic in business affairs and the years that passed brought him prosperity in his undertakings.

Mr. Musselman chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Lydia Mark, their marriage being celebrated in Zanesville. She was a native of England and a daughter of Thomas Mark, who came to Ohio when his daughter was a young girl. Mr. Musselman passed away at the advanced age of eighty years and his wife August 3, 1886. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he held a number of township offices, while his religious faith was that of the Catholic church.

Unto him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom six are living: Henry T., Mrs. Lydia Dennis and Mrs. Mary Kirgbaum, all residing in Zanesville; Mrs. Sallie Maer, of Zanesville; Mrs. Constance Hollinsberth, of Falls township; and David E. The deceased are Alice Lydia, Ella and Jane.

In taking up the personal history of David E. Musselman we present to our readers the life record of one who has a wide and favorable acquaintance. His early education was supplemented by study at Notre Dame College, in Indiana, and thus he was well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties. He has always devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and he has a farm of seventy acres which is devoted to the raising of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, while his farm is located two miles northwest of the city limits and its proximity to Zanesville enables him to enjoy all of the advantages of city life as well as the comforts of a rural residence.

Mr. Musselman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Northover, a native of England and a daughter of William Northover. They have three children: Agnes M., the wife of George Bussemer; Ellen May, the wife of B. H. Sutton, of Zanesville; and Lillian, at home. Mr. Musselman and his family are connected with St. Thomas Catholic church and in politics he is an active democrat. He has served as trustee for two terms and as supervisor for four years, being called to these offices by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability. He is a well educated man, of strong intellectual force and keen discernment, and in the varied relations of life he has commanded uniform confidence and respect.

A. M. TEMPLETON, M. D.

After careful preparation for the practice of medicine Dr. Templeton in exercising his professional duties has displayed a skill and proficiency which accords him rank with the leading physicians and surgeons of Zanesville and central Ohio. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, April 16, 1859, and is of Scotch lineage. The family was founded in America by four brothers, who came from Scotland to the United States, one of these being William Templeton, who took up his abode near Marietta, where he entered land from the government and developed a farm, thus aiding in reclaiming the wild districts for the purpose of civilization. His son, John D. Templeton, was born at Marietta and is now living in Zanesville at the age of sixty-seven years. He is the owner of two farms in Washington and on one of these has a number of oil wells. For many years he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits but is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned. His life is in harmony with the teachings of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has long been a representative. He votes with the democracy and has held a number of local offices, having served as infirmary director, township treasurer and township clerk. At one time he was the only man elected on the democratic ticket. He is a gentleman of marked probity and high character and has always occupied an enviable position in the regard of his fellow citizens. He married Miss Mary E. Campbell, who was born near Barnesville, Ohio, and is now sixty-six years of age. She is a daughter of James Campbell, who was one of the early settlers of Belmont county, Ohio. She holds membership in the Second Presbyterian church of Zanesville. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Templeton were five children but William and Charles are now deceased. Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the prominent physicians of Zanesville, died in 1900. He was a man of magnificent physique, standing six feet three inches tall and his character was unblemished. He was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, being past eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery at the time of his death and also senior warden of the state lodge of Knights Templar, and his loss was deeply regretted in fraternal, professional and social circles. He was only thirty-five years of age at the time of his death and he was associated in practice with his brother, A. M. Templeton. Harriet, the fourth member of the family, is the wife of C. S. Baldwin, a wholesale dealer in marble and granite in Zanesville.

Dr. A. M. Templeton, the eldest of the family, followed his high-school course by study in Marietta College, and his professional education was acquired in the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, which he entered in 1886 and from which he was graduated in 1889. He began practice at Centre Belpre, Ohio, where he remained for two years, and in the fall of 1891 he came to Zanesville, where he has since followed his chosen profession. He has taken a post-graduate course in surgery at the Polyclinic in New York, spending some time in that

DR. A. M. TEMPLETON.

institution on three different occasions. He is a member of the State and National Medical Associations and president of the County Medical Society, a fact which indicates the high regard entertained for him by his professional brethren, while the consensus of public opinion is indicated by the liberal practice accorded him.

Dr. Templeton was married in 1882 to Catherine Timmer, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1856, and is a daughter of Daniel Timmer, a farmer. They have four children: Cora D., Harley D., Nellie and Hassel. The parents hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church and in the Masonic fraternity Dr. Templeton has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Red Man and Knight of Pythias and the first surgeon in the Uniform Rank. He is also examiner of a number of insurance orders and surgeon for the Zanesville Street Railway Company. The family residence, which he occupies, was built by General Van Horne in 1809 after an old English style of architecture and in the private office now used by Dr. Templeton the state legislature once sat and there entertained General LaFayette and Louis Phillipe, the exiled king of France, so that this is one of the places of historical interest in Zanesville.

J. WALTER LANE.

J. Walter Lane, superintendent of the Muskingum County Infirmary, which is located on Licking river in Falls township, two and a half miles northwest of the courthouse in Zanesville, is a native of Muskingum county, born near Frazeysburg, September 4, 1859. He is a representative of one of the old families of this part of the state. His great-grandparents were born in Muskingum county. The grandfather, Jacob Lane, was born here and was reared amid pioneer surroundings, assisting materially in the early development of the locality. His son, Jesse Lane, born in Muskingum township, was reared to the occupation of farming and aided in the arduous task of developing new land and placing it under a high state of cultivation. He married Miss Sarah Munson, a native of New York and a daughter of Augustus Munson, who was a tailor and came to Zanesville when his daughter, Mrs. Lane, was a little maiden of only three summers. Jesse Lane followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life and was well known as one of the prosperous agriculturists of his locality. He died when his son Walter was ten years of age. In the family were three children: Henry M., who is now living in Springfield, Missouri; J. Walter and Millard E., who resides in Henry county, Missouri.

Mr. Lane attended the public schools of this county and for six months was a student in Clinton, Missouri. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the fields and cultivating the crops. He spent two years upon a farm in Colorado and continued to engage actively in agricultural pursuits in this county until 1899, when he was made superintendent of the county infirmary and has since filled that position in a most acceptable manner. The infirmary is located in Falls township on Licking river, about two and a half miles northwest of the county courthouse and the farm comprises two hundred and nineteen acres of rich land. The building has a stone basement while the two upper stories are of brick. There are two wings to the main structure, each one hundred and eleven feet, and the first floor is devoted to the superintending department, while the male department is in the west wing and the female department in the east wing. The average number of inmates is one hundred and twenty-seven. The buildings were erected in 1881 and everything about the place is kept in excellent repair. The land is devoted to general farming, wheat, corn, oats and hay being raised, and fourteen acres is given to gardening, thus supplying much of the food products used in the conduct of the infirmary.

On November 27, 1884, Mr. Lane was united in marriage to Miss Sarah K. Riley, a native of Muskingum township, and a daughter of Joseph and Frances (Spencer) Riley, also natives of the same township. Her paternal grandfather was Wilson Spencer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been born two children, Edith M. and Audrey F.

In his political views Mr. Lane is a republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and actively interested in its local as well as national success. He is an active, enterprising man in the prime of life and for six years has capably filled the position which he now occupies. He brought to this work the knowledge and experience of a life devoted to agricultural interests and in the management of the farm has displayed marked ability so that his official service has been eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

JAMES B. ALEXANDER.

James B. Alexander, an insurance agent of Zanesville and ex-sheriff of Muskingum county, is of Irish lineage. His grandparents, William and Jane (Lorimer) Alexander, were both natives of the Emerald isle and when quite young were brought to America by their respective parents on the same vessel. They were married in Pennsylvania and began their domestic life in that state, after which they removed to Ohio, settling at New

Concord. William Alexander was a weaver by trade and he lived to the age of seventy years. His son, Matthew R. Alexander, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and was a farmer, following agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He came from the Keystone state to Ohio in 1846 and established his home in New Concord, where he engaged in carpentering for several years. Later he followed milling and the millwright's trade in Guernsey county, Ohio, but his last days were spent upon the farm and he was thus identified with agricultural interests up until the time of his death, which occurred in Guernsey county, in 1889. He was twice married, his first union being with Martha J. Sawhill, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children: William, who is now living in Columbus, Ohio, was a soldier of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment during the Civil war and was wounded in the left side and arm; Neely, now deceased, became a member of the Forty-sixth Ohio Regiment, afterward re-enlisted and was killed at the battle of Shiloh; Joseph, who was a member of the same regiment as his brother, and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, later contracted typhoid fever from which he died; David C., who is now a resident of Illinois, was also a soldier; Mathew G., who was likewise a soldier of the Civil war, died in Missouri in 1902. Following the death of his first wife Mathew R. Alexander married Mary Agnes Scott.

James B. Alexander, a son of the second marriage, was born in New Concord, Ohio, July 21, 1859, and was reared upon his father's farm, working in the fields through the summer months while in the winter season he attended school. In early life he also learned the blacksmith's trade. Coming to Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, when seventeen years of age, he entered upon an apprenticeship and when he had mastered the trade he returned to New Concord, where he worked as a blacksmith for fifteen years, and on the 1st of January, 1895, he came to Zanesville to accept the position of deputy under Sheriff A. B. Worstall. He served in that capacity for two terms, or until 1899, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He held the office until 1903, when he was succeeded by his deputy. He is interested in the Zanesville Gear Wood Works, at South Zanesville, and was secretary and treasurer of the company for a year. He is now engaged in the life insurance business, representing the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Alexander was married, in 1882, in New Concord, to Miss Ella M. Smith, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Susan (Zellers) Smith. They now have two children, Matthew R. and Jym O., both of whom were born in Concord. Mr. Alexander is a republican in politics and is recognized as one of the active workers for the party in this county. He had led a busy life, industry and perseverance being numbered among his strong characteristics, and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own efforts.

FRANK P. LANE.

Frank P. Lane, who is carrying on general farming in Muskingum, his native township, was born April 12, 1853, his parents being John M. and Martha (Bland) Lane. The father was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1811, and came to Muskingum county in 1815 with his father, John Lane. The grandfather cast in his lot with the early settlers and prepared for an agricultural life by entering one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, on which he established his home and continued his residence until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-seven years of age. He worked persistently and energetically as the years passed by and in course of time developed a good farm. In his family were nine children.

John M. Lane remained upon the old homestead farm until 1858. He was reared to the work of tilling the soil and he continued to carry on the old home place until the year mentioned when he traded that property for two hundred and forty acres of land, known as the old Grundy Taylor place. The former owner had built a fine mansion on the crest of the hill, making it the most commanding residence in the township, and to this beautiful home Mr. Lane removed his family. In early manhood he had wedded Miss Martha Bland, a daughter of John Bland, one of the early settlers of the county, who came from Virginia in pioneer times and took up his abode in what is now West Zanesville. They became the parents of eleven children of whom two died in infancy, while the others were: Francis M., who became the wife of Jasper Welch and is now deceased; Bland, Nancy Ellen, William and Victoria, all of whom have passed away; Elmer, the wife of James McDonald, of Muskingum township; L. H., of Muskingum township; Nettie, the wife of George Butler, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; and Frank P. The father was prominent and influential in public affairs and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability frequently called him to office. He served as county treasurer for two terms during the period of the Civil war, was justice of the peace for many years, was also township clerk and treasurer and in 1853 was appraiser of the county. Every duty devolving upon him was faithfully and promptly performed and his official record was without blem-

ish. His political views were in accord with the democracy and he did all he could to promote the growth and secure the success of his party. His business affairs, too, were capably managed and his enterprise resulted in the acquirement of a fine farm which at the time of his death comprised more than three hundred acres. He departed this life April 16, 1900, and his wife passed away June 17, 1884.

Frank P. Lane pursued his education in the school upon the old home farm and was trained to the work of tilling the soil and carrying for the stock so that practical experience well qualified him for the conduct of the home farm when eventually he assumed its management. Lessons of industry and perseverance were also early instilled into his mind and have been salient features in his career. He is to-day the owner of two hundred and forty acres of the old homestead farm and in addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he also raises cattle,sheep and hogs. This branch of his business likewise proves profitable and adds a considerable fund each year to his financial resources. In addition to his home property Mr. Lane owns one hundred and five acres on the Dresden road.

On the 10th of September, 1879, occurred the marriage of Frank P. Lane and Miss Mary A. Evans, a daughter of Julius Evans, who died while serving his country in the Civil war. Her mother, however, is still living and is now a member of the Lane household. Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven children: Roy, who died at the age of four months; Fred, who is living in Kansas City; Jessie May and Ralph E., at home; Martha and John W., who are attending school; and Mary, who is five years old and completes the family.

Fraternally Mr. Lane is a Mason, belonging to Irville lodge, No. 103, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a democrat and has served as school director for five years but otherwise has held nor desired public office. He finds that his business interests claim his time and attention and they have been carefully controlled by him. He is quick to recognize an opportunity and to utilize it to the best advantage and through his executive force, keen discrimination and indefatigable energy, prompted by laudable ambition, he has gained a place among the men of affluence in Muskingum county.

JAMES R. ALEXANDER.

James R. Alexander, owner and publisher of The Zanesville Signal, (daily and weekly) was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1869. His father, the Rev. Robert Alexander, D. D., was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and became a minister of the Presbyterian church, occupying a pulpit of the organization of his denomination in St. Clairsville for thirty-two years. He afterward removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became editor of The Presbyterian and continued to fill that position up to the time of his demise. He was largely instrumental in building up churches in Belmont county and his memory yet remains as an influential force in the lives of many who listened to his teachings. He wedded Miss Mary Elizabeth Eckert, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. Alexander died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1901, at the age of sixty-four years and his widow is still living in that city. They were the parents of six children.

James R. Alexander, the fourth in order of birth, pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of his native village and afterward entered Washington & Jefferson College in 1886, therein pursuing a classical course which he completed by graduation in 1889. He afterward entered the field of journalism as a member of the reportorial staff of the Wheeling, West Virginia, Register and in 1890, in connection with his brother, Henry E. Alexander, he published a paper at Washington, Pennsylvania. In 1891 he purchased the Woodsfield (Ohio) Spirit of Democracy, which he conducted until January 1, 1899. In the meantime, on the 1st of October, 1898, he and his brother had purchased The Zanesville Signal. Henry E. Alexander acted as editor and James R. Alexander as publisher. In 1901 the firm was incorporated under the style of The Signal Company. In June 1903, Henry E. Alexander removed to Columbus, Ohio, and became part owner of the Columbus Dispatch, while his stock in The Signal was purchased by James R. Alexander, who became president of the company and editor and publisher of the paper, which positions he still retains. It is unnecessary to comment upon the character of this paper to the citizens of Zanesville and the surrounding locality. It is on a par with the best journals published in cities of similar size and constitutes an excellent advertising medium, while its appearance is all that is in keeping with progressive ideas of newspaper publications.

In 1897 James R. Alexander was married to Miss Nellie Elizabeth Hunter, a daughter of Judge William Forrest Hunter, dean of the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Alexander is a native of Woodsfield, Ohio, and in their family are two children: Robert Hunter, who was born July 4, 1898; and Elizabeth Randolph, born July 6, 1903. The parents are members of the Second Presbyterian church and Mr. Alexander is a Mason. Making a study of the life of Zanesville in its commercial, industrial and social relations he

gives to the public a newspaper that has furthered the welfare of the city through its championship of progressive measures and at the same time the character of The Signal secures to it a liberal patronage that makes it a profitable investment.

GEORGE L. BRADFORD.

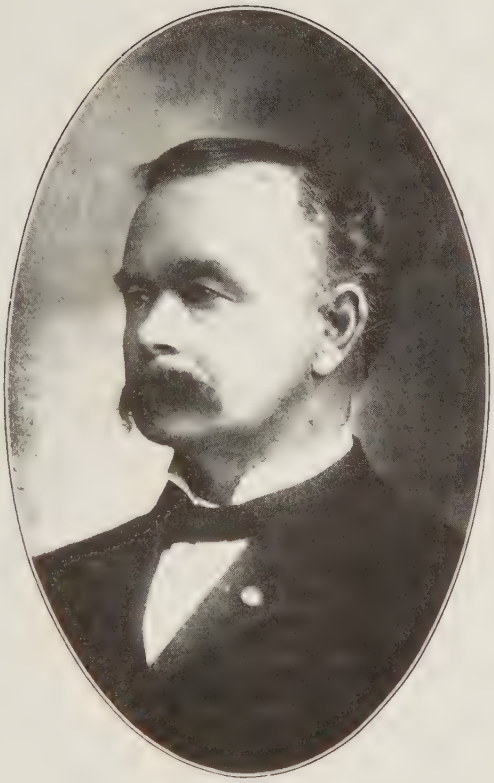
George L. Bradford, who in the Civil war rendered valuable aid to his country in the preservation of the Union and in public life in Muskingum county has been a supporter of all that tends to promote progress and improvement, is now living in Monroe township. His ancestral history, traced back through many generations, gives as the progenitor of the family in America, Governor William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim fathers. Later representatives of the name lived in the Virginia colony, and the great-grandfather of George L. Bradford was a sea-captain, who, on leaving the water gave his attention to farming in Loudoun county, Virginia. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war when the colonies threw off the yoke of British tyranny and in his locality was recognized as a leading citizen. Five of his sons are yet remembered by Mr. Bradford of this review—John, James, Peter, George and Casper, and four girls: Hannah, Betsey, Nancy and Polly. Of these children, John and Casper Bradford became residents of Muskingum county, while George resided in Marion county, Indiana, and James moved to Illinois to take up his abode.

John Bradford, having arrived at the years of maturity, was married in Virginia to Miss Mary Davis, whose father was a valiant and daring soldier of the Revolutionary war, and being wounded by a saber, carried the scar throughout his remaining days. Coming to Muskingum county in the year 1813 as the first representative of the name here, John Bradford hewed out a farm of three hundred and thirty acres in the midst of the forest, sharing in all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, as he aided in reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization. His first home was a log cabin, to which he added a frame building,—the first frame structure in Highland township. He was also the owner of the first threshing machine of the township, and was a progressive agriculturist whose labors not only proved of benefit to himself but were of direct aid in promoting the growth and progress of his community. He had eleven children: Margaret, Hannah, William, John, Jasper, Benjamin, David, Isaac, who died in infancy, Isaac, the second of the name, Sarah, and Mary A. The mother died at an advanced age, and Mr. Bradford afterward married Cassie Wright, a widow.

Jasper Bradford, father of George L. Bradford, was born in Highland township, in 1818, was reared amid pioneer environments and knew nothing in his younger days but the hardships and privations which accompany frontier life. He wedded Mary E. Lane, a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Baker) Lane, of Highland township. She was then but seventeen years of age and she died three years later, leaving two children, Achsah L. and George L. Her father was of English descent and removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-two years. For his second wife, Jasper Bradford chose Elizabeth Davis and they had four children: Harriet, Ellen, John M. and Amanda. The second wife died after their removal to Edgar county, Illinois, and subsequently Mr. Bradford returned to Ohio, settling in Morrow county, where he wedded Mary Miller. His fourth wife bore the maiden name of Lucy Schaffer.

George L. Bradford, a native son of Highland township, was born November 27, 1843, and as his mother died when he was only four weeks old, he was reared by his aunt, Mrs. Achsah Bradford. His boyhood days were spent in the usual manner of farm lads of that period. On the 10th day of January, 1867, he won a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Miss Lucinda J. Cone becoming his wife. Her parents were Barton and Julia A. (Walker) Cone, and her paternal grandfather was Jared Cone. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm belonging to her father in Muskingum county, making it their home for three years, when in April, 1870, Mr. Bradford purchased a farm. For many years he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits, placing his land under a high state of cultivation and adding all modern improvements. His practical and systematic methods won for him the respect and esteem of all. In recent years, however, he has sold this property and located in the village of Otsego, where he now has a fine residence and other realty. He also has on his land numerous gas and oil wells.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Bradford responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting on the 6th of October, 1862, with the boys in blue of Company F, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for nine months, and during that period he participated in the engagements at Raymond, Champion Hills and Jackson, Mississippi, and also the siege of Vicksburg. In February, 1863, he was stationed on the night watch at Nashville, Tennessee, and remained in the quartermaster's department for six months. At the battle of Champion Hills, he was wounded by a gunshot in the right hand while his gunstock was shattered by a minie-ball. At



MR. AND MRS. C. L. BRADFORD.

the battle of Raymond a spent ball pierced the rolled blanket that was thrown round his shoulders, passing through about two inches of the rolled cloth. Had it not been for this, undoubtedly it would have pierced his breast. On the 13th of July, 1863, Mr. Bradford was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and returned to his home. Not being satisfied, however, with his achievements, he, on the 2d day of February, 1865, again joined the army at Zanesville, re-enlisting in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Bradford took a special pride in drilling and military tactics, and to show his proficiency in the art he was selected from one thousand soldiers as the best drilled and neatest man in the regiment. During the latter part of the war, Mr. Bradford served as a staff officer for General W. H. Banning. He was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, December 18, 1865. When the was was over he returned to his home, on a farm, and for many years was actively identified with agricultural pursuits but is now living retired.

The father of Mrs. Bradford, a son of Jared Cone, was born in Monroe township, Muskingum county, and during the Civil war served for one hundred days in defense of the Union cause. His death occurred in December, 1887, when he was sixty-five years of age. In his family were ten children: Lucinda, Celia, Eliza, Newel, Ozias, William, Hannah, James, Joseph and Edmond. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford has been blessed with five sons: Barton L., born October 1, 1867, resides upon the old farm. He married Ellah Case, and they had one daughter, Hazel Fern, who was born March 12, 1899. He lost his wife July 20, 1903, and has since married Sadie Baird, of Otsego. He is an enthusiastic agriculturist and will soon receive the reward that only resultant toil merits. Wilmer Lane, the second son, was born October 10, 1869. For quite a number of years he was an employe of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. He married Anna James and is now a farmer residing at Colfax, Illinois. Howard L., the third son, was born September 11, 1871, and is now engaged in teaching school. He is one of the finest pen artists in the county and his drawings are exceptionally creditable. Many beautiful specimens of his work adorn his father's home. O. Ephraim, the fourth son, was born July 29, 1873. He married Alta Walters, of Otsego. He has for several years been the rural free delivery carrier of route No. 39, Muskingum county. He has built for his home, an elegant residence in Otsego and is one of the leading business men of that place. Philander S., the fifth son, was born February 26, 1885, and is now engaged in the study of law at Zanesville, under the direction of Attorney Howard E. Buker. He also occupies a responsible position, assistant secretary, in the Equitable Bank. He began teaching school when but seventeen years of age, and has since been in active business life. He is a leading popular and influential young man, being president of a young men's club and prominent in church and Sunday-school work.

In his political views, George L. Bradford has ever been a stanch republican since age gave him the right of franchise, but he has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a valued member of John Trimble post, No. 628, G. A. R., of Otsego, in which he has served as commander and chaplain. His entire life has been passed at Muskingum county and thus for more than six decades he has been a witness of the changes which have occurred here. His memory goes back to the time when many pioneer conditions were found and when here and there over the country were seen the little log cabins of the early settlers. He has now in his possession, a picture of the old schoolhouse, in which he was a student in his boyhood days. It is a hexagon, and stands about three miles south of Otsego. His father and mother both attended school there nearly one hundred years ago, and later, Mr. Bradford pursued his studies in the same building. It was constructed entirely of logs, about the year 1818, and is now in a good state of preservation. The picture was taken in 1904, and shows Mr. Bradford, standing with hat in hand, in front of the house, his head bowed in seeming recollection of the days when he attended school there with many others who are now gone from life. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Bradford has long served as one of its deacons. He has ever been accounted a progressive farmer, a reliable citizen and a faithful friend, and the sterling traits of his character have been such as endeared him to those with whom he has been associated.

DAVID ZIMMER.

David Zimmer, engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Zanesville, was born in Adams township, Muskingum county, in 1840. His father, Michael Zimmer, was a native of Alsace, France, and came to the United States with his mother and three brothers—Martin, Jacob and Valentine. Martin and Jacob Zimmer served in the French army under Napoleon and were in the disastrous march from Moscow back to Paris and to the day of his death Martin carried in his throat a bullet which was imbedded there while on that march. On emigrating to the new world the brothers

settled in Adams township, Muskingum county. They were all married, reared families and were closely identified with the cultivation and progress of the country.

Michael Zimmer had learned the trade of a locksmith in Paris and after residing in Ohio for about twenty years he took up his abode in Zanesville in 1840 and worked as a machinist for Mr. Blandy for four years. He was afterward employed in a canning foundry in Pittsburg but in 1850 returned to Zanesville and once more resumed farming in Adams township, where he purchased land, devoting his time and energies to its further development and improvement until old age, when he lived a retired life. He passed away in 1880, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church and his political belief that of the democratic party. He married Magdalena Getzman, who was born in Ritterhofer, Alsace, France, and came to the United States in 1820, becoming a resident of Taylorsville, Ohio. She was first married to a Mr. Yaeger and they had three children, of whom one is living, John, a resident of Wisconsin. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Yaeger became the wife of Michael Zimmer. He, too, was a member of the Lutheran church. By her second marriage there were eight children of whom three are living: Michael, a farmer of Iowa; David; and Fred.

In the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the district schools of Adams township, Muskingum county, David Zimmer acquired his education and when not busy with his textbooks he assisted in the work of the home farm. He was afterward a book agent for two years but in 1861 he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to respond to his country's call for aid, enlisting in Company E of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry of Zanesville. With that command he served for two years and eight months, participating in the following important battles of Stone River, Perryville and Chickamauga. At the last named he lost a leg by a gunshot wound and after being in a field hospital for six weeks he spent two months in a hospital at Nashville and was finally transferred to the hospital at Camp Vinson, where he was honorably discharged, holding the rank of corporal.

When he could no longer aid his country Mr. Zimmer returned to Adamsville, where he engaged in general merchandising, following that pursuit for twelve years. In the fall of 1876 he was elected county recorder and held that position for four terms, covering twelve consecutive years. His re-election was a testimonial of his capability and fidelity and he left the office as he had entered it—with the full confidence and trust of his constituents. He then began contracting and building, which he followed for four years, and in 1894 he turned his attention to the manufacture of cigars, a business which he still conducts with constantly growing success.

In 1864 Mr. Zimmer was married to Miss Joanna Jones, who was born in 1839 and is a daughter of William Jones, who was a millwright and removed from Maine to Muskingum county about 1830, settling in Washington township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have been born six children: May, the wife of W. H. Webster, a stone dealer of Zanesville; Alice, the wife of Albert Chrisman, a merchant tailor of Zanesville; Grant, a member of the firm of Lindsay & Zimmer, tobacconists of Zanesville; Wilber, who is with his father in business; Percy, who is with the Werner saddlery and harness house; and Charles, deceased.

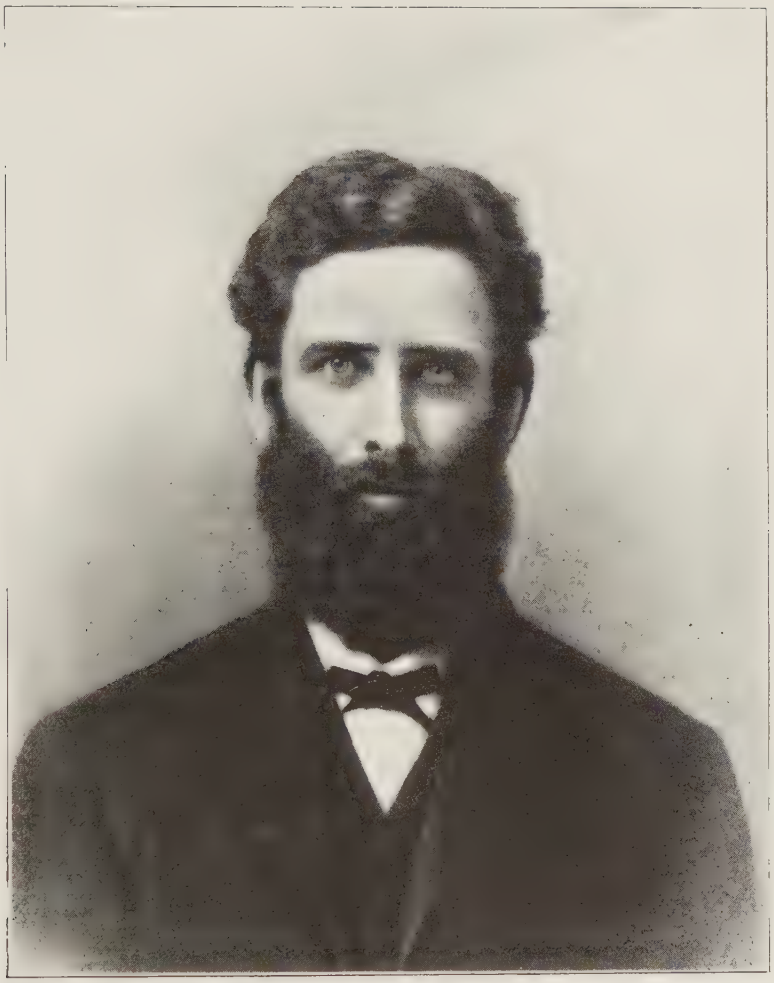
Mr. Zimmer gives his political support to the republican party and served as mayor of Adamsville. He belongs to Amity lodge, A. F. & A. M., Hazlett post, No. 81, G. A. R., and to the South Street Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal and church relations indicate his character and give proof of the principles which guide his conduct and shape his policy in life. In his business career desire has led to effort and effort to accomplishment and he is now conducting a successful enterprise.

JAMES R. VERNON.

James R. Vernon, deceased, was for many years a representative and respected farmer of Muskingum county. He was born June 30, 1828, on the old family homestead, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Yering) Vernon. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Ohio about 1816 and settled in Muskingum county, where for many years he made his home, departing this life about 1862, when eighty-three years of age. In his family were nine children but all are now deceased with the exception of two sons.

James R. Vernon is indebted to the public-school system of the county for the educational privileges enjoyed in his youth. He was largely reared amid frontier surroundings, for the work of progress and improvement was yet in its initial stage during the period of his boyhood. He early learned the best methods of caring for the farm and of tilling the soil and always remained upon the old homestead, following farming as a means of livelihood, thereby providing for his wife and children.

On the 27th of February, 1873, Mr. Vernon was married to Miss Mariba E. Funk, who was



J. R. VERNON.

MRS. MARIVA E. VERNON.

born in Salem township, January 22, 1845, on the old Denison farm. Her parents were John and Margaret (Lull) Funk. Her father, who devoted his active business life to agricultural pursuits, is now living with Mrs. Vernon and although eighty-nine years of age is still a hale and hearty man and quite active. His wife died January 9, 1892. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vernon were born two children: James Milton, who was born May 11, 1874, wedded Georgia Darner and is living with his mother, operating the farm for her; John N., born December 16, 1877, married Anna Boal and lives near the old home. Mrs. Vernon now owns eight hundred acres of land four miles from Adamsville and rents a part of this, while her son cultivates the remainder. Mr. Vernon was a republican in his political views but cared nothing for office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs in which he won very gratifying success. Mrs. Vernon has long been a devoted member of the Baptist church at Adamsville and is actively interested in its work and growth.

ADAM C. STURTZ.

The attractiveness of Muskingum county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of its native sons remain here to enjoy its advantages, to improve its business conditions and to utilize the advantages that are here afforded. Such a one is Mr. Sturtz, who now resides on section 4, Salem township, where he is carrying on general agricultural pursuits. He was born March 25, 1839, upon this farm, his parents being Charles and Rachel (Bainter) Sturtz. The father was born November 22, 1811, near Gilbert, Ohio, and was a son of Jacob Sturtz, who came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to Muskingum county in 1808. In those early days he frequently went hunting and one day his dog chased a bear up a tree and Mr. Sturtz killed it with an axe. This occurred near where Adamsville now stands and the subject of this review killed the last wildcat that has been seen in this section, it being a very large animal. In the pioneer days, before the era of railroad travel and when western Pennsylvania and Ohio were but sparsely settled, the Sturtz family decided to cast in their lot with the citizens of Muskingum county and therefore made preparations for the journey. They took two long poles and made a sled on which their household effects were loaded and Mr. Sturtz walked the entire distance from Pennsylvania, traveling on the pike to Zanesville and up the river to Gilbert. On account of the swampy district and the unhealthful condition occasioned thereby Mr. Sturtz removed to the vicinity of Otsego.

Under the paternal roof Charles Sturtz spent his boyhood days and eventually he located in Adams township, where his son, Adam C., now resides. He was also a great hunter and trapper and he followed agricultural pursuits. As the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings until he owned four hundred and twenty acres of rich land. This farm of eighty-two acres upon which Adam C. Sturtz now resides was paid for with deer hides and a saddle. He was familiar with the entire history of pioneer experiences and events and assisted materially in the early improvement and later progress of this part of the state. He became quite prominent and influential in county affairs, and served as road supervisor of his township and also as township trustee and gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. He married Rachel Bainter, who was born December 14, 1809, in Adams township, her people having come to Muskingum county from Pennsylvania about 1806. Charles Sturtz departed this life August 22, 1897, and his wife passed away on the 22d of October of the same year. It would not be uninteresting in this connection to narrate a story told in rhyme by E. Spencer, relating an event as given by Charles Sturtz. It explains an experience which he had with two neighbors one night while going home from Adamsville and the author headed it

CHARLEY'S STORY.

"I'spose it's been nigh thirty years
Since someone took the runnin' gears
Of that old sawmill down
Which you'll remember ust to stand
Down by the krick on Charley's land
A little north of town.

Well, Charley told me many a time
And I'll repeat to you in rhyme
This story, good and true:
One day there came a thunder shower
And down it poured for nigh an hour
And high the waters grew.

Three neighbor men who lived near by
And now and then got purty dry
For something good and strong
Had been to town and got their fill
And when they come apast the mill
They had a jug along.

Upon the foot-log two went o'er
And stood a waitin' on the shore
To see the third one try,
But he instead went straight ahead
Across the muddy torrent's bed
And passed the foot-log by.

And when he landed soppin wet
The other teased and said they'd bet
He couldn't walk the log.
So, just to show 'em that he could
He waded back from where he stood
And lost his jug of grog.

At last he reached the southern side
Where first he plunged into the tide
And climbed the log with ease.
But soon his head commenced to reel
And he was forced to stoop and kneel
And crawl on hands and knees.

He got half way on arms and legs
Then overbalanced from his pegs
And swung beneath the log.
Above the stream his body swung
While by all fours he grimly hung
Agruntin' like a hog.

But like McGinty in the song
He did't stay there very long
But dropped clean out of sight
And when at last he washed ashore,
He meekly swore he'd drink no more
And kept his word all right."

Adam C. Sturtz pursued his education in the schools of Adamsville and in his youth assisted in the operation of his father's farm. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he advocated the Union cause and in November, 1863, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, with which he served for two years. Later he was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he did provost duty for six months. He was in the seven days engagement at Winchester and also in the battle of Gettysburg for one day. There were sixty thousand people killed at Winchester and Mr. Sturtz was wounded by a minie ball in the leg. He was also in the hospital for four months. Following his return to civil life Mr. Sturtz remained with his father on the farm for one year, after which he inherited a part of the property and built thereon a home. He has since lived on this place and is now the owner of eighty-two acres of rich and arable land, situated about a mile from Adamsville, where he carries on general farming, but he rents most of his land. His life has been characterized by diligence and perseverance and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

On the 5th of September, 1867, Mr. Sturtz was married to Miss Rachel Sarbaugh, who was born in October, 1841, and is a daughter of David and Sarah (Bell) Sarbaugh. Her father was a native of Vermont and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtz have two children: Minnie, who was born in 1868, is the wife of J. Pocock, a resident of Coshocton, Ohio, and they have one child, Lloyd. She followed dressmaking in Zanesville for several years and her husband is now engaged in the livery business in Coshocton. Kirk H., born September 24, 1876, was educated in the schools of Adamsville and in that town was employed as salesman for some time. He afterwards went to South Dakota and following his return to Ohio located in Coshocton, where he is now connected with a piano firm. He married Ora Winn and they have one son, Frank W. The parents are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Sturtz belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Grange. In politics he is an independent democrat and he served as supervisor and trustee. In these offices he has exercised his official prerogatives so that general satisfaction has been given, and in all matters of citizenship he is progressive and public-spirited, advocating every movement for the general good and supporting all measures for improvement with the same loyalty that he gave to the Union cause during the period of the Civil war.

ALBERT B. WORSTALL.

Albert B. Worstall, well known in Muskingum county, where for four years he held the office of sheriff, is a native of Zanesville, born November 23, 1850. His paternal grandfather, John Worstall, came with his father from Pennsylvania to Ohio when this state was being first opened up to civilization. He secured land from the government, following farming for many years. In fact his entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. Unto him and his wife were born ten children: Morris, John, Thomas, David, Henry, Phineas, Charles, Edward, Tama and Massier.

His son, Thomas Worstall, father of Albert B. Worstall, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1801, but spent the greater part of his life in Ohio. He married Miss Sophia Hubbard Stone, a daughter of Noyce and Margaret L. (Hanson) Stone. Her father was born near New Ipswich, in Hillsbury county, New Hampshire, June 3, 1771, and his death occurred on the 7th of July, 1851, when he reached the age of eighty years. His wife was born in Dover, Stafford county, New Hampshire, January 18, 1783, and died October 1, 1818. They were married in the Northwest Territory and were honored pioneer settlers of Ohio, assisting materially in the early development of this part of the state. Noyce Stone was a charter member of Amity lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., which was instituted in 1805. He was also connected with many other early events which occurred to form the pioneer history of this portion of the state. He followed the oc-

cupation of blacksmithing, which trade he had learned in Vermont. Later he returned to Northampton, Massachusetts, remaining there for some time before his removal to Ohio. He settled at first in this state in 1798 and later returned to the east, where he was married. He then brought his bride to Zanesville, arriving here in 1800. On the way they stopped at Marietta, Ohio, and there met John McIntire, with whom they continued their journey to Zanesville. At different times Mr. Stone held public office. He was constable, also sheriff and was toll-gate keeper on the national pike about a half mile east of Zanesville for several years. It was his daughter Sophia who became the wife of Thomas Worstall and unto them were born eight children: John M., now deceased; Dudley R.; Henry; Noyce, deceased; Albert B.; Emma, who has also passed away; Josephine; and Harriet.

Thomas Worstall reared his family upon the home farm. On his removal from Pennsylvania to Ohio he secured a tract of land from the government in Brush Creek township and with characteristic energy began to clear it and place it under cultivation. As the years passed he developed very productive fields, which returned to him good harvests and he continued to reside upon the old homestead for some time. After his marriage he removed to Zanesville, however, and there he worked as a millwright and woodworker. His death occurred in California, in 1849, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1878.

Albert B. Worstall, born in Zanesville, November 23, 1850, pursued his education in the public schools of this city and afterward learned the glass-blowers' trade with the Kearns-Gorsuch Glass Company. From his boyhood days he was employed in that factory and his capability won ready recognition in promotion from one position to another until he had become a member of the firm and he still owns stock in the company, which has been incorporated. For fifteen years he was manager for the enterprise and thus continued at the head of the concern until he was elected sheriff of Muskingum county, in 1894. He took the office in 1895 and was retained therein until 1899, when he retired from the position as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. In 1901 he received an appointment in Washington, D. C., in one of the receiving rooms at the capitol, and there remained until June, 1904, when he returned to Zanesville. He has always made his home in this city and he is now living a retired life here.

In politics Mr. Worstall has always been an earnest republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken a number of the higher degrees. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of those societies. He was married in 1872, in Zanesville, to Miss Esther Leightner, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and they had three children: Nellie married William Smith, of Baltimore, and both are deceased, but they left one child, Esther. Hattie F. is with her parents. Sophia, the youngest member of the family, is the wife of John Evans, of Zanesville. Mr. Worstall is a worthy representative of a pioneer ancestry and in his life record has sustained the high reputation which his ancestors ever held for good citizenship, for co-operation in public affairs, for the general welfare and for honor and reliability in business relations.

HARRY P. MILLER.

Harry P. Miller, owning and cultivating one hundred and thirty-two acres of land in Falls township, was born in Muskingum township, February 23, 1868. The family has long been resident of Ohio, the grandfather, James Miller, having come to this state in pioneer times, settling in Perry county, and there he assisted in the work of early development and improvement, meeting the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life. He afterward removed with his family to Muskingum county and cast in his lot with its frontier settlers. For four years he operated a sawmill in Zanesville on the Licking river, near the Y bridge, and was thus identified with early industrial interests of the locality. In his advocacy of progressive measures and as a reliable business man he contributed to the material upbuilding of the county.

Percival Miller, father of Harry P. Miller, was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 17, 1825, and accompanied his parents to Muskingum county, where for many years he has resided, one of the valued and honored citizens of his community. He, too, was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for many years, conducting a sawmill for a long period, but finally he disposed of that enterprise and purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land in Falls township, on the river road, four miles north of Zanesville. There he lives retired, enjoying a well merited rest, for in former years he toiled laboriously in order to gain a start and achieve a competency, that he might give his family good advantages and provide for the evening of life. He married Miss Elizabeth Lane, a native of Muskingum township and a daughter of John W. P. Lane. They have two living children: Harry P. and Pearl, the latter now upon the old home farm. Percival Miller has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give undivided atten-

tion to his business interests, and in the everyday life, with its cares and duties, he has found ample time for the exercise of his talents and energies. The good will and confidence of his fellowmen is cordially extended him and he is to-day numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of the county.

Harry P. Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, enjoying the usual advantages afforded by people of moderate means, and having impressed upon his mind the value of persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy as a basis of prosperity. He has always carried on farming and is to-day the owner of a good tract of one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, which under his cultivation has become productive, returning gratifying harvests annually.

On the 10th of April, 1889, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Salina Gadd, a native of Muskingum township and a daughter of Hiram Gadd. They have three children: Percival B., Ralph L. and Lee. The parents are well known in the locality where they have spent their entire lives, both being natives of this county, and their strong characteristics are those which command regard and win friendship. Mr. Miller gives his political support to the democracy.

WESLEY EVANS.

Wesley Evans, who is successfully engaged in general farming in Falls township, was born in Dresden, Muskingum county, May 1, 1844, and is decended from an old Pennsylvanian family. His father, Eleazor Evans, was born in Zanesville, April 18, 1815, and was a son of David Evans, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania and who served his county as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a brick moulder by trade, learning the business in early life. He married Miss Mary Wells and they came to Zanesville, casting in their lot with its early settlers and assisting in its early development along progressive lines that have been factors in its later growth.

Eleazor Evans pursued his education in the public schools and was reared in McConnelsville, Ohio, witnessing the county's transformation as it emerged from primitive conditions and took on the appearance and advantages of a modern civilization. He followed the occupation of farming, first living south of Zanesville and later in Wayne township, selling his products in the Zanesville market for twenty-five years, and he experienced no difficulty in obtaining customers because of the excellence of all the cereals and vegetables which were produced on his farm. He wedded Miss Mary Ann Simms, who was born in Virginia and now, at the age of ninety years, is living with her son Wesley. Her father, Oliver Simms, died at the very advanced age of ninety-three years. He came to Muskingum county at the age of twenty years and for seventy-three years resided within its borders, being one of its well known and honored pioneers. Eleazor, a life-long resident of this part of the Eleazor Evans, a life-long resident of this part of the state, died at the age of seventy-seven years. His political allegiance was given the republican party and he was a Baptist in religious faith.

Wesley Evans was educated in the public schools and in his youth was instructed in the best methods of tilling the soil and harvesting crops, so that when he began farming on his own account experience well fitted him for the business duties which devolved upon him. His father purchased the home farm in 1855 and Mr. Evans of this review has since resided thereon, tilling the fields from year to year and annually harvesting good crops. His labors were interrupted when in 1862 he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting September 1, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Ball. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, at the close of the war in 1865, after having participated in the battles of Winchester, Front Royal, Kelly Ford, Brand Station, Pine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines Mills, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Monocacy, Charleston, Smithfield, Winchester, Flint Hill, Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek. At the battle of Mine Run he was struck in the head by a ball but was not injured.

Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Reeves, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph Reeves. Eight children have been born of this union: Charles, who is living in Alabama; Mary; Emma; Ross; Eunice; Eliza; John; and Cora G., who died in infancy. The family home is situated about four miles northwest of Zanesville, on the Licking river, and there Mr. Evans owns and operates one hundred acres of land. On the farm is good fire clay and fine molding sand, which he ships to all parts of the United States, employing from three to seven men in the development of this branch of his business. In his farming operations he is also successful and his business affairs are well managed, for he is a man of sound judgment and keen discernment, whose enterprise has enabled him to build up an excellent business and secure a desireable property. His home is a nice two-story residence which, standing on a hill, commands an excellent view of the surrounding country.

Mr. Evans is a republican, a Baptist and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic—

WESLEY EVANS.

relationships which indicate his views on the great issues before the country, his former as well as present loyalty to the government and the upward trend of his character development.

GEORGE W. SLATER.

George W. Slater, having reached the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey, is now living retired, renting his land. He was at one time closely associated with stock-raising interests and his entire career has been characterized by untiring activity and diligence and now in the evening of life there is vouchsafed to him in recognition of his former labor a well earned rest. Few men have broader knowledge of the history of the county than he, for he is one of her native sons, and therefore has for eight and a half decades been a witness of the events which have occurred here. He was born February 2, 1820, in Adams township, his parents being Anthony and Susannah (Vinsel) Slater. His father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, about eight miles from Harper's Ferry, on the 2d of October, 1789, and acquired his education in the common schools. He became a soldier in the war of 1812, entering the service on the day on which the British burned the capitol at Washington. He was in Baltimore during the attack and siege of that city and at Fort Henry he acted as one of the advance guards of the American army when the British landed there. In 1816 he came to Ohio with his wife and family, first locating on a farm five miles north of Zanesville, on the Adamsville road. There he lived for about a year, after which he purchased land in Adams township, where he and his wife remained until called to their final rest. They were pioneer settlers of the neighborhood, having no neighbors nearer than three or four miles, and their nearest mill and postoffice were at Zanesville, eighteen miles distant from their home. They were the first permanent settlers in the territory now included in Adams township, but then a part of Monroe township, but in 1824, Adams township was formed of parts of Monroe and Madison townships and was named in honor of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Slater assisted materially in the early development of the county and planted the seeds of future growth and progress. He was the first justice of the peace of his township and held that office for twenty-one consecutive years, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He was also a candidate for county commissioner on the democratic ticket, but the whigs carried the county that year. On the 3d of July, 1878, his wife died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They had been married for sixty-six years and had resided in one place for sixty-one years. Both were consistent members of the New Hope Lutheran church and lived earnest Christian lives. Mr. Slater was a man of superior intelligence and remarkable memory, retaining his mental vigor unimpaired to the last, and also his physical faculties were those of a man in his prime up to within two years of his demise.

George W. Slater acquired a common school education and was early trained to the arduous labor of developing a new farm. He was instructed in the value of integrity and industry in the active affairs of life and those qualities have always been manifest in his career. He continued upon the old farm homestead until twenty-nine years of age, when he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Highland township, on which he lived for six years, after which he purchased the farm that is now his home, making it his place of residence throughout the intervening period. He sold his farm in Highland township in 1868, but he still owns five hundred and seventy-five acres of valuable land and other property, being one of the extensive landholders of the county and a very prosperous man. He dealt largely in stock in former years and to that branch of his business largely owes his success. Now renting his land, he is living retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

On the 14th of December, 1848, Mr. Slater was married to Miss Mary Wenner, who was born in Muskingum county, in 1828, and is a daughter of Solomon and Malinda (Wertz) Wenner. The father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and subsequent to his removal to Muskingum county was married in Salem township, at which time he settled in Fultonham, about ten miles from Zanesville. There he worked at the trades of carpentering and cabinet-making, and in 1836 he came to Adams township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. Establishing his home upon that farm it continued to be his place of residence until he was called to his final rest. He and his wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church, taking a helpful part in its work and for several years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He died in 1852, and his wife passed away in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Slater became the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: Solomon O., who is a farmer and stock dealer of Iowa; Frances, the wife of Samuel McKee, of Monroe township; Howard, who is conducting a ranch in Nebraska; Carson, deceased; Cidna, living at home; and Susan, who resides in Loudoun county, Virginia. The wife and mother died in 1869, and Mr. Slater has ever remained true to her memory, never marrying again.

Politically Mr. Slater has been a republican since the organization of the party and he served

as county commissioner from 1861 until 1867. He has also been township treasurer and trustee and in the discharge of his duties is ever prompt, accurate and faithful. He belongs to the Grange and to the Lutheran church, and in a review of his history it is seen that his life has been an exemplification of honorable principles and strong manly purpose and now in the evening of life he receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one who has advanced far on the journey. He is honored by young and old, rich and poor, and is one of the prominent residents of his native county.

WILLIAM G. LAWHEAD.

William G. Lawhead, a horticulturist and gardener, was born July 14, 1860, on the farm which he now owns and occupies in Wayne township. He represents one of the old and honored pioneer families of the county, the name of Lawhead having figured in connection with the substantial improvement of the county from an early day. The grandfather, William Lawhead, Sr., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and came to Ohio about 1825. In the early days he engaged in freighting between Zanesville and Baltimore, Maryland, for railroad transportation had not then been inaugurated. Following his marriage he located in Springfield township, Muskingum county, where he carried on farming for a year and then removed to Wayne township, where he first rented land. Later, however, he bought the farm of one hundred and eighteen acres upon which William G. Lawhead now resides, and to its cultivation and development devoted his energies for many years, making it his home until his death at the age of eighty-two years. He prospered in his undertakings, becoming one of the men of affluence in his community. His political support was given the democracy and he was a member of the Baptist church. He was married in Ohio to Miss Rebecca Saffer, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1806, and they had three children: Catherine, the wife of O. P. Spangler, of Zanesville; George W.; and Cynthia, the deceased wife of Henry Spangler.

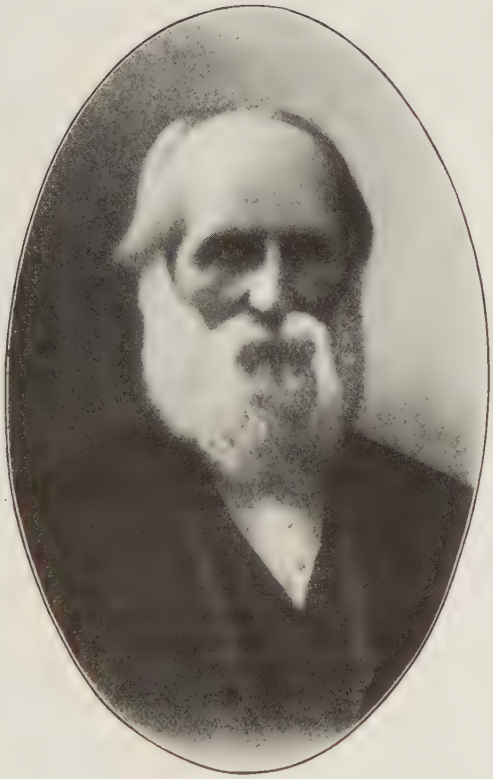
George W. Lawhead was born November 23, 1830, about a mile south of the home of William G. Lawhead, and throughout his entire life followed farming in Wayne township. He died at the age of seventy-two years, while his widow is now living at the age of seventy-two, making her home with her son William. She bore the maiden name of Martha A. Wiles, was born in Springfield township, and is a daughter of Samuel Wiles. He was superintendent of the county infirmary from 1848 to 1856, and then removed to Zanesville, where he engaged in merchandising for eleven years. At the end of that time he was again appointed superintendent of the infirmary and died there October 3, 1867, at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife died in 1888, aged seventy-six years. Both were natives of Fairfax county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lawhead became the parents of four children: Frankie, the wife of A. S. Shipps, of Wayne township; William G.; Mary C., deceased; and Mrs. Inez G. Farley, of North Dakota. In his political views the father was a democrat and was called upon to fill several township offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity.

William G. Lawhead, reared to the occupation of farming, has always followed that pursuit with the exception of eight years spent in the newspaper business at Ashley, North Dakota. He was married in that state to Miss Cora Luce, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Wallace and Ella (Warren) Luce, likewise natives of the Keystone state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lawhead have been born four children: George W., Martha R., Carl and William F.

The farm which Mr. Lawhead now owns and operates comprises fifty-three acres of as rich and productive bottom land as can be found in the state. It lies along the Muskingum river and is about four miles southeast of the court house. Here he is engaged in the raising of fruit and vegetables and the place gives good returns each year for the care and labor bestowed upon it, the products commanding the highest prices in the city markets, because of size, quality and flavor. In matters of citizenship Mr. Lawhead is progressive and public-spirited. He votes with the democratic party, has served as township clerk, is a member of the Grange and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His grandfather assisted in the pioneer development of the county and he has manifested the same helpful spirit in relation to the upbuilding and benefit of this section of the state.

JOHN W. MARSHALL.

John W. Marshall, whose active connection with agricultural interests for many years resulted in the acquirement of a handsome competency and fine property of value, now enabling him to live a retired life at his pleasant home in Falls township, was born in Zanesville, September 21, 1834. His father, the Rev. William H. Marshall, was born in Newcastle, England,



MR. AND MRS. G. W. LAWHEAD.

August 18, 1806, and died at the age of eighty years. He came to America in 1818 with his father, John Marshall, who was a blacksmith in early life and became an ironmaster. The family home was established in Pittsburg and John Marshall prospered in his undertakings, becoming a well-to-do man. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hodden, was also a native of England.

Rev. William H. Marshall worked with his father until nineteen years of age. He was largely self-educated and reading, study and observation made him a well informed man. He entered upon the active work of the ministry when twenty-three years of age as a representative of the Methodist Episcopal church. He came to Zanesville about that time, arriving in 1829 and here engaged in preaching for several years as pastor of the Methodist Protestant church on South street and followed the ministry until he was seventy years of age. He was also president of the conference for two years and his labors in behalf of the church were effective and far-reaching. He was married in 1830 to Miss Lurana Camp, a native of Muskingum county and a daughter of William Camp, who was born in Virginia and about 1805 came to Muskingum county, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at a very old age. After residing in Zanesville for some time Rev. Marshall purchased a farm in Falls township, having one hundred and thirty acres of land upon which he reared his family. He continued preaching, however, until seventy years of age and his labors proved one of the most potent factors in the moral development of this part of the state. His political allegiance was given to the whig party until its dissolution, after which he joined the ranks of the republican party, continuing one of its supporters until its demise. His children are: Elizabeth, the wife of John Robert, of Los Angeles, California; John W.; William H., a prominent farmer of Falls township; and Mrs. Mary Tanner, of Zanesville.

John W. Marshall, born in Zanesville, remained in the city until four years of age when his father removed to the home farm and there he continued until nineteen years of age. He pursued his education in the public schools and afterward engaged in teaching in Falls township for six years. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to defend the Union cause, enlisting on the 22d of August, 1862, as a member of Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until discharged at the close of hostilities. He was second sergeant in charge of the regiment ammunition. Owing to the bravery which he displayed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, and he took part in all of the battles with his command, never faltering in the performance of any duty whether it called him to the firing line or stationed him upon the lonely picket line. He received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, June 16, 1865, and with a most creditable military record returned home.

Again reaching Muskingum county Mr. Marshall purchased his present farm in Falls township and November 2, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel A. Tanner, a native of this county and a daughter of William T. Tanner, who was born in Ohio in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of five children: Charles O., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Pleasant Valley, Muskingum county; Edwin Grant, who is living on the home farm; Carrington T., an attorney of Zanesville; Herbert C., an attorney of New York; and Leon C., who is a professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

As the years passed Mr. Marshall prospered in his undertakings and as his financial resources increased he added to his property until he was at one time the owner of seven hundred and twenty-three acres of rich land, but much of this he has since divided among his sons. The home farm is located in the northwest part of Falls township and is good land, rich and arable and well improved with modern equipments. In all his farm work Mr. Marshall has utilized the most progressive methods and his labors therefore have been attended with excellent success.

In his political views Mr. Marshall has long been an earnest republican and has served as a member of the school board while for three terms he was a director of the county infirmary. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and has ever been deeply interested in the educational and moral progress as well as the material development of his native county. His business career has been marked by integrity and strength of purpose and he has gained an untarnished name simultaneously with a comfortable competence.

WILLIAM WARREN CARD.

William Warren Card was born at Nelson, Madison County, New York, September 6, 1831. He was a son of a civil engineer and educated himself to the same profession. When but a young man Mr. Card went west, in 1850, and began to practice his profession, seeking for an opening in the country on the sunset side of the Alleghanies. He became acquainted with the projectors of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad through some of his work and was

placed in charge of the construction of that line, and after having built the road successfully, remained for a long time its chief engineer. Mr. Card had shown marked ability in this piece of work and the railroad men of that day became interested in him. He was offered and accepted a connection with the Panhandle, establishing it up to high standard. Later he became superintendent of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway, with headquarters in Zanesville, where he resided. The association of the above railroads mentioned finally resulted in the severing of Mr. Card's connection with the railroad and his entry into the airbrake business. He became sales agent for the Westinghouse Airbrake Company and was the principal man who placed that corporation in the front rank of the later American business organization. He moved to Pittsburg in 1879 and was one of that group of Pittsburgers who seconded the efforts of George Westinghouse to secure the introduction of airbrakes on railroad trains. It was on the old Steubenville division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, the Panhandle, of which Mr. Card was then superintendent, that the efficiency of airbrakes was first and fully demonstrated. The brakes were attached to an accommodation train which left the old Union Depot at Steubenville on October 3, 1869. The engine bell of that train as it entered Steubenville clanged the opening of a new era in the railroading of the United States and the world, and in a few short years railroading in this country was revolutionized and the fortunes of a dozen multi-millionaires were made.

In 1880 he became secretary of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, and in 1890 became first vice president. He was also president of the Pittsburg Screw Bolt & Nut Company, in Pittsburg, besides a director in five banks.

Mr. Card was married to Hattie Dinsmore, on June 24, 1862, at Coolville, Ohio. She died April 19, 1886, in Philadelphia, and left three children. In May, 1890, he married Mary Llewellyn, and one child, a daughter, was the result of this union. Mr. Card was killed by a street car in front of his residence in Pittsburg, April 4, 1903. He was in his seventy-third year at the time of his death.

RICHARD H. GALIGHER.

Richard H. Galigher, a representative farmer of Wayne township, was born in Zanesville near the old tile works on the Marietta road, October 15, 1841, and is of Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather, Richard Galigher, a native of the Emerald Isle, came to the United States in early life and located at Baltimore, Maryland, after which he removed to Zanesville, becoming a pioneer resident of this part of the state. He made the journey across the country by team and afterward ran a flatboat from Zanesville to New Orleans, taking produce down the rivers before the era of railroad transportation. He had five sons—William, James, Joseph, John and Charles, all of whom were born in Zanesville, and they became associated with their father in the establishment and conduct of the first hat factory. All were whigs in their political belief.

James Galigher, son of Richard Galigher, Sr., was born in Zanesville in 1812, and becoming interested in his father's business was actively associated with the management and operation of the hat factory until 1850, the enterprise being conducted for a long period under the name of Galigher Brothers. In the year mentioned he purchased his farm and land adjoining this to the extent of two hundred and twenty acres and devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits. He continued to operate his land until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-six years of age. He had prospered in his undertakings, becoming a well-to-do man. His political support was given to the republican party and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. His wife bore the maiden name of Adeline Lee and was born in Zanesville, in 1816. Her father, John Lee, was born April 2, 1781, and came to Zanesville in 1803, becoming one of the honored pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, and he assisted in building the courthouse, in 1809, furnishing and hauling the stone for its construction. He served as captain under General Harrison in the war of 1812. His wife was born August 30, 1791. Mrs. Galigher departed this life when sixty-two years of age. In their family were seven children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Margaret Dillon; Richard H.; Charles, who was born November 15, 1844, and married Sarah Brenholtz, whose birth occurred in Zanesville in 1846; Mrs. Rebecca Dietz; Mrs. Nellie Tipton; Mrs. Annie Bell; and Mrs. Ida Burghes.

Richard H. Galigher was a youth of nine years when his father removed to the farm and he afterward walked three miles to school each day. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and continued to aid in the operation of the fields until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in 1862, in his twenty-first year, he enlisted as a member of Company I, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment and was discharged in the following September. Upon his return to the north he resumed the occupation of farming and is to-day the owner

of sixty-six acres of valuable bottom land in Wayne township. Upon this place are three residences for himself and children. The farm is devoted to gardening and fruit raising and its products form a very marketable commodity, commanding the highest prices and finding a ready sale.

Richard H. Galigher wedded Annetta Downs, who was born in Zanesville and is a daughter of H. Downs, a native of Virginia. Five children grace this marriage: Mrs. Jennie Elkington; Minnie, the wife of Ed. Miller, of Wayne; James, who is living in Zanesville; Ed., a representative farmer of Wayne township; and John, who is also a resident farmer of the same township.

Mr. Galigher has always given his political aid to the republican party, believing firmly in its principles, and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office, in which he has ever shown that the trust reposed in him is well merited. He was supervisor of Wayne township for six terms, was assessor for two terms, township trustee for two terms, and has also been a member of the school board and in these various positions he has exercised his official prerogatives so as to largely advance the welfare and substantial interests of his locality. He belongs to the Baptist church and also to Hazlett Post, Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades, and in all matters of citizenship he is found as true and loyal to his country and her welfare as when he wore the blue uniform of the nation and advocated the Union cause upon the battle-fields of the south.

ALVAH P. CLARK.

Alvah P. Clark, the secretary, treasurer and general manager of one of the rapidly developing and profitable pottery enterprises of Zanesville, business being conducted under the name of the Ohio Pottery Company, was born in Washington county, this state, in 1843. His paternal grandfather, Seneca Clark, removed from the Empire state to Ohio at an early day, settling near Marietta, Washington county, when that district contained but a sparse population, the work of progress and improvement being scarcely begun. He afterward removed to the vicinity of Beverly, Ohio, where he followed farming for a time, and then turned his attention to distilling, which he conducted after the crude manner in which the business was carried on at that early day. He married Catherine Stull and they had three children, but only one is living. Jane, deceased, was the wife of Theodore Devol, who resides near Marietta, Ohio. The son, Augustus S., was born in the Empire state and was about nine or ten years of age at the time of his parents removal to Ohio. He yet owns the land upon which his father's distillery was once located. He remained upon the old home farm throughout the days of his boyhood and youth and early manhood, and in fact, until after the birth of his son, Alvah P., and followed both general agricultural pursuits and distilling. He now resides about three miles from his farm, in the town of Beverly, and has reached the very advanced age of eighty-five years. He married Sarah D. Ross, who is deceased. They had two children, Alvah and Eva, the latter the wife of Charles W. Reynolds, of Zanesville, by whom she has one child, Louise, the wife of Professor C. S. Joseph. In the summer of 1904 Mr. Clark of this review, had a picture taken, representing the four generations of the family, his father, himself, his son and grandson.

Alvah P. Clark obtained a public-school education at Beverly, Ohio, and when he had reached man's estate, was engaged in the drug business at that place, his father owning the store. He became familiar with the drug business at an early age and for some time was connected with the store, but afterward turned his attention to the manufacture of flour at Beverly, where he continued for three years. In 1896 he was one of the organizers of the Zanesville Stone Ware Company and became its vice president. He then went upon the road selling the product of the house to the trade. The business was incorporated and he was connected with it until 1899, when he sold his interest and organized the Ohio Pottery Company, now located in the Brighton district. He then erected the plant of the company and has since been active in its management. The first officers were: C. W. Reynolds, president; Frank H. Herdman, vice president; and A. P. Clark, secretary, treasurer and general manager. These gentlemen still continue in their respective offices and from the beginning, the business has been a prosperous one. They began with one building one hundred by eighty feet, and in the summer of 1904, so great had been the growth of their trade, another building fifty by one hundred and seven feet was erected. Stoneware specialties are manufactured and employment is furnished to forty men. They had at first but two kilns, but now have five kilns, twenty feet in diameter, four of these kilns being fourteen feet high. They also have one kiln sixteen and a half feet in diameter and twelve feet high. Their ware is manufactured after the most modern methods and finds ready sale on the market. Mr. Clark was the first to introduce in this section of the state the making of stone-

ware by steam, thus doing away with the slow hand process. He has always kept in touch with the most modern ideas concerning his business and is quick to adopt any new method whose practical utility he recognizes.

In 1870 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Louise Johnson, who was born in Laporte, Indiana, and they have one child, Frederick A., who was born in Beverly, Ohio, and married Flora Miller, by whom he has one son, Earl K., a native of Cambridge, Indiana.

Mr. Clark is a Mason, being identified with the fraternity in Zanesville, and politically he is a republican, but he never seeks or desires public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this section of Ohio and in citizenship he is public-spirited in an eminent degree, being deeply interested in the welfare of his country and the prosperity of his community. He is to-day a typical representative of the enterprising spirit which is leading to the rapid development of Zanesville and making it a most important manufacturing and commercial center.

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON.

Francis Hutchinson, now living retired, but still the owner of valuable farming interests in Falls township, was born in County Down, Ireland, March 10, 1828, his parents being David and Frances (Stevenson) Hutchinson. The father was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life on the Emerald isle, passing away during the boyhood days of his son Francis. His widow afterward came to America with her children, making the voyage in the sailing vessel, Mary Pleasant, which at that time was four weeks in crossing the Atlantic. Mrs. Hutchinson landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and soon afterward located in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Her son, David Hutchinson, was an engineer and was killed in a wreck near Seymour, Indiana, while running the limited express.

Francis Hutchinson may well be called a self-made man for from an early age he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. When fourteen years of age he drove mules on the canal in Pennsylvania, being thus employed for two years. Later he worked on the Pennsylvania Railroad and when it was completed secured a position as fireman, acting in that capacity for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he was made engineer, thus serving in that capacity for thirty-three years and in January, 1854, he came to Zanesville, accepting a position as engineer on the Central Ohio Railroad. No higher testimonial could be given concerning his capability and efficiency as an engineer than the fact that he was so long retained in the service of one railroad company. Realizing fully the responsibilities that devolved upon him he was ever careful and painstaking in the discharge of his duties. In 1865 Mr. Hutchinson had purchased a farm of fifty-one acres and since that time he has added three acres to the place, so that he now owns fifty-four acres of valuable land which is just outside the city limits to the northwest of Zanesville. He erected thereon a nice two-story brick residence which is now occupied by his son, while Mr. Hutchinson lives in his new two-story frame house just below the brick dwelling. While he was engaged in railroading he employed a man to carry on the farm and it is now conducted by his son. The land is very valuable, being worth about four hundred dollars per acre, and is devoted to the raising of wheat, corn and stock. He also owns the Barnett Hotel and other valuable city property. During the thirty-three years he was an engineer he never had an accident on his train. Mr. Hutchinson is living a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest. His career has in many respects been exemplary. He has never gambled nor indulged in excessive pleasures of any sort but has lived a straightforward, honorable life that has gained him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Hutchinson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Carr, now deceased, and to them was born a son, Francis J., who has the management of his father's farm. His second wife was Mary Boyd, of Belmont, also now deceased. Mr. Hutchinson is still active although he has passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. His residence in this county covers a long period and each year has witnessed new accessions to the circle of his friends as the circle of his acquaintance has widened.

RICHARD PARK MENDENHALL.

Richard Park Mendenhall, an honored veteran of the Civil war and a retired farmer, living in Frazeysburg, was born in Jackson township, Muskingum county, June 20, 1830, and is descended from an old Virginia family. His grandfather, Samuel Mendenhall, was born in Virginia, January 4, 1760, and in his youth learned and followed the cooper's trade. He was married in 1781, being then twenty-one years of age, to Miss Hannah Park, also a native of Virginia, and in 1813 he came to Ohio, where he pur-

FRANCIS HUTCHINSON, Sr.

chased thirteen hundred and eighty acres of land in Jackson township. Later he returned to the Old Dominion, where his last days were passed. While in Ohio he built the first grist mill in Jackson township, its location being on Wakatomika creek.

Richard C. Mendenhall, his son and the father of Richard Park Mendenhall, was born in Winchester, Virginia, December 8, 1792, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Coming to Ohio he settled on a part of the farm which his father had purchased, it having been divided at his death among his six children. He taught the first school in Jackson township. Richard C. Mendenhall always followed the occupation of farming and developed a good property. He was married, December 14, 1815, to Miss Sarah Allemong, who was born in Virginia, May 25, 1794. He died in 1871, while his wife departed this life in 1883. They were the parents of six children: Ruth A., deceased; Samuel C. and Hannah, who have also passed away; Helen Jane, wife of A. B. Vaughn; Richard P., and John Henry, deceased. The eldest son, Dr. Samuel C. Mendenhall, was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and was a teacher, and later principal of the schools there. He was a graduate of the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and afterward engaged in the practice of medicine in Bloomfield, Ohio, subsequent to which time he came to Frazeysburg, where he practiced until his death, in 1867. In the meantime, however, he enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and served for one year as assistant surgeon, when failing health compelled his return home. When another year had passed, however, he re-enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war—a brave and loyal defender of the Union cause. The father also endorsed the cause of the Union. His early political support was given the whig party and later he became a republican, active in support of the party. He lived a busy and useful life and died respected by all who knew him, leaving to his family an untarnished name.

Richard P. Mendenhall remained upon the home farm until thirty-three years of age, with the exception of two years, which he spent in Illinois and Iowa, and while in the latter state, in 1853, he was civil engineer for the Iowa Central Railroad, the first railroad surveyed in Iowa. He saw the ground broken for the first Iowa railroad. In his youth he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and had learned the value of planting and harvesting at the proper time, of using the best seed, rotating crops and all the manifold points of knowledge which add to the effectiveness of the labors of the farmer. On leaving home he and his brother purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead, comprising one hundred acres, and on this he lived until 1878, when he returned to his father's farm, making it his place of residence until 1884. In that year he bought another farm near the old homestead, continuing its cultivation until 1886, when he removed to his present farm, comprising eighty-five acres, of which forty-three acres lie within the corporation limits of Frazeysburg. He placed many modern improvements on this property, cultivated his fields after the most modern methods and continued the active management of the place until 1903, since which time he has lived retired, enjoying a rest to which he is well entitled by reason of his long years of connection with the agricultural development of the county.

In 1863 Mr. Mendenhall was married to Miss Margaret Mull, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born January 10, 1835, and a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Miser) Mull, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Jefferson county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have become the parents of four children: Sarah E., at home; Mary E., the wife of J. W. Baker, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Martha, the wife of Henry Miller, a farmer of Coshocton county, Ohio; and Ruth, the wife of Elmer Graham, of Adams Mills, Ohio.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Mendenhall manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting at Zanesville, May 9, 1864, in response to the call for men to serve one hundred days. He was made first sergeant of his company, which proceeded to Harpers Ferry, Virginia, for the purpose of taking part in the campaign in that state, but owing to the bridges being swept away by high water, they proceeded to Baltimore, where they did guard duty at Fort Marshall and Patterson Park Hospital and Fort No. 1. They afterward went to Gunpowder bridge and back to Camp Bradford, and Mr. Mendenhall was discharged with his company at Zanesville, September 24, 1864. By reason of his service with the Union army, Mr. Mendenhall is now a member of the Grand Army Post at Frazeysburg, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows Society. He votes with the republican party and since 1868 he has served as justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, while his long retention in the office is an indication of his fidelity and ability. He also served as mayor of Frazeysburg for one term, has been township clerk and a member of the school board, and every interest entrusted to his care has been faithfully discharged. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and high principles and worthy motives have

prompted his actions and shaped his conduct, winning him the respect and confidence of all concerned.

HENRY C. LILLIBRIDGE.

Henry C. Lillibridge, who, since 1901, has served as superintendent of the city and county workhouse for Zanesville and Muskingum county, was born in Zanesville, October 7, 1835. His father, Warren Lillibridge, a native of Connecticut, was descended from Plymouth ancestry. When a boy he came to Ohio, locating first in Athens, whence he removed to Muskingum county, in 1832. He learned the merchant tailor's trade and was engaged in business along that line for many years, being one of its pioneer representatives in this city and a man who in all business relations was not only a capable workman, but also one whose reliability was above question. He was a very prominent Mason and for fifteen years served as master of Amity lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. His political support was given to the democracy. He was born in 1807 and died in 1867, being, therefore, sixty years of age. He married Sarah Corbus, who was born in Cumberland, Maryland, October 29, 1827, and died October 29, 1882.

Henry C. Lillibridge, the second in order of birth in a family of four children, was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, and after putting aside his text-books went to New York city, where for three years he was employed in a wholesale house. He then returned to Zanesville and in partnership with James Hoge opened a hat store, which business he conducted until 1859. In 1861 he entered the quartermaster's department of Camp Goddard, where the first troops from this section of Ohio were equipped for the field. He was afterward transferred to Clarksburg, West Virginia, to the commissary department and there remained for two years, when he was sent to Kentucky as a member of the quartermaster's department and fitted out the Burnside expedition. He was in Kentucky and Tennessee during the Knoxville campaign under Captain J. M. Huntington and among his immediate friends and associates were Colonel Higginbotham, who was president of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and who in war times was chief clerk of the department; Louis L. James, the actor, who was assistant to Mr. Lillibridge; and George Sparehawk, who is now superintendent of the St. Louis street car line and was then in the department and was afterward quartermaster in the field.

Mr. Lillibridge was later detailed as superintendent of the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, with headquarters at Knoxville. He returned to Zanesville and after a few days went out with the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as regimental quartermaster, being first at Harper's Ferry. He participated in one of the last engagements of the war at Monocacy, where the Federal troops took Mosby's guerillas. This was during his one hundred days' service. Later he joined the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as quartermaster and went from Columbus, Ohio, to Nashville, Tennessee. He took the regiment out there, being a commissioned officer, and he was in the siege at Murfreesboro and at the time he was acting as first division quartermaster of the Twenty-third Army Corps. At Clifton, Tennessee, the troops took boats for Cairo, thence proceeded up the Ohio river to Cincinnati, where they boarded cars for Washington, D. C., and then went into camp. After remaining there for three weeks they were ordered to Alexandria, where they proceeded on steamships to the Carolinas to join Sherman's army. Three large steamships served as transports. Mr. Lillibridge was detailed to look for transportation for the entire corps. They landed at Newburn, North Carolina, and disembarked there, after which they started on a march through Carolina, the first engagement being at British Cross Roads, where they succeeded in driving the enemy back. They then went to Goldsboro and joined Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. On the way to Raleigh news reached them of Lee's surrender, and at Raleigh General Sherman held a grand review of his army. At the second surrender Mr. Lillibridge was detailed by General Grant to go with the paroling officer to Greenville, all munitions of war and supplies being there turned over to him, as he was still division quartermaster. He then went to Charlotte, South Carolina, where the entire archives of the Southern Confederacy had been sent from Richmond to Charlotte, and after the war, by order of Major General Ruger, three of the records were turned over to Mr. Lillibridge, these being the correspondence of Mason and Slidell, which are still intact at the opera house in Zanesville. At Charlotte he received orders to return for the muster out.

When the war was over Mr. Lillibridge again came to Zanesville and here he embarked in merchandising, in which he continued until 1868, when he joined his brother, Charles, in a merchant tailoring business. They conducted the largest establishment in their line at that time and were successful, being thus engaged until 1880. He next opened a tailoring establishment in the Clarendon Hotel building, where he remained unti 1889, when appointed by Governor Campbell to the position of chief clerk of the

HENRY C. LILLIBRIDGE.

soldiers' records, and published volumes nine and ten of the Ohio Roster. He was thus engaged for two years, serving under William McKinley for a part of the time. He afterward returned to Zanesville and by appointment filled the office of chief of police for two years. In 1901 he was appointed superintendent of the city and county work house, in which capacity he is now serving.

In 1859 Mr. Lillibridge was married to Miss Martha Lee, a daughter of Robert Lee, of Falls township, and they had two children: Fred W., who was largely connected with the New York papers, but recently died; and Robert, deceased. Mr. Lillibridge chose for his second wife Mary E. Lee, a sister of his former wife. To them were born the following children: Lulu; Julia, the wife of Ed Van Sant, who is with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company: Harry D., one of the managers of the American Encaustic Tile Works; De Witt, a traveling man of Fairmount, West Virginia; and Harlow and Ellen, twins.

Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge are members of the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, while in his political views he is a democrat. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Lillibridge. In whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in political circles, in business or in social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

JOHN W. ELSEA.

J. W. Elsea, manager of the Adamsville Telephone Company, whose activity and well directed energy in business affairs have made him a prominent man of Muskingum county, is descended from one of two brothers who came from Scotland, in 1704, and settled in Jamestown, Virginia. They remained residents of that colony for some time and afterward removed to South Carolina, but later one of the brothers returned to Virginia. There is no definite history concerning intervening generations of the family down to the time of the great-grandfather of J. W. Elsea, who was once a very wealthy man, but after losing his first wife he married again and his step-daughters, through their extravagance, wasted his fortune so that the grandfather, who was a son by the first marriage, was obliged to seek a living elsewhere and removed to Ohio. He had been married in Virginia to Miss Nancy Self and they had one child when they came to this state, in 1809. Mrs. Elsea was a daughter of John Self, who had purchased a farm near Norwich, and upon that tract they resided. The journey westward from the Old Dominion was made in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by two horses and upon the farm which he there developed Mr. and Mrs. Elsea spent their remaining days, his death occurring in 1846, when he was fifty-nine years of age, while his wife, who was born in 1789, died in 1870. They were the parents of nine children, but only one is now living, Mrs. Angeline Wilson, who resides south of Norwich.

John Elsea, father of J. W. Elsea, was born in Union township, Muskingum county, October 15, 1823, and in the common schools acquired his education. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California he made the overland trip to the Pacific coast in 1850, traveling with a party of eight men who had six horses. They were one hundred and five days upon the way, and Lewis Elsea, uncle of our subject, died while in the mountains. The party endured many hardships, and Mr. Elsea, after an absence of a year, returned to Ohio by way of the Isthmus route. In 1852 he started out in business in this county and not long afterward he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Catherine Armstrong, a daughter of William and Isabella (Moore) Armstrong, of Muskingum county, who had come to this state from Ireland with their respective parents in their childhood days. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong settled on the National road in Perry township, and William Armstrong prospered in his undertakings, becoming the owner of three or four good farms in the county, and was a very prominent and influential citizen here. He married Isabella Moore, a daughter of Thomas Moore, of Ireland, and subsequent to their marriage they settled in Salem township, locating on a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in section 12. This his father had entered from the government in 1810 and it has since been in possession of the family, while at the present time it is owned by J. W. Elsea. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong continued to reside upon their farm throughout their remaining days and at one time he owned two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, which was very rich and productive. He died in 1892, having for twenty years survived his wife, who died in 1872.

At the time of his marriage, John Elsea located on the old Armstrong homestead, and there he lived until the death of his wife, who was the only child born unto her parents. She survived her marriage for eight years, passing away in 1860. There were three children of that union: J. W., of this review, who was born October 20, 1853; and Lewis H. and Nevada Catherine, both of whom died in 1860. On the 8th of October, 1862, Mr. Elsea, the father, responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company E, Second Ohio Infantry, which was assigned to the Second Ohio Army Corps. In August, 1863,

he became ill, was sent back to Nashville and was there discharged in September of the same year on account of physical disability. He afterward returned to Salem township, Muskingum county, and purchased a farm, upon which his remaining days were passed. He died in August, 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-one years, respected and honored by all who knew him.

John W. Elsea, losing his mother in his early boyhood days, was reared by his maternal grandparents and in his youth enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools. He started out in life on his own account when eighteen years of age, and made his home with his father for three years thereafter. He then engaged in farming for about nine years, and on the expiration of that period his attention was turned to merchandising in Adamsville in connection with F. P. Winn, a relation that was maintained for seven years with mutual pleasure and profit. Mr. Elsea, watchful of business opportunities, was in 1896 the promoter and organizer of the Buckeye Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Adamsville, which was incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio. This company now has three million dollars in policies, wholly in the country, insuring only farm property, and the business is growing very rapidly. Mr. Elsea has been active in its management since the formation of the company and has been secretary and superintendent from the beginning. In 1904 he was also instrumental in incorporating the Adamsville Telephone Company, of which he is also secretary and manager. They have about one hundred 'phones in Adamsville, Otsego, Sonora and vicinity, and so quickly has the business of this company grown that it is now a very profitable investment and pays each year good dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Elsea also owns two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, which was formerly in possession of his grandfather, and he has a fine home in Adamsville.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of J. W. Elsea and Miss Mary Radcliff, who was born August 6, 1858, and is a daughter of James and Nancy (Graham) Radcliff, both of whom were natives of Ireland, in which country their marriage was celebrated. They came to America about 1848 and were thereafter residents of Muskingum county until called to their final rest. Mr. Radcliff, as a carpenter, was identified with building operations here. Mr. and Mrs. Elsea have become the parents of two children: William A., who was born in October, 1876, and died in 1882; and Bertha M., who was born December 23, 1879, and is the wife of Dr. W. C. Kinner, of Adamsville, by whom she has one son, William Elsea, born April 21, 1904.

Mr. Elsea is a stanch advocate of the democracy, prominent in the local ranks of his party, and when twenty-three years of age was elected clerk of his township, in which position he served for seven years. He was also trustee for some time. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge, of Adamsville, since 1874, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. His ancestral history is one of close connection with Muskingum county through many years and in his own record he has displayed the traits of character which constitute a good citizen. He manifests a helpful interest in progressive measures and capably manages private business affairs, so that he contributes to the industrial, agricultural and commercial development, which constitutes the basis of the greatest prosperity.

CYRUS MERIAM.

Cyrus Meriam, now deceased, was born in Brandon, Vermont, in 1793, and was a representative of one of the old New England families, his father, David Meriam, having been a soldier of the American Army in the Revolutionary war. Cyrus Meriam spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native state and in 1820 came from Vermont to Ohio, making the journey on horseback through districts that were wild and unimproved as well as through the older and more thickly settled parts of the eastern states. At length he arrived in safety in Muskingum county and, establishing his home here, he entered the employ of E. Buckingham in a store. He also became interested in salt wells here and later he worked for Austin Guthrie, who was engaged in merchandising in Zanesville. Mr. Meriam was identified with commercial pursuits in the county seat for some time and eventually, when his well directed labors and economy had brought him sufficient capital, he purchased his farm, upon which he took up his abode in 1826. Later, however, he returned to business life in Zanesville, and again engaged in merchandising. His last days were spent in the city, with whose welfare and substantial progress he was long connected.

Cyrus Meriam was united in marriage to Miss Catherine H. Tupper, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1803, and was a daughter of Benjamin Tupper, whose birth occurred in Massachusetts, and who was a son of General Tupper, of Revolutionary fame. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Meriam were born six children, of whom three are living: Phebe F., Edward T., and Charles A. The elder brother was born in 1836 and the younger in 1838. The deceased members of the family are: George D., Martha, and Howard.

Mr. Meriam was a whig in his political views until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He be-

came the owner of a valuable tract of land of four hundred acres in Springfield township and for many years lived on that farm, carefully controlling his farming interests, which, in course of time, yielded him an excellent income. For fifty-two years he remained a resident of Muskingum county, a period which covered an era of great growth here. He bore a substantial part in the work of improvement, his labors contributing in no unimportant measure to commercial and industrial activity. He died in 1872, and his name was then placed on the roll of honored dead among the pioneers, to whom the county owes a debt of gratitude for the substantial manner in which they laid the foundation upon which is builded the present prosperity and progress of this portion of the state.

His sons, Edward T. and Charles A., still reside upon the home farm and are carrying on general agricultural pursuits. Their political allegiance is given to the republican party and in many respects they have followed in their father's footsteps, becoming valued and representative citizens.

MRS. MARGARET J. HOWARD.

Mrs. Margaret J. Howard, who, in the control of her property interests displays excellent business ability and executive force and who is well known in Adamsville, where she has an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, has always been a resident of Muskingum county, being descended from one of the old pioneer families here. Her ancestry can be traced back to Wales, whence her great-grandparents came to the United States. Her grandfather, John Bell, was born in Delaware, but in early life left home and took up his abode in Pennsylvania, settling near Stillwater, in Washington county. There he eventually married and in 1811 he came to Ohio with his family. His wife bore the maiden name of Rachel Stillwell, and they have ten children: Haley, Elizabeth and John coming with them to Perry township, Muskingum county. Later they removed to Adams township, taking up their abode on a farm that is still in possession of their descendants, and in the midst of the forest John Bell hewed out a farm, performing all the arduous labor incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and he died at the age of seventy-eight years. In the family were ten children, those already mentioned and William, Mary, Sarah, Nancy, Catherine, Stillwell and Amy. Having served as a soldier in the war of 1812, his grave is annually decorated by the Grand Army of the Republic.

John J. Bell, the son of John Bell, and the father of Mrs. Howard, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1807, and was four years old when brought by his parents to Muskingum county. His education was very limited, owing to the primitive condition of the schools at that time, but his training at farm labor was not meagre and he remained on the old homestead in Perry township until sixteen years of age, but in the meantime, worked at intervals on the Livingood farm. He then went to Zanesville, where he secured employment in a grist mill, spending several years in that city. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Elizabeth Caldwell, whom he wedded September 28, 1828. Her parents were William and Margaret (Porter) Caldwell, the former an old settler of Adams township, originally from Ireland, and afterward a resident of Pennsylvania. He was married in that state, but his wife was also a native of the Emerald Isle and in 1826 they settled in Adams township, Muskingum county, where they reared their family of six children, Samuel, Elizabeth, Jane, Anise, Andrew and James. William Caldwell, selling his farm in Muskingum county, removed to Guernsey county, where he died at an advanced age.

Subsequent to his marriage John J. Bell resided in Zanesville for a year and about 1830 secured from the government a part of the farm which is now owned by Mrs. Howard. It was covered with timber, but he at once began to cut down the trees and clear away the brush and his industry at length transformed the conditions which he found, an excellent farm resulting. To his original purchase he added from time to time until he became the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, his financial condition at that time being in marked contrast to his position when he married, for he had then but fifty cents in his pocket. The only possession which his wife had aside from her wearing apparel was a tea-kettle, which she received in payment for weaving, being an expert hand at the ever, the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm and not only accumulated a very desirable property, but reared a large family of children there. Industry, economy and integrity characterized their life for many years, but at length they were enabled to enjoy many comforts and luxuries gained through their untiring diligence. Mr. Bell also figured prominently in community affairs. He was justice of the peace and township trustee and as a member of the school board did effective service for the cause of education. With the assistance of the neighbors he built a schoolhouse upon his farm, this being the first one in the neighborhood. He and his wife held membership in the Fairview church and were generous

contributors toward the building of the house of worship and to the support of the church. His political views accorded with republican principles and he was a staunch defender of the Union cause during the Civil war. In the early days he served as a member of the state militia and three of his sons were numbered among the boys in blue, Andrew serving with Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, for three years, participated in sixteen angagements, including the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lawrence, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Charleston, Resaca, Rocky Face, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville. At different times he was detailed to act as nurse following these battles, in which a large number being wounded made extra assistance necessary. W. P. Bell, being a member of Company F, Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, died a few months later at White Hall hospital, near Bristol, Pennsylvania. Wilson S. enlisted for one hundred days' service in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bell there were ten children: Margaret, who died in infancy; Haley, who was a school teacher and had studied for the ministry, but died at the age of twenty-three years; W. P.; Rachel A.; Wilson S.; Hulda E.; Andrew W.; John I., who was an editor and after his service in the Civil war became editor of a paper, *The McArthur Republican*, in Vinton county, Ohio; and Mrs. Howard. With the exception of the two eldest, all reached mature years and were married. The father died upon his home farm in 1888, when in his eighty-second year, and his wife, whose birth occurred in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, passed away in 1878.

Mrs. Margaret J. Howard was born June 24, 1837, upon her father's farm, which is now her property. At the usual age she entered the public schools and she not only mastered the branches of learning taught therein, but also under her mother's instruction, learned to perform the various duties of the household, to weave and spin and to execute other tasks which fell to the lot of maidens of that day. She not only spun and wove the cloth, but also made the clothes for the members of the household. In her later years she cared for her aged parents, thus requiting them for their love and devotion to her in her girlhood days. She inherited forty acres of land from her father and by thrift and economy has added to her property, purchasing eighty acres additional of the old homestead of the other heirs. She now rents some of her farm and the remainder is operated under her direct supervision.

On the 3d of October, 1883, Margaret J. Bell gave her hand in marriage to Joseph Howard, of Hume, Illinois. She is a loyal and active member of the Methodist church, takes a helpful part in its work and in her life exemplifies its teachings. She is generous in her gifts to the poor and needy and she gave the money to purchase the bell for the new Fairview Methodist church, her name being cast into the metal. This bell was hung in October, 1891. Mrs. Howard joined the church when in her twelfth year and has since been one of its most faithful followers. Mary Hughes, a daughter of Edward and Nancy (Foster) Hughes, of Salem township, has spent fifteen years with Mrs. Howard and assists her in managing the farm.

GEORGE G. SPEED.

George G. Speed, following the occupation of farming in Falls township, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Lincolnshire, November 4, 1840, his parents being William and Anna (Roe) Speed. The father followed the occupation of carpentering and came to the United States with his family when his son George was eleven years of age. They embarked on a westward-bound sailing vessel which after six weeks and three days dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. The family, however, did not stop in the eastern metropolis but came at once to Zanesville, Ohio, the year 1851 witnessing their arrival. Here the father followed his trade of carpentering for a number of years, being thus identified with building operations in the county at an early day. He afterward purchased a farm in Falls township and was interested in general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his demise, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. His farm is now owned by his son, Atwood Speed.

George G. Speed spent his early boyhood days in the land of his nativity and in that country acquired his early education which was afterward supplemented by study in Zanesville. He has followed farming throughout his entire life and in 1865 he purchased eight acres of land in Falls township, where for some time he engaged in gardening. When he came here at eleven years of age he began working for one dollar per month, and the first month's wages was given to his mother, who bought a pair of shoes for herself with it. Afterwards he worked twelve years and one day for Fred Grandy, never losing a day during that time. He made enough there to make a payment on the first piece of land he bought. Of the fourteen hundred dollars, which was the purchase price, he paid six hundred dollars down and cleared off the entire debt in two years. On selling that property he bought another tract of

GEORGE G. SPEED.

twelve acres. He purchased his present farm in 1900 and is to-day the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, located on the Newark road. He now has about twenty acres devoted to general gardening, while fifteen acres is timber land and the remainder is devoted to the raising of wheat and corn or is meadow land. He also raises some stock and altogether has a fine farm, well equipped and well supplied with modern conveniences. There is an attractive house two stories in height and pleasantly furnished and the farm is conveniently located within a mile and a half of the city limits.

Mr. Speed was united in marriage to Miss Emma Porale, a native of Virginia, and unto them have been born seven children, all natives of Falls township and all yet living, as follows: Julia, Louis, Eva, Charles, Minnie, Emma and Walter.

Mr. Speed exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him as he prefers to devote his energies to his business affairs and the interests of his own home. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he has that interest in public affairs which indicates a public spirited citizenship and an unfaltering devotion to his adopted country. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way for he started out in life with little financial assistance and has worked his way up entirely through his own efforts.

WILLIAM H. STOTTS.

William H. Stotts, well known as a leading stock-raiser, making a specialty of cattle and sheep, resides on a farm on section 21, Madison township. He was born in Washington township, Muskingum county, April 14, 1841, his parents being William and Mary (Swager) Stotts. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and about 1820 was brought by his parents to Muskingum county, where he acquired his education in the common schools of that early day. The greater part of his life was passed in Washington township and in his youth he assisted in the arduous task of developing and cultivating a new farm. His father gave him forty acres of land, but ambitious to secure a larger farm, he worked persistently, energetically and earnestly until he was enabled to add to the original tract and the farm eventually comprised one hundred and seventy acres. He lived to be about seventy years of age, departing this life in 1880. His wife died in 1902, at the age of ninety-three years. In the family were eleven children, of whom nine reached mature years: Daniel, a resident of Madison township; Hiram, of Illinois; Valentine, who is living in Madison township; William H.; George W., who resides in Allen county, Ohio; John, whose home is in Putnam county, Ohio; Delilah, the wife of George Bainter, of Zanesville; Lucinda, the wife of George Hittle, of Washington township; and Sarah, the deceased wife of Jacob Hittle.

In his youth William H. Stotts mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools of Washington township. He was reared to farm life and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After attaining manhood he determined to engage in the same pursuit on his own account, and has always carried on general farming, being to-day the owner of a desirable place of one hundred and thirty-three acres on section 21, Madison township. Here he is engaged in the tilling of the soil and also in stock-raising, devoting most of his attention to cattle and sheep. His place is well improved with modern equipments and the farm indicates the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner.

Mr. Stotts was married in 1865 to Miss Mary C. King, a daughter of Hugh and Anna M. (Stoner) King, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stotts had the following children: Lenora, the widow of J. Shirer, and now living with her father; Fannie, the wife of Howard King, of Madison township; Molly, the deceased wife of Joe Jameson; and Ambrose, who is living at home.

Mr. Stotts is a democrat in his political views and for several years he served as supervisor, discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He and his family are members of the Prospect Methodist Episcopal church and occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Stotts has made most of his property through his own efforts and is a man of laudable ambition, strong purpose and indefatigable energy.

THEOBALD DIETZ.

Theobald Dietz, a well-to-do farmer of Wayne township, was born in Taylorsville, Muskingum county, December 17, 1846, and in his life record manifests many of the sterling qualities of his German ancestry. He is a son of Gotlieb Dietz, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1812, and came to the United States in 1830, locating in what is now Philo, this county, where he worked on the river locks as a stonemason. He afterward was employed on the government works and was thus closely associated with the work

of public improvement. He was married in this county to Miss Caroline Young, a native of Germany, who came to the United States about 1830 with the family of Adrian Young, who was a farmer of Brush Creek township. When their son, Theobald, was nine months old, Mr. and Mrs. Gotlieb Dietz removed to Lowell, Washington county, Ohio, and there he followed milling for some time. In 1865 he took up his abode in Wayne township, Muskingum county, and purchased a farm which his son Theobald now owns. He then gave his time and attention to general farming until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife departed this life when about seventy-two years of age. Both were members of the German Lutheran church and were people of the highest respectability.

Theobald Dietz pursued his education in Muskingum county, since which time he has carried on general agricultural pursuits. He started out in life on his own account when twenty-one years of age and he is now the owner of thirty-four acres in Wayne township, in addition to ten acres of the old home farm. This is fine bottom land, very arable and productive, and is devoted to gardening, his products finding a ready sale in the Zanesville market. His home is a commodious and attractive two-story brick residence, pleasantly situated one and a half miles southeast of the city on the river road.

As a companion and helpmate Mr. Dietz chose Miss Rebecca Galigher, who was born on the old Galigher farm in Wayne township, and they now have four children: Charles W., Frank B., Wilber T. and Elsie S. Mr. Dietz is a democrat and has filled the offices of trustee and justice of the peace, acting in the latter capacity for six years, while for five years he was township clerk. In 1900 he was a candidate for elector in the fifteenth district. In the performance of his public duties he has ever been prompt and reliable and his entire life has been in keeping with his membership in the Presbyterian church. He has worked earnestly and persistently, carefully controlling his business affairs, and has gained the success and prominence which always crown earnest and careful effort guided by sound judgment and characterized by business integrity.

JOHN H. MANGOLD.

John H. Mangold is the owner of the "Brookside Dairy Farm," one of the largest and best farms in Washington township. The home place comprises one hundred and seventy-eight acres and his realty holdings aggregate four hundred and ninety-two acres, so that he is one of the large landowners of the county. His birth occurred in Zanesville, April 17, 1841, his parents being Adam and Susan (Long) Mangold, both of whom were natives of Germany, born near Strausburg. They arrived in Zanesville in 1840, making the latter part of the journey by canal. The father was a cooper by trade and followed that pursuit in the county seat for a time but later removed to Perry township, where he purchased a small farm. His wife died when their son John was fifteen years of age and Mr. Mangold departed this life August 7, 1881.

John H. Mangold remained on the old homestead until sixteen years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career. His school privileges had been limited and later he added to his knowledge by attending night school. He first worked for Alexander Armstrong and afterward learned the butcher's trade which he followed for eleven years, when he returned to the employ of Mr. Armstrong in Perry township, but the outbreak of the Civil war awakened his keenest interest and on the 22d of August, 1862, he put aside all business and personal considerations, enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Ball. He was promoted corporal October 6, 1864, and sergeant in February, 1864, and he was wounded at the battle of Opuquan, West Virginia, October 19, 1864, by a ball in the right shoulder, after which he lay in the hospital for three months. He participated in twenty-seven engagements, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bloody Angle, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg, and at the battle of Winchester, January 15, 1863, he was captured and sent to Libby prison. Two days later he was transferred to Belle Isle and after twenty-two days to Castle Thunder, where he spent two days and a night, when he was paroled. He received an honorable discharge at Columbus, at the close of the war and then returned to Muskingum county.

Mr. Mangold at once resumed the pursuits of civil life and was married to Miss Elizabeth Border, who was born in Perry township, July 19, 1847, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McCurdy) Border, both natives of this county, the father dying at the age of eighty-two years, in the house in which he was born. His father, George Border, was born in Virginia and came to Muskingum county in 1810, locating one mile north of Sonora, where he entered land from the government. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mangold have been born nine children, all natives of this county, and the family circle yet remains unbroken. These are: Lula, the wife of Charles Reed, of Perry townhsip; Martha, the wife of Starr Dunn; Anna, the wife of F. Moore; Charles, of California; William, a resident of Minnesota;

MR. AND MRS. J. H. MANGOLD.

Harry, who is cultivating one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm; Frank, who is professor of the dairy department of the State University at Columbus, Ohio; Norwood F., who manages the home farm; and Mary, the wife of Harry H. Mason.

From 1867 until 1880 Mr. Mangold was engaged in shipping stock and in the butchering business, during which time he lived on the East pike in Perry township, after which he removed to his present farm in 1872. Here he owns one hundred and seventy-eight acres of rich and arable land and he also has other land in the county, his possessions aggregating four hundred and ninety-two acres, making him one of the large landholders of the county. The home place is a splendidly improved property, indicating his progressive spirit in its good equipments and substantial buildings, while everything about the place is kept in an excellent state of repair.

In his political allegiance a republican, Mr. Mangold served as a director of the county infirmary for three years and was its superintendent for ten years, at the end of which time, in 1899, he resigned. He belongs to the Lutheran church and his social relations are with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. One is constantly reminded that "there is no excellence without labor," and the fine farm which Mr. Mangold owns indicates a busy and active life. Starting out without capital he has worked his way steadily upward and indeed creditable, honorable and commendable is the record of this self-made man.

PHILANDER S. CASTOR.

Philander S. Castor, a retired farmer and influential citizen of Otsego, has in the course of an active career risen from a humble financial position to one of affluence and many chapters in his life history are such as awaken admiration and respect. A native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, he was born July 7, 1841, of the marriage of Benjamin and Sarah (Phillips) Castor, both of whom were natives of Allegheny county. The grandfather, Sampson Castor, was a farmer of Pennsylvania and Benjamin Castor, learned and followed the carpenter's trade, which he carried on in connection with agricultural pursuits. He also worked at tailoring to some extent and remained a resident of Pennsylvania until about 1846, when he came with his family to Ohio, driving across the country in a wagon to Guernsey county. He settled in the vicinity of Cambridge, near the old pike, and later removed to a farm north of that city. He first owned seventy acres of land, which he subsequently sold and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres. In 1849 he organized a party to go to California, having been attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. After selling his farm, however, he changed his mind, and abandoned the trip. He then settled about ten miles north of Cambridge, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, on which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring about 1875. In his family were four sons and five daughters, and of this number two sons and three daughters are yet living, namely: P. S.; Theodore F., of Guernsey county, Ohio; Belinda, a resident of Guernsey county; Mrs. Sarah Deselm, of Cambridge, Ohio; and Mrs. Belle Baird, a resident of College Springs, Iowa.

P. S. Castor acquired his education in the public schools of Guernsey county, having been but five years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. In the summer months he worked upon a farm and continued to assist in the cultivation of his father's place until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he joined the Union army in the fall of 1861. He was assigned to duty with Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, participating in all of the engagements of the regiment until the battle of Champion Hill, where he sustained a gunshot wound in the shoulder. The ball remains in his neck near the spine and he was incapacitated for further active service for some time. He was also taken prisoner and parolled, after which he was sent home, but later he was exchanged and returned to the army. He served in the hospital at Rome, Georgia, until the close of the war. His first engagement was at Fort Donelson, where fifteen thousand Confederate soldiers were captured after a hotly contested engagement on the 1st of June, 1862. Following the close of hostilities Mr. Castor returned to Ohio, and again engaged in farming. He worked for the first year by the month and then purchased eighty acres of land, since which time he has carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account. On selling that property he bought one hundred acres in Coshocton county, and while living there his health became impaired so that he turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed for two years in Bridgeville, Ohio. On the expiration of that period he sold the store, and for two years engaged in shipping stock. While in Muskingum county for the purpose of buying stock he saw a farm of one hundred acres which was for sale. Believing this a good investment, he purchased it and it has since been in his possession. As the years have gone by and his financial resources have made possible additional purchases, he has added to his land until his pos-

sessions now aggregate two hundred and eighty acres. He also has a fine farm in Otsego, and he owns stock in the oil field, which has now become profitable. He rents his land to his son, while he is living retired, his extensive realty possessions returning to him a very gratifying income.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Castor visited Muskingum county and was married here, in 1863, to Miss Sarah Worthing, who was born in Wales in 1844 and is a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Ingram) Worthing. Her father came to this county in 1849, and soon afterward went to California, where he made some money. Subsequently he returned here and purchased a farm, ultimately becoming quite well-to-do through the careful conduct of his business interests. He is now living in Iowa at the age of eighty-four years, but his wife passed away about 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Castor have become the parents of three sons and three daughters: Edwin, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Otsego, married Anna Walker, who died, leaving two children, and for his second wife chose Rose Ross; Viola is the wife of Howard Buker, a practicing attorney of Zanesville; Seth T., who is associated with his father in the ownership of the old home farm, married Hattie Cowden; Sarah Jane is the wife of Chester Hardy and resides upon a farm in Highland township; Franklin S. married Margaret Buker and lives on the old homestead; and Effie L. is the wife of Guy Mossholder, a farmer, residing near Otsego.

Mr. Castor is a republican and has served as trustee and school director. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Otsego. His life has in a measure been quietly passed, and yet it has been crowned by successful accomplishment—the reward of industry and well directed activity. In business affairs he possesses sound judgment, seldom, if ever, making a mistake in the matter of an investment, and as the years have passed he has prospered, becoming one of the wealthy agriculturists of the county and now living retired in the enjoyment of all the comforts that go to make life worth the living.

JARED C. BELL.

Jared C. Bell, who not only successfully carries on agricultural interests, but also contributes to the intellectual and moral development of the community by his active support of schools and churches, was born July 13, 1841, in Adams township and represents one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of the county. His parents were William and Rachel (Gaumer) Bell. His grandfather, John Bell, was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry and removed from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, following the occupation of farming in both states. He married Miss Rachel Stillwell, a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch lineage. With his family he came to Muskingum county, settling on a farm in Adams township. He purchased his land from the original settler and although there was a small clearing on the place the greater part of the work of development and improvement fell to Mr. Bell. His original purchase comprised eighty acres and he also bought eighty acres on Wills creek, in Adams township, and eighty acres in Hocking county, Ohio, thus making judicious investment of his means until his property holdings were valuable and extensive. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age and through many years was a devoted member of the Fairview Methodist church, while his wife was a consistent and loyal member of the Baptist church at Adamsville. In politics he was a whig and he lived a quiet, unassuming life, but was widely recognized as a man of unfaltering industry and of upright character. His education was limited to instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, but he made the most of his opportunities and as a farmer won a creditable prosperity. In the family were ten children: Elizabeth, Haley, John J., Mary A., William, Nancy, Catherine, Sarah, James and Amy.

William Bell, son of John Bell, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1809, and when a young man came to Muskingum county with his father. The trip was made in one of the old-fashioned wagons common at that day. He had acquired a common school education and had been trained in all of the work of the farm. In this county he wedded Rachel Gaumer, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sturtz) Gaumer, her father being a great-uncle of the Hon. Daniel H. Gaumer, of Zanesville. Following his marriage William Bell settled on a farm now owned and occupied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John R. Bell. He entered eighty acres of land from the government and brought to bear his energy and activity in the development and improvement of this place. He was careful in expenditures, economical and industrious, giving his entire attention to his business interests without active co-operation in political work and as the years passed he won creditable success. From time to time he purchased more land until he had six hundred and forty acres in one tract and in another farm had one hundred and seventy-three acres, so that his landed possessions aggregated eight hundred and thirteen acres, all in Adams township with the exception of fifty-three acres in Monroe

township. Both he and his wife held membership in the Lutheran church and he voted with the republican party and was a most stalwart advocate of the Union cause during the Civil war. He died January 30, 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years and is still survived by his wife, who is yet a hale and hearty woman, although now ninety-four years of age. Her mind is clear and bright and she is remarkably well preserved for one of her years. She makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Minnick, in Highland township. In the family were seven children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: George W., Jacob I., Elizabeth C., John R. and Jared C.

Jared C. Bell acquired his education in the Young America school and resided at home until 1862, when he took up his abode on the farm which he now occupies. He afterward removed to another part of this place and later took possession of his present residence, which was erected under his supervision. He has always engaged in farming and to some extent has worked at the carpenter's trade. In his youth he also received instruction in vocal music and to some extent has given instruction in that art. He has always been a great lover of music and has played several instruments, including the fife, the drum and the organ. He now owns and operates two hundred acres of rich and productive land on sections 19 and 21, Adams township, and carries on general farming and stock-raising, working the land himself and also raising cattle and sheep. The farm is well improved, being equipped with all modern conveniences, and the splendid appearance of the place is indicative of the careful supervision of a progressive owner.

Mr. Bell was married October 30, 1862, to Martha Jane Caldwell, who was born in Guernsey county, March 27, 1842, a daughter of Mrs. Nancy (Hartman) Caldwell. Her father was a merchant and lived near Cumberland. Mr. and Mrs. Bell became the parents of six children, of whom all but one are yet living: S. Leonard, born March 11, 1864, was married September 5, 1889, to Gertrude Keepers and resides at Scio, Ohio. They have four sons, Carl Leonard, Ralph Chester, William Jared and Kennon Maurice. S. Leonard Bell is instructor in a conservatory of music in Scio. At a very early age he displayed a marked fondness for and considerable talent in music. He began playing in public at the age of eight years and accepted a position as church organist when twelve years of age. Since beginning his musical studies he has always been an earnest and untiring student and has received instruction from some of the greatest musicians and teachers of the world, having attended a number of the leading colleges and universities and receiving the degree of Doctor of Music. He seems to possess natural ability as a teacher as well as a musician and he is well known in musical circles, being a member of the Ohio Music Teachers' Association and the National Music Teachers' Association. Under his instruction some of the best pianists of the country have studied. Adam H. Bell, born June 8, 1866, was married December 31, 1902, to Anna E. Wilcox, and resides in Conesville, Ohio. William H., born April 16, 1869, was graduated in plain and ornamental penmanship in Smithville, Ohio, and afterward completed a business course in Topeka, Kansas. He also spent one term in McCormick College, in Muskingum county, where he taught penmanship, and he is now bookkeeper of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Island Railroad Company at Fort Worth, Texas. He was married January 2, 1898, to Nettie Spencer, who died September 10, 1900, leaving one child, Firman Merrill, born September 11, 1873, who was a student in Scio College for one term and afterward went to Iowa, where he engaged in teaching for several terms. He afterward became a student in the medical college at St. Joseph, Missouri, was graduated with second honors in his class and is now practicing in Grant, Nebraska. Everett C. Bell, born May 21, 1878, was graduated in penmanship at the Wooster College of Penmanship and is now teaching writing. He lives at home. Lemert H. Bell, born May 21, 1878, died on the 26th of the same month.

Mr. Bell's views on the temperance question are indicated by his allegiance to the prohibition party. He has been treasurer of his township for two years, was road supervisor and has been judge and clerk of elections. He is a member of the Grange and he and his wife are earnest and zealous members of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church and their sons are also identified with the same denomination. Mr. Bell is greatly interested in educational and religious work, is a most liberal supporter of the church and contributed generously toward the new house of worship at Fairview. Formerly he was identified with the Lutheran church at Adamsville. His life has ever been upright and honorable and both he and his wife are held in high regard by many friends. They reside about four and a half miles northeast of Adamsville, where they have a fine home and valuable farm.

BEATTY L. JOHNSON.

B. L. Johnson, who is extensively engaged in stock-raising in Salem township, was born February 17, 1860, in Perry township, his parents being James and Lucinda (Galloway) Johnson.

The father's birth occurred in Putnam, near Zanesville, in 1816, and he was a son of Richard and Eliza (Metseeger) Johnson. Richard Johnson was born July 31, 1800, in Maryland, and removed from his native state to Putnam, where he settled about 1814. He was a cooper and worked at his trade for several years. Later he located on a farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres near Salem church, in the southeast corner of Salem township, and there he spent his remaining days, becoming one of the enterprising and reliable agriculturists of his community. Still farther back, however, the ancestry of the family can be traced. Joshua Johnson, the great-grandfather, was born in Maryland, March 19, 1797.

James Johnson was reared in Muskingum county, pursuing his education in the Milligan school house in Salem township. The building was constructed of logs and furnished with slab seats, while in the windows were greased papers through which a dim light made its way into the room. After leaving school Mr. Johnson devoted his entire time to farm work and remained with his father up to the time of his marriage, when he began farming on his own account, settling upon a tract of land in Washington township, where he remained for some time. He then located on the old home place in Perry township, where he spent his remaining days and in his farm work he was progressive, practical and prosperous. As his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until his realty holdings comprised one thousand acres, all of which had been acquired through his own labors and represented earnest toil, careful management and unremitting diligence. He died October 26, 1893, while his wife passed away in August, 1870. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters.

B. L. Johnson was educated in what is known as the Oak Grove school in Perry township and during the summer months became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He continued to operate the fields upon the old homestead until twenty-four years of age, when he entered upon an independent business career, operating a farm southeast of the town. He bought his first tract of land in 1893, located about a mile and a half from Adamsville, and since that time he has given his supervision to this farm, comprising one hundred and fifty-five acres of rich and arable land. He not only has the fields cultivated, but also raises much stock upon the farm and both branches of his business are proving profitable. In 1899 he left the more arduous work of the farm to others and removed to Adamsville, where he has a very attractive home.

On the 26th of October, 1887, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe E. Spragg, who was born in Salem township, April 23, 1864, and is a daughter of Philip and Mary (Edwards) Spragg. Her father was born on the farm where he now resides and his father was Benaja Spragg, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Philip Spragg resides about two and a half miles east of Adamsville and is giving his personal supervision to the operation of the farm. He is now sixty-five years of age. In 1905 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 11th of March. She left two daughters. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born two sons: Roy H., on the 9th of January, 1890; and Jesse E., August 3, 1891.

Mr. Johnson is a republican, stanch and active in support of the party, yet without political aspiration for himself. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and also of the Knights of the Maccabees and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have a wide and favorable acquaintance in the county where they have always lived and enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

ELIAS O. DENNIS, D. D. S.

Dr. Elias O. Dennis, whose well equipped dental office is an indication that in his practice he follows the most modern and improved methods, has won a success that many an older practitioner might well envy for he is still a young man. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, near Cambridge, in 1873. His father, William Dennis, was born near Claysville, Guernsey county, and was a farmer by occupation, becoming well-to-do in an active business career. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all personal considerations in order that he might aid his country and joined the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861. He served for four years, participating in many important engagements. After the war was over he returned to his home and again took up his former occupation, which he followed until his death. At one time he was held as a prisoner of war in Andersonville prison. His political views accorded with republican principles. He married Margaret Crow, who was born in Vinton county, Ohio, about 1838. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have now passed away, Mrs. Dennis having died in 1879, at the age of forty-one years, while the death of Mr. Dennis occurred in 1900, when he was fifty-six years of age. They were the parents of six children: Emory D., who follows farming near Cumberland, Ohio; Alexander, a baker of Akron, Ohio; Elias O.; Howard, a

DR. E. O. DENNIS.

traveling salesman for the T. B. Townsend Granite Company, of Zanesville; Mary, the wife of Lill Hawes, who lives upon the homestead farm near Claysville, Ohio; and Dora, the wife of James Briggs, a farmer near Caldwell, Ohio.

Dr. Dennis began his education in the country schools and in 1892 entered Muskingum College, where he completed his literary course. He began the preparation for his profession as a student in the office of Dr. T. F. Hunter, at Cambridge, in 1895, and there remained for two years, gaining practical as well as theoretical knowledge. He next entered the dental department of the Ohio Medical College in 1897 and graduated in 1900. While pursuing his literary work, at intervals he also taught school for three years in order to secure the funds necessary to meet the expense of his college course. In the year of his graduation he began practice, entering upon a partnership with Stanley W. Eakin. After a time he left his partner in charge of the office and returned to his alma mater to fill the position of demonstrator in the operating department, occupying that chair for one year. He then returned to Zanesville to resume his practice, which has now grown to extensive and important dimensions, so that he derives therefrom a very gratifying financial return. His office is in the Shultz Opera Block and is splendidly equipped with all the modern appliances that tend to promote the efforts of the dentist. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Modern Woodman camp and the Elks lodge. His political support is generally given to the republican party. He has gained a wide circle of friends, socially as well as professionally in Zanesville.

JOHN G. BAUGHMAN.

John G. Baughman, who has been a factor in the development of the coal fields of his section of Ohio and is well known as a real estate operator, resides upon a farm near Roseville. The varied interests which claim his time and attention find in him a master who is fully cognizant of the business situation, capable of developing new possibilities and improving existing opportunities. He was born in Clay township, Muskingum county, August 7, 1852. The Baughman family of Muskingum county was first represented in this country by Christian Baughman, who was the great-grandfather of our subject. He emigrated to America with his family from Germany about 1791 and lived and died in Pennsylvania.

His son, Christian Baughman, the grandfather of John G. Baughman, was born in 1813 and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, at an early day. At that time he had but fifty cents in money, but was the possessor of three horses. He made arrangements to purchase one hundred and sixty-three acres of land in Brush Creek township and prior to his death he had so developed and improved this property that it became a very valuable and desirable farm. He made it his home until his demise and was classed with the leading agriculturists of the community. He died August 3, 1836, at about fifty-two years of age, his birth having occurred November 26, 1785. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Bear, was born January 24, 1785, and died November 8, 1866. Their son, John Baughman, who was born September 16, 1804, died July 23, 1879. The second son, Jacob Baughman, was born October 3, 1805, in Pennsylvania, and was there reared until six years of age, when he came with his parents to Ohio. The remainder of his boyhood and youth were passed upon his father's farm in Brush Creek township, and later he became the owner of a farm in Clay township, one mile east of Roseville. He was a well-to-do farmer and never married. He was murdered at his home August 29, 1863. A man by the name of Anderson, who had been to church with his mother, stopped at his home to get a drink of water and found him dead, with evidence that the house had been robbed. Charles Baughman, the next member of the family, was born April 27, 1807, and died April 13, 1886. Joseph, born December 11, 1808, died September 20, 1862, from injuries received from being thrown from a horse. Adam, born February 3, 1810, died September 18, 1877. George was born February 14, 1813. Andrew, born January 1, 1815, died December 28, 1888. The next member of the family was a daughter, who died in infancy. The others of the household are: David, born May 19, 1820; Samuel, born May 17, 1822; Elizabeth, born February 27, 1824; Solomon S., born June 14, 1827; and Jesse M., born October 24, 1829.

George Baughman, father of John G. Baughman, was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, about five miles from Roseville, on the 14th day of February, 1813, and spent his early life upon the farm with his parents. He received a limited education in the subscription schools of that period, but as the years passed experience and observation added quite largely to his knowledge. He was married October 30, 1834, at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Catherine Rees, of Springfield township, Muskingum county, having only seven dollars when he was married. He received some financial assistance from his father and purchased eighty acres of land in Clay township. To the development and improvement of his property he gave his energies and in due course of time, owing to his increased financial

resources, he was enabled to extend the boundaries of his farm until he owned two hundred and sixty-two acres in that property, in addition to town property in Roseville. Religiously he was a Lutheran, and politically a republican. One of his sons was a soldier of the Civil war. His marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, namely: Solomon R., born November 5, 1835; Martha A., born September 15, 1837; Laura E., June 26, 1839; Lucy J., May 21, 1841; Nancy C., August 29, 1843; George W., September 20, 1845; Hester E., December 13, 1847; Mary J., May 21, 1850; John G., August 7, 1852; Amanda A., June 2, 1854; Clara E., February 11, 1856; Catherine, February 18, 1858; and Bruce J., April 18, 1860. The mother of these children died September 15, 1866, and the father passed away at the advanced age of eighty years. He had led an active, useful and honorable life, and crowned with years and honors, he passed to his final rest.

John G. Baughman acquired a public school education and remained upon the home farm until twenty-six years of age, after which he turned his attention to coal-mining. He has since been identified with the rich coal resources of this part of the state and to other fields of activity has extended his labors, becoming well known as a real estate dealer in Roseville and in Zanesville. He has built houses in the former place and has owned improved property in the latter place. He is likewise the owner of an excellent farm of ninety acres about a quarter of a mile east of Roseville, which is devoted to pasturage. He owns eleven acres in Roseville, which brings him a good rental, and he is also a stockholder in the J. W. McCoy pottery, of Roseville. He has two valuable coal mines on his farm, which were opened about 1880, and the development of these add materially to his income.

Mr. Baughman was married January 1, 1879, to Miss Anna C. Albright, a native of Casey, Clark county, Illinois, and they had four children, of whom one died in infancy. Those living are: George N., John Everett and Charles W. Politically Mr. Baughman is a republican and has served as a trustee of Clay township. The character and position of Mr. Baughman in business circles most happily illustrate the fact if a young man be possessed of the broader attributes of mind and character he can, unaided, attain to a position of unmistakable precedence and gain for himself a place among those men who are the foremost factors in establishing the destinies of their counties. His career proves also that the only true success in life is that which is accomplished by personal effort and consecutive industry. It proves that the road to success is open to all young men who have the courage to tread its pathway and the life record of such a man should serve as an inspiration to the youth of this and future generations and teach by incontrovertible force that success is ambition's answer.

CARRINGTON T. MARSHALL.

Carrington T. Marshall, who is engaged in the practice of law in Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 17, 1869, his parents being John W. and Rachel A. (Tanner) Marshall, both of whom were natives of Muskingum county. They reside in Falls township, the former at the age of seventy-two and the latter at the age of sixty years. Throughout his life John W. Marshall has followed the occupation of farming. He is of English lineage, while his wife is a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia. They are the parents of five children: Charles O. and Edwin G., who follow agricultural pursuits; Carrington T.; Herbert C., an attorney of New York city; and Leon C. who occupies the chair of economics in Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio.

Carrington T. Marshall was reared upon the home farm in Muskingum county, pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the high school at Zanesville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. After graduating from the high school he taught in the district schools of Falls township for three years. He later became a student in the Zanesville Business College and then, determining to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892. Before becoming a student there he had read law in the office of A. W. Train.

Mr. Marshall entered upon the practice of his profession in Zanesville the year of his graduation and has been accorded a liberal clientage here that has connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts in 1894 and in the United States circuit court of appeals in 1901.

Mr. Marshall was married in 1900 to Miss Dora Foltz, a daughter of Daniel M. and Isadore (Kline) Foltz. Her father was a merchant at Columbus Grove, Ohio. Mrs. Marshall was born in Putnam county, Ohio, in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have one child, Constance. They hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church. Mr. Marshall belongs to the Commercial Law League of America, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a republican in his political views. In matters of citizenship he is interested to the

C. T. MARSHALL.

extent that he has been an active supporter of many public measures for the general good. Aptitude, character and individuality have been qualities strongly manifest in his professional career, together with a persistency of purpose that has enabled him to win notable success at the bar.

JOHN T. SWOPE.

John T. Swope, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising in Madison township, was born near Logan, in Hocking county, Ohio, August 27, 1850. Four generations of the family have been represented in this state. His grandfather, John Swope, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, with his father, about 1840, settling in Madison township, Muskingum county, where he bought a farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve up to the time of his death. He was also a blacksmith. He died in the year 1867. His wife's death occurred in 1876. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living: P. R., who resides in Madison township; David, who is living in Trinway, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Smith, who resides with her children; and Mrs. Nancy E. Kinney, who is living in the home of W. S. Gadd.

Peter R. Swope, father of our subject, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1824, and was educated in the schools of that state. He married Miss Malinda Kinney, and they became the parents of eight children, who are yet living: John T.; Lucinda, the wife of William Jamison, of Newark, Ohio; J. D., who married Tillie Overman and lives in Dresden; W. M., who wedded Minnie Vinsel and is also living in Dresden; Mary, the wife of William Prichard, of Dresden; Tillie, the wife of Charles Graves, a resident of that city; Lucy J., the wife of John McNamara, plasterer manufacturer of Newark, Ohio; and Charles G., who married Bertha Brill, and is station agent at Dresden. They also lost one son, George L., the youngest member of the family, who was drowned at Adams Mills, when thirteen years of age. The wife and mother died in 1899, but the father is still living in Dresden, where he owns property.

John T. Swope was educated in the common schools of Madison township and in early life worked for three or four years as a farm hand. Later he joined others in the purchase of a sawmill and was engaged in its operation for seven years, on the expiration of which period he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Purchasing the farm upon which he now resides he has since made it his home, having forty-one acres of very productive and fertile land about four miles from Dresden. He also cultivates much more land which he leases, having from forty to fifty acres planted to corn and about forty acres to wheat.

In 1876 Mr. Swope was married to Miss Nancy E. King, who was born October 7, 1857, a daughter of James and Eliza (Kinney) King. Her father was a farmer and was a son of Patrick King. Mr. and Mrs. Swope have become the parents of seven children: Blanche, who was born February 14, 1877, is the wife of William Garrett, a mail carrier living in Licking county, Ohio; James E., born March 6, 1879, married Luella Baker and is the station agent at Ellis, Ohio; Roy E., born November 1, 1881, works in the express office at Newark; Willis S., born August 6, 1884, is at home; Jesse C., born January 7, 1886, Chester, born April 29, 1888, and Mary, born April 27, 1891, are all with their parents and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Mr. Swope and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Madison township.

SAMUEL COPLAND.

Samuel Copland was for many years actively interested in farming in Muskingum county and when called to his final rest the community in which he resided mourned the loss of a citizen respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the native sons of the county, born here on the 20th of February, 1823, when this was still a pioneer district and the work of development largely lay in the future. His father, Charles R. Copland, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1796, and it is probable that the grandfather, Charles Copland, Sr., was also a native of that state. It is definitelty known, however, that he lived for many years there, practicing law as a leading member of the Richmond bar and at length departed this life in Richmond. He was a warm, personal friend of Henry Clay.

Charles R. Copland was reared in the city of his nativity and acquired his education there. He came to Muskingum county in early manhood, bringing with him his family and servants and settling on the farm which has since been in possession of representatives of the name. He built a log cabin upon the land that is now owned by Mrs. Samuel Copland and he called his place "Sylvan Rest." He married Miss Evaline Adams, whose people were pioneer settlers of the county, and later he built the first brick house in Madison township. The year of his arrival here was 1814, but as early as 1812 his father had traveled over the mountains in a car-

riage and had spent the summer in Muskingum county. His wife was a daughter of George Adams and had been brought to this county from Virginia, her native state, in her early girlhood days. The younger couple began their domestic life upon a farm and throughout an active business career Mr. Copland carried on agricultural pursuits in order to provide a good living for his wife and children. Unto them were born the following named: Rebecca, deceased; George, a resident farmer of Madison township; Howard, deceased; Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, of Granville, Ohio; Samuel and Charles, who have passed away; Agnes and Ann, twins, also deceased; James, who follows farming in Madison township; Alexander, deceased; Maria, living in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and Henry, a farmer of Logan, Kansas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charles Copland were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was not only regarded as a prosperous agriculturist, but was also classed with the most prominent and influential citizens of his community. Because of his genuine, personal worth and his devotion to the public welfare he had considerable influence over public thought and action and he labored assiduously to secure substantial advancement in the county along lines of material, intellectual and moral progress.

Samuel Copland, reared to manhood under the paternal roof, began his education in the public schools near his father's home and afterward enjoyed the privilege af attending college at New Concord, being thus equipped by a liberal education for life's practical and responsible duties. In his youth he had also been instructed concerning the value of industry and economy as active and effective forces in the affairs of life. He started out to make his own way in the world in 1848, entering upon his business career as a salesman in a store in Dresden, but about 1856 he resumed agricultural pursuits, taking up his abode on a farm on the Muskingum river in the southern part of Madison township. There he was successful in tilling the soil and to the further development and improvement of his property he directed his energies until 1891, when he built a pleasant home in Dresden, where he lived retired until his death.

In 1866 Mr. Copland chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Barbara Stine, a daughter of Michael Stine, and a native of Madison township, born in 1845. They became the parents of the following named: Fannie Evalina, who died when three years of age; Flora, the wife of Harry Barron, a shoe merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, by whom she has one son; Agnes, the wife of Ward B. Compton, of Dresden; Gabrielle, at home with her mother; and Mary, the wife of Charles Schumaker, Jr., who is a grocer in Dresden. They have one daughter. The husband and father departed this life April 2, 1896, and his death was a source of deep regret to many friends as well as to his immediate family. In his business career he was prosperous and at all times was reliable and honorable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. In matters of citizenship, however, he was progressive, counting it a duty to give his co-operation to whatever he deemed would prove of public benefit, but while he was successful in business, public-spirited in citizenship and ratified his friendships by his courtesy and consideration for others, his best traits of character were reserved for his family, and it was there that he was held in deepest love. He left his widow in very comfortable financial circumstances, she being now the owner of seven hundred and fifty acres of valuable land in Muskingum county. She has in her possession a spoon which is one hundred and forty years old and which was brought from Virginia by the Coplands. A most estimable lady the circle of her friends is extensive and all who know her esteem her for her good qualities of mind and heart.

ANDERSON EVANS.

Anderson Evans, who has been a resident of Muskingum county since November, 1867, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, March 16, 1823, and in 1827 went to Jefferson county, Indiana, where he remained with his mother until 1834. At that time he went to live with a farmer near Madison in that county and was to receive three months' schooling each year besides his clothes in compensation for his services, but was never able to attend school. He continued with that gentleman for six years and then went to Madison, where he worked for six months at chair-making, and then followed the cooper's trade in the same city until May, 1843, at which time he came to Ohio, locating in Morgan county, where he followed his trade and also engaged in farming. He began work for ten dollars per month and was thus employed for four years.

While living in Morgan county, Mr. Evans married the daughter of his employer, Miss Julia A. Talley, whose birth occurred in that county, and they have become the parents of four children who are yet living: Mrs. Hannah Easlick, who is a resident of Harrison county, Ohio; John H., a contractor of Columbus; William G., of Zanesville, who married Dolly Atwood, a daughter of Professor A. O. Atwood, and has two children, Anderson and Lucy; and Mrs. Ella Hamilton, of Zanesville.

Being a natural mechanic, Mr. Evans worked at various pursuits in early life. Coming to Muskingum county in 1867, he purchased twenty-eight acres of land in Washington township, upon a part of which he is now living. To a great extent he has followed market gardening and he added to his place until he had fifty-two acres of land. In 1892 he turned his attention to the dairy business which he conducted until 1900, when he sold his dairy and all his land, but afterward bought three and a half acres of the old home place, where he is now living.

In his youth Mr. Evans was deprived of many of the privileges and advantages which most boys enjoyed, for he was left an orphan at a very early age, his mother dying when he was but seven years of age, while the father's death occurred when the son was but nine years old. He scorned no employment that would yield him an honest living and because of his willingness to work and his honorable business methods he gained a start in life that gave him the foundation for his present prosperity.

In his political views Mr. Evans was a democrat until President Cleveland's administration, and he is now a socialist. He was county coroner for one term and was also justice of the peace for nine years. He has been a member of the Methodist church for fifty-eight years and his religious faith and belief have permeated his life and guided him in his relations with his fellowmen, making him a man worthy of all trust and respect.

FRANK PERRY BAILEY.

Frank Perry Bailey, of the F. P. Bailey Drug Company, was born in this city, June 14, 1843, his parents being Leonard Perry and Abigail Willis (Matthews) Bailey. His paternal grandfather was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Leonard Perry Bailey was born at Bud's Ferry, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he learned the trade of piano and organ-maker. In 1823 he came from Pittsburg to Ohio, settling first in Cincinnati, and in 1828 came to Zanesville, where he engaged in business in the line of his trade until his death. He made the first organ west of the Alleghany mountains and it is still in use in a small church in Cleveland, Ohio. He was long a devoted Presbyterian, holding membership in Dr. Culbertson's church and for over sixty years he served as one of its elders. His wife was born in Putnam, Ohio, and was a daughter of Dr. Increase Matthews, who was one of the early settlers of Zanesville and one of the founders of Putnam. He was a native of Connecticut and came to Ohio in 1795, long before there was any regular means of transportation. The journey was made on horseback from New England and he first settled in Marietta, Ohio, after which he removed to Putnam. Leonard P. Bailey died in Zanesville at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom one son and a daughter are now living, the latter being Clara P. Willis Bailey, a brother of our subject, died recently and very suddenly on the 10th of February, 1905. He was for many years a most prominent business man of Zanesville, connected through a long period with the drug trade of the city and later with its banking interests.

Frank Perry Bailey pursued his education in the public schools of Zanesville and entered upon his business career as a clerk in the drug store of W. A. Graham and in 1866 he established a store of his own as a retail dealer in drugs on Main street between Third and Fourth streets. In 1871, however, he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained until 1883, having sold out his business in this city. Following his return to Zanesville in the latter year he located on Main street, where he again opened a retail drug store. He afterward admitted Frank Graham Bailey to a partnership in January, 1897, under the firm style of F. P. Bailey & Company, and this has since been incorporated under the name of the F. P. Bailey Drug Company. Both a wholesale and retail business are carried on and the trade in each department is extensive and is constantly growing.

In 1868 occurred the marriage of Frank P. Bailey and Miss Eleanor P. Graham, a daughter of John A. Graham, of Sandusky, Ohio, and unto them were born three children, of whom two are living: Helen T., a native of Zanesville; and F. Graham, who married Elizabeth Drone and lives in this city. The wife and mother died July 10, 1881, at the age of thirty-six years, and in September, 1885, Mr. Bailey was again married, his second union being with Lucy Steenrod, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, and is a daughter of Lewis Steenrod. They have two children, Eleanor Morton and Marguerite Perry, both born in Zanesville.

Mr. Bailey's study of political issues has led him to give an earnest support to the republican party. He takes an active and prominent interest in the work of the Presbyterian church, in which he has long held membership and in which he is one of the trustees. Knowing what tends to benefit his city and promote its material and moral growth his interest and co-operation has been given to many measures for the general good. His attention, however, is chiefly concen-

trated upon his business affairs, in which he has prospered as the years have gone by. His name is an honored one on commercial paper and he has the entire confidence and respect of his business associates, never making an engagement that he does not meet nor incurring an obligation that he does not fulfill.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

George Taylor is owner of three hundred acres of valuable land in Perry township and while now living retired he was for many years actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits. His birth occurred January 10, 1837, in Union township, near his present home, his parents being Alfred and Eliza (Ray) Taylor. The father was born near Portsmouth, England, and was married there after which he brought his bride to the United States, landing at New York city in 1803. They proceeded thence to Albany and on to Buffalo by way of the canal and from the latter point journeyed by way of the lakes to Zanesville. For three years Mr. Taylor was employed in the county seat and at the end of that time began working for his father-in-law on the farm where George Taylor was born, in Union township. By trade Alfred Taylor was a butcher, but when his capital had become sufficient to enable him to purchase land he bought a farm and gave the greater part of his attention to agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his days, although to some extent he followed butchering. He was employed in that way by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at the time of the construction of its line across the county, supplying the workmen with meats. He died about 1896 at the advanced age of eighty-three years, having long survived his wife, who passed away about 1874.

George Taylor is indebted to the public schools of Union township for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his boyhood days. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age and during that time learned many lessons concerning the value of industry, economy and perseverance as factors in the business life. He was twenty-two years of age when he left home and began farming on his own account on sixty acres of land which he yet owns. He has since carried on agricultural pursuits and as the years have passed he has added to his property until he now owns three hundred acres of valuable land, all of which is rented to his sons, who carry on general farming and also keep about two hundred head of sheep. Mr. Taylor led a very busy, active and useful life and his labors were crowned with the success which all men seek.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of George Taylor and Miss Amanda Haines, a daughter of Jesse and Catherine (Erman) Haines, who came to this country from France about 1830 and resided in Bridgeville, Ohio, her father following the occupation of farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born seven children, as follows: William A., who married Minnie Murphy and lives in Wichita county, Texas; Sidney A., who is at home; Lola B., the wife of Val Hunter, a resident farmer of Perry township; Eliza, the wife of David McConaha, of Union township; John, at home; George, who was graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1899 and is practicing in Clayville, Ohio; and Carrie, also at home. The sons who are at home are carrying on the farm and are well known and enterprising agriculturists.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor hold membership in the Presbyterian church and take an active interest in its work and the extension of its influence. His political views accord with the principles of democracy but he has never sought or desired public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits. His life record proves conclusively that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience, strong determination and laudable ambition for it is these qualities that have enabled Mr. Taylor to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles of a business career and gradually acquire the comfortable competence that he now enjoys.

LYMAN H. OSBORN.

Lyman H. Osborn, who has become prosperous in the conduct of farming interests and is now a well-to-do agriculturist living in section 9, Wayne township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, September 28, 1848. His father, Jefferson Osborn, was born in Brooke county, Virginia, in March, 1804, and married Miss Adiah Pringle, whose birth occurred in the same state in 1810. Jefferson Osborn came to Ohio in 1826 and with his mother settled in Morgan county, where she purchased land. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Miss Pringle, a daughter of Rev. H. Pringle, a minister of the Baptist church, who brought his family to Muskingum county in 1810, when the daughter was but a babe. He was one of the first ministers of that denomination in Muskingum county and he was also the owner of a farm now in the possession of Lyman H. Osborn. He took an active and helpful part in the early moral development of his community and for many years his influence was a potent factor in the religious growth. Jefferson Osborn was a carpenter by trade and was identified with building interests during his early life. In 1874

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE TAYLOR.

he came to Muskingum county and the following year purchased two hundred and eighty-four acres of land in Wayne township, on which he began general farming. In politics he was a democrat and was acknowledged by all as a man of genuine worth, displaying many excellent traits of character. In his family were seven children, of whom five are now living, namely: Mrs. Salina Potter; Pearley, who resides on the old home farm in Morgan county; Mary; Maria, and Lyman H.

In taking up the personal history of Lyman H. Osborn we present to our readers the life record of one well and favorably known in this part of the state. He was educated in the public schools of Morgan county and with his father came to Muskingum county. He has resided on his present farm since 1874 and is now the owner of two hundred and seven acres of fertile and productive land about four miles east of Zanesville. The place is devoted to the raising of grain and also cattle and horses. He has a nice residence and the farm is well improved with good machinery and all modern equipments that facilitate the work and render the labors of the owner of most value in winning success.

Mr. Osborn was married in Morgan county to Miss Jane Patterson, a native of Vinton county, Ohio, who was reared in Morgan county, this state, and they have four children: William L., Elizabeth, Ada and Frank H. Mr. Osborn exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and has served as township trustee and as a member of the board of education. He was also township treasurer of Wayne township for eight years. He is identified with the Grange. His persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy constitute the key that has unlocked for him the portals of success and he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of his community.

JACOB H. BAINTER.

Jacob H. Bainter has since 1875 resided upon his present farm in Salem township, where he owns one hundred and eighty-five acres of land near New Hope church and about two miles east of Adamsville. He has always lived in Muskingum county, his natal year being 1848, while the place of his birth was a farm in Monroe township. The family is of German lineage and was founded in America by Godfrey Bainter, the great-grandfather, who, with three other representatives of the family, came to the United States, but they were separated and Godfrey Bainter never heard from his relatives again. He became a resident of Muskingum county, settling in the vicinity of Dresden, and was buried there. His son, Adam Bainter, was born March 8, 1784, in this county, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bainter, was a native of the same locality. Following the death of the great-grandfather, Adam Bainter removed to Monroe township and was the owner of two hundred acres of land there which he improved and cultivated, making it a good farm. Upon that place he reared his family of six children.

John B. Bainter, son of Adam Bainter, was born in Monroe township, March 9, 1809, and pursued his education in the public schools there. After putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed for a number of years and later he resumed agricultural pursuits with which he had become familiar in his early boyhood days. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investment in land until his holdings aggregated two hundred and ninety-five acres. He married Miss Margaret Gaumer, who was born in Muskingum county, October 27, 1813. They became the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living: Charles N., who resides in Portland, Oregon; Jacob H.; A. A., who is living in Monroe township; Mrs. Catherine Norman, whose home is in Stark county, Iowa; John H., who lives with his brother Jacob; and Mary M., who is living in Adams township. The father died at the old home in Monroe township, April 25, 1890, and the mother passed away February 4, 1885.

Jacob H. Bainter was educated in Monroe township in what was called the Buker school, and when he put aside his text-books he gave his undivided attention to his farm work, which he followed unremittingly until twenty-five years of age. He made his first purchase of land in 1875, becoming owner of a farm upon which he has since lived. In the meantime he had married, having on the 20th of November, 1873, wedded Miss Rose Shrigley, a native of Salem township, and a daughter of J. O. and Matilda (Shroyer) Shrigley. Her father was born in Muskingum county, August 27, 1823, and was a son of Samuel Shrigley. He died July 25, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven years and is still survived by his wife, whose birth occurred on the 1st of June, 1833. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bainter were born three children: Dora Belle, born April 8, 1875, is the wife of Charles B. Bell, a resident farmer of Adams township, and has two children, Mildred D., December 13, 1898, and Constant E., March 8, 1903. Ada Bell, born June 23, 1877, is the widow of Will Ross, who died July 3, 1902, leaving one child, Harold B., born May 7, 1901, and Mrs. Ross and her son Harold now reside with her father; Lillie D., born February 12, 1880, is the wife of Edward Gosser, a res-

ident of Adamsville, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 22, 1871, and was a son of Michael and Margaret (Hennel) Gosser. His father was born in Coshocton county in 1843 and his mother's birth occurred in the same year. The Gosser family was established in Ohio, in 1846, by the grandfather, Edward Gosser, who settled in Coshocton county. Michael Gosser is a farmer by occupation and owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land. Edward Gosser is a blacksmith and wagon-maker of Adamsville and is well known in industrial circles as a reliable business man. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and socially is connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Evangelical church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gosser have been born two daughters: Ruth B., October 16, 1901, and Margaret R., on the 31st of May, 1904.

Jacob H. Bainter is a democrat in his political affiliation and has been called to public office, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He served as a trustee for several years and was assessor for several years. He holds membership with the Grange and both he and his wife are identified through membership relations with the Lutheran church in the work of which they take an active interest, contributing liberally to its support. In all matters of citizenship Mr. Bainter is public-spirited and progressive and yet he never neglects in the least his business interests. He is now successfully carrying on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and sheep, and his business affairs are capably conducted and bring him success. His example, too, is well worthy of emulation in the fact that it has been prompted by honorable business principles and throughout his entire life he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction.

JOHN R. STONESIPHER.

John R. Stonesipher, whose activity has touched so many lines of progress in Zanesville that he is to-day accounted one of its foremost citizens, was born in Putnam, Muskingum county, and acquired his early education in the common and high schools of that town, which at one time in its educational advantages and other privileges claimed to be a rival of the city of Zanesville. At this time, however, the town of Putnam is included in the corporation limits of the county seat. After leaving high school Mr. Stonesipher was engaged in teaching for a short time in a normal school and afterward attended a business college, where he completed the full course and was then connected with the institution for a short time as an assistant instructor in an auxiliary course of some high school branches. He afterward devoted his attention for a brief period to newspaper work and then entered upon the study of law, becoming a student in the law school of the Cincinnati College, where he was under the instruction of Judges George Hoadley, Bellamy Storer and others. On completion of the regular course he was graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law, April 19, 1871. In the same month he was admitted to the Ohio bar by the district court in Cincinnati, being at that time but twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Stonesipher at once returned to Zanesville, where he has since been an active representative of the legal profession, being accorded a large and important clientage that has connected him with the leading litigation in the courts of his district. He has somewhat specialized in his practice, preferring certain departments of legal work. He is, however, well informed concerning all the different branches of jurisprudence and has been a close and discriminating student of his profession since leaving college. In 1887 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county and four years later, in 1881, he was nominated for probate judge, but his party generally met defeat in that year and Muskingum county elected the opposite ticket by a considerable majority. Mr. Stonesipher, according to the returns, was defeated by only three votes and an election contest resulted. After much delay the certificate was awarded his opponent. Though later offered another nomination for the same position, he declined and has since refused to be a candidate for election in political office.

In 1876 Mr. Stonesipher was chosen one of the directors of the Zanesville B. C. & M. Company, the board of directors of which are trustees of the funds belonging to the estate of John McIntire. He has been re-elected each year since. In April, 1876, he assisted in securing the Zanesville Atheneum, a private corporation organized in 1827 and owning a library in Zanesville, a contribution from the McIntire funds, whereby the privileges of the library and reading room were secured to certain children in the public schools. This arrangement continued until June, 1904, when the library was given entirely to the board of education of Zanesville, thus becoming a city institution. Mr. Stonesipher became a director in the Atheneum in 1876 and so continued until 1904, while in 1889 he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer, which he held at a nominal salary until the library was placed in safe hands for its continuance for the benefit of

JOHN R. STONESIPHER.

the city at large. He was also one of the first board of trustees of the John McIntire Childrens' Home, assisting in the organization of that charitable corporation, aiding, as far as possible, in the planning and building of the home, which was erected from funds of the McIntire estate. The master spirits at the inception of this institution were Hon. C. C. Russell and Hon. M. M. Granger. Since 1880 Mr. Stonesipher has served without compensation in connection with the very able and efficient members of the board as a trustee of this home.

Mr. Stonesipher has been connected with a number of other companies and associations of the city, developing its material and intellectual progress and its activity along benevolent as well as business lines. He mentions his relations with one organization with some humor as making him coincide to some extent with the career of Lewis Cass. General Cass, who was governor of Michigan, cabinet minister and candidate for president in 1848, was a member of the bar of Zanesville and was prosecuting attorney here from 1804 until 1812 and was also master of Amity lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and these various positions have all been held by Mr. Stonesipher.

S. FRANK VINSEL.

S. Frank Vinsel is owner of a good farm of eighty acres four and a half miles from Adamsville and in addition to the operation of this place he cultivates his father's farm. He was born July 23, 1851, his parents being George H. and Elizabeth (Wenner) Vinsel. His paternal great-grandfather, John Vinsel, was of German lineage and for many years followed farming in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he married a Miss Huff, also of German descent. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was always loyal and progressive in citizenship. He belonged to the Lutheran church and died in that faith when sixty-five years of age. His children are: John, Adam, Philip, George, Solomon, Kate, Polly, Eva and Susan.

John Vinsel, Jr., grandfather of S. Frank Vinsel, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and learned the blacksmith's trade in early life. He married Miss Mary Foley and both were members of the Lutheran church. His death occurred when he was fifty years of age. The children in his family were: Harriett, Eliza, Matilda, John H., Thomas W. and George H. The last named, also a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, was born August 24, 1824, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm. He was twenty-five years of age when he came to Ohio and it was in Adams township, this county, on the 22d of August, 1850, that he wedded Elizabeth R. Wenner, who was born March 9, 1832, a daughter of Solomon and Malinda (Wertz) Wenner. Her father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was married in Salem township, Muskingum county, after which he settled at Fultonham, about ten miles from Zanesville, there following the trade of carpentering and cabinet-making. In 1836 he purchased and removed to the farm now occupied by George Vinsel, making it his home until called to his final rest. He and his wife were active and prominent members of the Lutheran church, in which he long served as Sunday school superintendent, while his political support was given to the whig party. His children were: Peter F., who died in infancy; Mary C., and Elizabeth R. Mr. Wenner died in 1851 at the age of fifty years.

George H. Vinsel, following his marriage, located upon a farm in Adams township, where he yet lives and he has since added to his property until he has good realty holdings. He votes with the democracy, has served as township trustee and treasurer and as a member of the school board, and while acting as road supervisor did much to improve the roads in this part of the county. He and his wife hold membership in the Lutheran church. Their family numbered eleven children: Solomon F., a farmer of Adams township, born July 23, 1851, wedded Mary M. Bainter and had five children; John W., who was born August 28, 1853, and is a carpenter of Adams township, married Maggie Stewart and has two children; Mary M., born October 22, 1855, is the wife of Samuel Hanks, a farmer of Adams township; William Kirk, born May 17, 1858, died February 10, 1868; Martha A., born April 17, 1860, is the wife of Henry Buker, of Monroe township; Albert R., born August 24, 1862, and now following carpentering, married Etta Davis; Curtis O., born June 14, 1865, married Lillie M. Jackson and is a contractor of Zanesville; Valley A., born October 18, 1867, is the widow of Spencer Jordan, who was a farmer of Adams township; George T., born December 4, 1870, Alvy A., born August 23, 1873, and Bertha V., born July 26, 1876, are the younger members of the family. Mrs. Vinsel is still living upon the old home farm, upon which her birth occurred.

S. Frank Vinsel pursued his education in the Young America school and worked with his father until twenty-five years of age, when he removed to his present home, purchasing the land from his father on the 2d of April, 1900. He owns here eighty acres, pleasantly and conveniently situated near the Fairview church and about four and a half miles from Adamsville.

He carries on general farming and stock-raising and also operates his father's farm and in his work he is progressive and enterprising.

On the 15th of November, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Vinsel and Miss Mary M. Bainter, who was born July 31, 1856, a daughter of John B. and Margaret (Gaumer) Bainter. Her father was born March 7, 1809, and her mother October 27, 1813, both in Muskingum county. Her grandfather, Adam Bainter, was born March 8, 1784, and her great-grandfather, Godfrey Bainter, came from Germany to America, settling where the town of Dresden now stands. Adam Bainter afterward removed to Monroe township, where he owned a farm of two hundred acres, on which he reared his six children. John B. Bainter was educated in Monroe township and after leaving school engaged in merchandising in Coshocton county for some time, but later turned his attention to farming. He died in Monroe township, April 25, 1890, at which time he was the owner of a valuable tract of land of two hundred and ninety-five acres. He left eight children, of whom the following are now living: Charles W., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Jacob H., of Salem township; A. A., of Monroe township; Mrs. Catherine Norwin, who is living in Iowa; John H., who makes his home with his brother Jacob; Rachel C., who resides in Iowa; and Mrs. Vinsel. The mother of these children died November 4, 1885.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Vinsel was blessed with six children, but they lost their first born, George C., whose birth occurred November 12, 1878, and who died January 9, 1892; Clyde, born November 12, 1878, is living in Zanesville; Roy, born December 22, 1880, resides at Zering, Iowa; Luta, born July 25, 1883, Otto B., February 12, 1886, and Paul Glenn, August 18, 1891, are at home. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church and are interested and active in its work. Mr. Vinsel is also a member of the Grange, and in politics he is a democrat. He served as township trustee, was assessor for two years and has also been school director. Active and influential in community affairs, his influence is ever on the side of progress, reform and improvement.

JAMES E. WIGTON.

James E. Wigton is the owner of an excellent farm near Roseville, on which is found coal and pottery clay. It was upon this farm that he was born, April 12, 1858. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Wigton, was numbered among the many citizens of foreign birth who have emigrated to this country and by their industry and good management have become wealthy and influential members of society. He was a native of Ireland and leaving that country when a young man crossed the Atlantic to the new world. On first coming to Ohio he located in Perry county, where he followed his trade of tailoring, which he had learned on the Emerald Isle. He afterward removed to Fultonham, Muskingum county, which place was then called Uniontown, and there he continued to work at his trade for some time. He settled on a quarter section of land adjoining Roseville and at once began to make improvements. His farm at that time was covered with a dense growth of timber, but within a comparatively short period he had worked a notable transformation, clearing away the trees and plowing the fields. He made a permanent home upon that place and in the years of his active business career developed an excellent farm. He came to this country alone and empty-handed and what he gained in the way of this world's goods came to him as a legitimate result of his indomitable energy, strong purpose and laudable ambition. He died in 1859, when eighty years of age. He was married in Rushville, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Porter, and unto them were born eight children, namely: William, John, Mary, Jane, James and Nancy, all deceased; Samuel, and Carson. The father died in 1859, when eighty years of age, and his wife passed away in 1831, when about forty years of age. Following the death of his first wife, Joseph Wigton was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Rose, and they had one child, Martha.

Carson P. Wigton, father of our subject, was born in this county. He was a farmer, following that occupation throughout his entire business career. He married Miss M. Crooks, a native of this county, and their children are as follows: Augusta, deceased; Arthur, who is living in Texas; James E.; Walter, who also resides on the farm, being a half owner in that property; Maggie, deceased; and Mrs. Lizzie Bash, of White Cottage, this county.

James E. Wigton has spent his entire life upon the farm which is yet his home. Here he was reared and early became familiar with the best methods of cultivating the fields and caring for the crops. He is now associated with his brother, Walter C. Wigton, in the ownership and operation of the home place. They now have one hundred and forty acres of land devoted to general farming, and thirty acres of their land is underlaid with coal beds, to which mines have been dug, while the product thereof is sold at Roseville. There is also pottery clay upon the farm and altogether, this is a very valuable and desirable property.

On the 31st of March, 1883, Mr. Wigton was united in marriage to Miss Alice Price, a native of this county and a daughter of William Price.

They have one child, Nettie. Their home is a nice two-story frame residence situated within the corporation limits of Roseville, for their farm adjoins the town. Their home is a hospitable one and the family enjoys the friendship of many of Roseville's best citizens. Mr. Wigton has served as a member of the city council for two terms, to which position he was elected on the democratic ticket. Local affairs are a matter of deep interest to him and his concern in the public welfare is manifest in his active co-operation in all movements which he deems will prove of public benefit.

JOHN W. STEWART.

John W. Stewart owns and operates one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land in Adams township and was born upon this place, April 22, 1859, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth (Saffle) Stewart. His father, a native of Ireland, was born May 30, 1822, and died September 8, 1864, while his mother, who was born in Adams township, September 28, 1829, died July 30, 1893. Her parents were from Virginia. Henry Stewart came to Muskingum county with his parents in his early boyhood days and afterward entered land from the government, upon which his son John W. now resides. He owned two hundred acres of land and his knowledge of agricultural interests, his untiring industry and his business discernment enabled him to develop an excellent farm. His political views accorded with republican principles and he served as justice of the peace for several years, being a capable official whose decisions were strictly fair and impartial. In the family were two children, the daughter being Maggie A., the wife of John W. Vinsel, of Adams township.

John W. Stewart acquired a common school education and resided upon the home farm in his youth. He was married in February, 1882, to Rachel A. Barrett, who was born in Muskingum county, January 24, 1859, and is a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Gabriel) Barrett. Her father was born in Muskingum county, June 21, 1827, and died March 14, 1897. His wife, who was born October 14, 1829, passed away January 30, 1901. She was a daughter of John Gabriel, who came from Loudoun county, Virginia, to Ohio in 1820, and settled in Adams township, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres from the government. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon this place, but with characteristic energy he began cultivating his farm. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church and he was an active supporter of the whig party. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have become the parents of four children: Maud, who was born October 27, 1882, married Otto Wohlheter and is living at home; Alta May, born October 7, 1884, was educated at Concord and is now engaged in teaching school; Henry Merrill, born May 2, 1889, and Carrie Gertrude, October 10, 1894, are at home.

Throughout his entire life John W. Stewart has carried on agricultural pursuits and the practical experience which he gained in youth has proved of much value to him in his later years. He has added modern accessories and improvements to his farm and now has a well developed property, everything being attractive in appearance because of the care and labor which he bestows upon the place. He votes with the republican party and for three years he has served as township trustee. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and also of the Patrons of Industry and he and his wife and three of their children hold membership in the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church. He has always lived in Muskingum county and is one of the class of native sons who, having always remained in the county, prove the attractiveness of this part of the state as a place of residence and also indicate its natural resources and the advantages which it offers to its citizens.

VICTOR BURNSIDE STUBBINS.

Victor Burnside Stubbins, master mechanic for the Ohio River & Western Railroad, at Zanesville, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1843. His father, Charles Stubbins, was a native of Pennsylvania and removed from that state to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was employed at clerking in a mercantile house. He was killed, however, on the railroad when his son Victor was only twelve years of age. The mother bore the maiden name of Jane Burnside and was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. There were two children, but Maurice, his brother, died in 1895, in Grafton, West Virginia.

Victor B. Stubbins, having obtained his education in the schools of his native state, afterward learned the machinist's trade there and in the Baltimore & Ohio shops at Mount Clair, Maryland, serving a full apprenticeship. In 1863 he entered the United States navy as engineer on the Commodore Perry, a United States gunboat, and was in active service on that vessel for eight months, with the James River flotilla, then went on the monitor Sangamon as engineer and after serving in that capacity for eight weeks was transferred to the flagship of the Southern Pacific squadron. He was on the United States steamer Powhatan for a year and he resigned in Caleo harbor with the expectation of joining the

Chilian navy, but on account of war he did not get the position he anticipated and in consequence returned to Baltimore. Later he worked in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and when that line purchased the Central Ohio Railroad he began work in the machine shops in the eighth ward at Zanesville as a machinist, remaining there for twenty years, or until the shops were removed to Newark. At that time, seventeen years ago, he entered the employ of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad, now the Ohio River & Western Railroad Company, and was machinist until fifteen years ago, when he was made master mechanic, in which position he has since capably served.

Mr. Stubbins was married in Zanesville in 1867 to Miss Rose Thermont, who was born in Zanesville, and they have four children, all natives of this city: Rose, Sumner, Clarence, and Gretchen. They also lost their eldest child, Clara, who died in early girlhood. Mr. Stubbins has always voted with the republican party, and while faithful to its interests, he has never sought or desired office, his business affairs making full claim upon his time and attention. That he is worthy of responsible positions is indicated by the fact that he has long continued in various services, having for fifteen years acted as master mechanic of the road which he now represents.

WILLIAM H. BLANEY.

Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way upward from humble beginnings to leadership in the commerce, the great productive industries, the management of financial affairs, and in controlling the veins and arteries of the traffic and exchanges of the country. Prominent among the self-made men of Ohio is William H. Blaney, a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all, where he is best known. He is now controlling extensive mining interests and is also the owner of valuable real estate in Muskingum county. He was born November 28, 1858, in Meigs county, Ohio, his parents being Justice and Anna (Cope) Blaney. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a potter by trade, being engaged in the manufacture of what was called red ware. He came to Ohio in 1856 and continued to engage to some extent in business as a potter, manufacturing small pieces of ware by hand. He wedded Anna Cope, a daughter of Joseph Cope, who was a minister of the Society of Friends or Quakers. The family resided in Pennsylvania, and none of the representatives of the family save Mrs. Blaney came to Ohio. Unto the parents of our subject were born eight children: Edith L., who is the wife of Robert Butcher, of Gloucester, Ohio, and the mother of twelve children: Joseph C., who has been married twice and has three children and makes his home at Rose Farm; Sarah, who died at the age of forty-two years; John, deceased, who married Nellie Doran, by whom he had one child; William, of this review; Mary, who became the wife of Frank Judwin, a resident of Arkansas, and is the mother of two children; Mrs. Emma Tidwick, of Covington, Kentucky, who has two daughters; and Isaac, living in Steubenville, Ohio.

William H. Blaney was only fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He continued to make his home with his mother until twenty-five years of age. He afterward married Laura Leasure, who has passed away. There were six children by that marriage: Frank L., born November 27, 1884; Blanch, born November 23, 1886; Elsie J., June 20, 1889; Lena, July 20, 1892; Ivol B., September 20, 1894; and Merle L., September 25, 1897. For his second wife Mr. Blaney chose Jennie Prescott, a daughter of Robert Prescott, who was born in Ohio, and was a son of Robert Prescott, Sr., a native of Ireland.

Mr. Blaney is a self-made man in the truest sense of that term. His educational privileges were limited and he had no financial assistance yet through his own labor and perseverance he has risen unaided from a humble position to one of affluence. He entered upon his business career as a coal miner, working with pick and shovel, and after he had saved five hundred dollars from his earnings he embarked in mercantile pursuits, but within a few years he found himself two thousand dollars in debt. He then returned to the mine, where he again resumed work, being thus engaged until he had paid each creditor one hundred cents on the dollar. When this was accomplished he embarked in the coal business on his own account, leasing a mine which others could not make pay. He gave seventy-five dollars for this lease and this proved his starting point upon the upward grade. After working the mine for some time he disposed of it at a good profit, having himself taken out sixty carloads of coal. That he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated by the property holdings which he now has. He won twenty-five acres of land and a fine residence in Cannelville, and he also has about twenty-seven houses which he rents and which bring him a very gratifying income. He has extensive investments in mining properties and is now the president of the Walnut Hill Mining Company, which is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and of which J. P. Comminskey, of Detroit, is treasurer. This mine has just been equipped with machinery and

MR. AND MRS. W. H. BLANEY.

employs between seventy-five and one hundred men, working eight-hour shifts. Mr. Blaney has just put in an electric light plant in order to light the mine and has recently closed a contract with the city of Cannelville to furnish city lights. He also owns stock to the amount of ten thousand dollars in the Duncan Run Coal Company, which is capitalized for sixty thousand dollars. He is general manager of this mine, which employs about forty men, and he is also sole owner of the business conducted under the name of the Winchester Coal Company and employs about twenty men in the operation of the Oak Knob mine. He also owns and operates the Red Raven mines, employing ten men. The capacity of his mine at Walnut Hill is about four hundred tons per day. This is a part of vein No. 6, while Red Raven and the Duncan Run mines are on vein No. 7. Mr. Blaney certainly deserves great credit for the success he has achieved in his present position, which is in marked contrast to his surroundings in early youth. He has walked to the mine many a day in early life barefooted over frozen ground, but success has attended his labors and to-day he is one of the most prosperous residents of Muskingum county. He has never had a strike at any of his mines and in fact has the warmest attachment and regard of his men for whom he ever has a kind word. He is always considerate and just in his treatment of others and moreover he has the ability that qualifies him for leadership. His men knowing that they will ever receive fair treatment at his hands, give him their full respect and best services. He thoroughly understands every little detail connected with the mining business and is thus able to personally direct the labors of those who serve under him. His knowledge also enables him to know that each day his mine is being operated with profit and that the following day's labor will also be one of gain.

Mr. Blaney is a devoted and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to Roseville lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also Lexington chapter, R. A. M. In his political views he is a republican and has been honored with several local offices, serving as mayor and alderman of Cannelville, as postmaster at Dillon, as school director, justice of the peace and marshal. In his business career he has promulgated and followed financial methods that have made his excellent success possible. He believes that the world should go forward and has done his full share toward moving it in that direction. He has always been willing to devote his wealth and energies to feasible undertakings that would increase the prosperity of his city and add to the comfort of its inhabitants. His life has been a success. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune and has used only such means as would bear the closest scrutiny. Personally he is sociable, ever willing to accord to any one the courtesy of an interview. Although a man of wealth he is unostentatious in a marked degree and in this age, when anarchistic and socialistic doctrines are inflaming the masses, the demeanor and actions of such men as he do more to quench the fire of envy and malice than all other means combined. His acts have during his life been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication, and although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no biography in this volume can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of industry, honesty and integrity in insuring success.

JACOB C. DURANT.

Jacob C. Durant, practical, prominent and prosperous in his farming operations, was born in Wayne township, April 22, 1844, and is descended from French ancestry. His paternal grandfather, George Durant, was a blacksmith in France and on emigrating to America he made his way into the interior of the county and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Muskingum county, Ohio, about three miles from the present home of Jacob C. Durant. With characteristic energy he began the development and cultivation of his place and remained thereon until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-four years of age.

His son, Casper Durant, father of our subject, was born in France in 1806, within thirteen miles of Strasburg, and served in the French army under King Louis Philip. He came to America with his parents when thirty-five years of age, locating in Wayne township, and bought a farm adjoining his father's land. Later, however, he sold that property and removed to a farm within a mile of the present home of Jacob C. Durant. He married Miss Anna M. Christ, also a native of France and a daughter of Wendel Christ, who came to Muskingum county about 1833, when his daughter was twelve years of age. In order to provide for his family Mr. Durant always engaged in the tilling of the soil and as the years passed by he accumulated a comfortable competence. Politically he was a democrat, and religiously a Catholic. He died at the age of sixty-seven years and his wife departed this life at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Jacob C., George, John, Peter, and Mrs. Mary Ellerman.

Jacob C. Durant was reared upon the home farm until twenty-five years of age, working in the fields through the summer months and attend-

ing school in the winter seasons. At the time designated he left home and was married to Miss Ellen Hinneour, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg. Seven children grace this marriage, all born in Wayne township, namely: Albert, William, Minnie, Levi, Frank, Theodore and Nettie.

After his marriage Mr. Durant operated the home farm until 1899, when he removed to his present place on the Muskingum river. Here he has nineteen and a quarter acres of fine land which is devoted to gardening and he produces annually a large quantity of fine vegetables that command high market prices when sold to the city trade. He has prospered in his undertakings, accumulating a desirable competence, and is classed with the substantial residents of his native township. To the religious faith in which he was reared he yet adheres, and he has also followed in the political footsteps of his father, giving his support to the democratic party.

SAMUEL F. O'NEAL.

Samuel F. O'Neal is one of the extensive landowners of Muskingum county, having large holdings which represent a life of activity and energy and a fit untilization of the opportunities which have come to him since he started out upon an active business career. Virginia has furnished to Muskingum county many of its worthy citizens and among this number is Mr. O'Neal, who was born in Loudoun county, of the Old Dominion, April 25, 1832. He is a grandson of Con O'Neal, who was too young to join the army at the time of the Revolutionary war but participated in the "whiskey insurrection" of 1795 under General Washington in the movement which quelled the uprising in Pennsylvania. His brother, Ferdinand O' Neal, however, was in the American army, for seven years serving under General Washington in the war of independence. Con O'Neal married a Miss Powers, who had a brother, Robert Powers, in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas O'Neal, father of Samuel F. O'Neal, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 1, 1797, and in early manhood wedded Miss Mary Iden. He came with his family to Muskingum county on the 15th of September, 1853, making the journey with carriage and wagons. They had five horses and were fifteen days upon the road. Mr. O'Neal located on a tract of land adjoining the farm now belonging to his son Samuel, becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he cleared and cultivated, placing it under a high cultivation. He was influential in community affairs and his efforts proved effective in promoting the general welfare. He served as land appraiser from 1860 until 1870 and on many occasions was called upon to serve on the grand jury. He joined the whig party on attaining his majority and cast his ballot for Henry Clay. His death occurred in 1872 and his wife, surviving him for a few years, passed away in 1876. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters and those yet living are: Con, who resides in Washington township and who for thirty-two years served as justice of the peace, proving a capable and popular officer; Samuel F., of this review; Mrs. Sarah Bunting, who is living in Washington township; Mrs. Eliza M. O'Neal, of Washington township; and Mrs. Celia H. White, of the same township.

Samuel F. O'Neal spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity and pursued his education in the schools there. He also studied for a time in the schools of Adamsville and Granville, Ohio, and later he engaged in teaching for seven years, being for two years of that time teacher of a district school near Zanesville. He first purchased land in 1863, becoming owner of part of the tract upon which he yet resides but as the years have passed and his financial resources have increased he has extended the boundaries of his home farm until it now comprises five hundred and seventy acres of land that is very rich and productive. His wife also owns a fine farm of one hundred and seventy acres. Most of his property he has acquired entirely through his own efforts and his farm is the visible evidence of a life of unremitting diligence, unfaltering perseverance and of keen business discernment.

On the 3d of February, 1863, Mr. O'Neal was united in marriage to Miss Martha Wheeler, who was born in Adamsville, Ohio, October 23, 1834, her parents being Henry and Azuba (Kirkpatrick) Wheeler. Her father came to Muskingum county in 1825 from Montgomery county, Maryland. He was left an orphan when only twelve years of age and at that time was thrown upon his own resources to make his way in the world, so that whatever success he achieved was attributable to his industry and economy. When he arrived in Muskingum county he had an ax that constituted all his possessions. He at once began cutting trees, making shingles and roofing barns and thus gained a start. Year by year he added to his property and his fortune ere his death had reached the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. Such a life record may be well taken as an example by others and should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who are dependent upon their own resources. The home of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal was blessed with three children, of whom two are now living. Marcella V., born in 1867, pursued her education in the district schools at Concord and at Granville,

S. F. O'NEAL.

(Taken at Cindad Juarez, Mexico, June 26, 1901.)

Ohio, and is now living at home. Eugene F., born in 1871, completed his education in Denison University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He then entered upon the practice of law in Zanesville in 1900 and is now an active and capable member of the bar there. He married Nora Bainter and is now living in Brighton. William S., born December 25, 1865, was educated at Union College, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and secured a large clientage in Zanesville but his health became impaired and he died July 7, 1901.

For many years Mr. O'Neal carried on general agricultural pursuits, tilling the soil, cultivating the fields and raising stock, but at the present time he rents much of his land and expects soon to retire from active business pursuits to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He has carried on general farming, has been an extensive stock-raiser and in his business affairs has accumulated a very handsome competence. His farm is located about four and a half miles from Adamsville. Both Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal are members of the Baptist church, taking an active interest in its work. In 1864 he was elected clerk of his township and served for eight years but otherwise has held no public office. He has always been interested in general progress and improvement, however, and has been known as the champion of many measures that have promoted the public good. He and his wife are both of a liberal, generous disposition and kindly spirit, have given freely of their means to worthy public movements and have been found helpful friends to the poor and needy.

JAMES D. HUBBELL.

The Hubbell family, of which James D. Hubbell is a representative, traces its ancestry back to Wales and the American progenitor arrived in the new world in 1634. During the early colonization of America the representatives of the family lived in Connecticut, whence later generations removed to New York. Charles R. Hubbell, father of James D. Hubbell, was born in the Empire state and with his parents removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and afterward to Meadville, Pennsylvania. At the latter place they built a boat and came to Zanesville, in June, 1833, by water. Charles R. Hubbell was a millwright by trade and for forty-five years was connected with the Cox Paper Mill. No higher testimonial of his capable service and fidelity could be given than the fact that he was so long retained in one employ. He died in 1894, at the very advanced age of eighty years. He was long an exemplary member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and his early political support was given to the whig party, while later he became a radical republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party principles. He served as trustee of the water works and was a man straightforward and reliable in all life's relations, standing high in public regard. In early manhood he wedded Mary Susanna Short, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, a daughter of John Short, who was a shoemaker. Her mother was a representative of the wealthy and prominent Stuck family, of Virginia, and was disinherited for marrying a poor man. At a very early age Mrs. Hubbell was left an orphan. She came to Ohio in 1837, traveling by wagon, her first location being at Canton, Ohio, whence she made her way to Zanesville by canal and lived with the family of James Hatton. She was a member of the German Lutheran church and died in 1875, at the age of fifty-six years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hubbell were born six children: Harvey, a millwright of Zanesville; Joseph H., general superintendent of the Buckeye Brass & Iron Works at Dayton, Ohio; Cornelia E., deceased; Charles E., who died in infancy; James D.; and Mary E., the wife of James R. Van Sant, of Zanesville.

James Davis Hubbell was born on Elm street in Zanesville, January 28, 1849, and after attending the public schools of this city was graduated from the Chogull Business College. He learned the machinist's trade in the machine works of H. & F. Blandy, but their shop was burned in 1866 and he continued his apprenticeship with the firm of Griffith & Wedge. In 1872 he began working as a millwright, which pursuit he followed until 1879, when he returned to the shops of Griffith & Wedge, there remaining until 1882, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a railroad shop for a year. He afterward spent a year in a forge shop and was master mechanic for the Chicago & Erie Railroad for two years. He then took full charge of the Queen City Forge Company and remained until 1896, after which he was connected with the Laidlow & Gordon Machine Company, at Ivorydale, Ohio. He was afterward with the Hess Spring & Axle Works, at Carthage, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and later remodeled the plant of the Canton Coal & Shaft Company, with which he was connected a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Cincinnati and thence went to Connersville, Indiana, where he was employed in a tool factory, but after a few months again went to Cincinnati, working in the spring and axle factory. His next position was in Greenwald's machine shop and in April, 1901, he returned to Zanesville, entering the shop of Griffith & Wedge, which was remodeled under his direction. He there remained until No-

vember, 1902. He then connected himself with the Zanesville Mining Tool Company and built a shop at Putnam. In April, 1904, this was consolidated with the Union Machine Works, and Mr. Hubbell took charge as general manager and superintendent, which is his present business connection. He is an expert machinist, having comprehensive knowledge of the business in principle and detail and is, therefore, well qualified to superintend the labors of others.

In 1879 Mr. Hubbell was married to Miss Emma M. Jones, of Cincinnati, and they have one son, James Davis, who was born in 1889, and is now attending school. Mr. Hubbell and family are members of the First Congregational church and he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is well known in the industrial circles of this city and is recognized as one of the leaders in this line of business activity.

PETER C. SCHROYER.

Peter C. Schroyer, now deceased, spent his entire life in Muskingum county. His birth occurred in Salem township, on the 30th of July, 1839, and his parents were Christopher and Rosanna (Werts) Schroyer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. They came to Ohio about 1815 and cast in their lot with the early settlers of Muskingum county. Peter C. Schroyer was reared under the parental roof and was indebted to the country schools of Salem township for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He worked on the home farm in his youth and was early instructed concerning the value of industry, economy and integrity as factors in the active affairs of life. He always followed farming and became the owner of a good tract of land which was well tilled and each year returned him good harvests.

On the 21st of November, 1860, Mr. Schroyer was married to Miss Sarah E. Winn, a daughter of James and Louisa (Shaw) Winn. Her father was a farmer by occupation and owned and operated four hundred acres of land which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He was regarded as one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community, influential in public affairs, generous with his means to others less fortunate, and the champion of intellectual, social and moral progress. He voted with the democracy and was a loyal member of the Baptist church. His death occurred July 8, 1890, while his wife passed away in 1878. They were the parents of the following children: G. W., J. D., Dolphin, Hiram, Marion, Mason, F. P., Martha, Rose Ann, Mrs. Schroyer, Mary and Henrietta. Those still living are G. W., Marion, F. P. and Mrs. Schroyer. Mr. and Mrs. Schroyer had two children. The daughter, Flora O., who was born November 2, 1862, died in December, 1900. She had married H. N. Slater and she left one son, Charles W. Slater, who was born February 25, 1886. Charles Tilden Schroyer, born July 27, 1876, married Hilda Holmes and resides in Baltic, South Dakota. He completed a course in pharmacy in Columbus, in 1897, and was graduated in medicine in 1898 and he is now devoting his energies to general practice as a physician and surgeon.

Mr. Schroyer continued to follow farming until March, 1902, when he was called to the home beyond. He was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and was a loyal and helpful friend, and in the community where he lived he was held in high esteem. Mrs. Schroyer now makes her home about three miles from Adamsville, where she owns one hundred and eighty-five acres and she also has a tract near Adamsville, so that her realty holdings comprise two hundred and eighty acres. She superintends this property, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising and upon the place she has seventy-five head of sheep, nineteen head of cattle and thirteen hogs. There is also much fruit upon the place and altogether the farm is valuable and productive, being a good source of income and constituting one of the desirable properties of Salem township. Mrs. Schroyer's faith is indicated by her membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Schroyer was a member of the same church and also belonged to the Masonic order and the Grange. He took an active interest in public affairs and served as school director many years.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

The business interests of Roseville find a worthy representative in George W. Brown, who is conducting a grocery store in harmony with modern ideas of enterprise and commercial progress and also with the highest commercial ethics. He was born in this place, November 3, 1861, and is a son of James Brown, an old and prominent resident of Roseville, who was born in Ohio, January 15, 1821, upon the present site of the city of Steubenville. His great-grandfather, William Brown, and his grandfather, Joseph Brown, were both natives of Delaware and the latter served in the war of 1812. He married Miss Ann Kelly, a native of Delaware and a daughter of James Kelly, of the same state. Joseph Brown came with his father to Ohio

in 1820 and located in Piqua county near what is now the city of Steubenville, where he followed farming until 1824, when he brought his family to Newton township, Muskingum county, here spending his remaining days. He reached the advanced age of eighty-four years and was long classed with the honored and representative pioneer settlers who contributed in large measure to the improvement of the county. In politics he was a whig, interested in political questions and in all that pertained to the public welfare. The living members of his family are: William, who is now living in Michigan at the age of eighty-nine years; James; Joseph, a resident of Clay township, Muskingum county; and Isaac and Jacob, both of whom are living in Nebraska.

James Brown never attended school because in pioneer districts the public school system had not been instituted but he educated himself, reading the books that he could obtain, and he added largely to his knowledge through observation and experience. Possessing an observing eye and retentive memory he became well informed for one who had no greater opportunities. He was reared upon his father's farm and in 1836 he went to Fultonham, where he worked in a mill. The year 1844 witnessed his arrival in Roseville, at which time he had a capital of fifty dollars, which he invested in a stock of merchandise, opening a store here. He continued business until 1885, long figuring as one of the leading and enterprising merchants of the town. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in the furniture business, his stock of goods occupying a building two stories in height. He carries a carefully selected line of furniture such as is demanded by the varied tastes and his earnest desire to please his patrons, combined with his reliable business methods, has brought him success. In addition to his store he owns three residence properties in Roseville and also two farms, comprising two hundred and fifty-four acres of land. All that he possesses has come to him as a reward of earnest persistent labor, capable management and strict integrity in his business affairs. In politics he has long been a republican and in religious faith is a Methodist, taking an active part in church work. He was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Sowers, a native of this county and a daughter of George Sowers. He has six living children: David, Mrs. Sadie McCoy, John Mrs. Maggie Stombach, Joseph and George W.

In taking up the personal history of George W. Brown we present to our readers the life record of a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, who, like his father and grandfather has been an active factor in business life and has been a public-spirited citizen, ever found as the champion of progressive measures for the general good. His education was acquired in the public schools of Roseville and he entered upon his business career as an employe in a tannery in 1879. In 1880 he accepted a clerkship and was thus largely connected with commercial pursuits until 1890, when he embarked in the grocery business on his own account and has since conducted his store, the neat and tasteful arrangement of which, together with his straightforward business dealing, has brought him a patronage which is very desirable.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Flora Briggs, whose birth occurred in Perry county, Ohio, and their union has been blessed with four children: Ada, Ray, Josephine and Emmet. Mr. Brown gives his political allegiance to the republican party and socially is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

NOAH F. SWANK.

Noah F. Swank, who is engaged in general farming in Washington township, where his methods are progressive, was born in this township, November 10, 1859, and is a son of Noah Swank, also a native of the same locality. His grandfather, George Swank, was born in Virginia and at an early day traveled by wagon to Ohio, establishing his home in Muskingum county on the Adamsville road. He was one of the pioneer residents of the district and assisted in the early progress and improvement of his section of the state. As the years passed he prospered, becoming the owner of more than three hundred acres of land. He lived to a ripe old age and was long regarded as one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community.

Noah Swank, father of our subject, was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He gained practical experience, however, that enabled him to successfully carry on farming for himself after he had attained his majority. He married Miss Elizabeth Black, a native of Pennsylvania, who lost her mother during her early girlhood, after which she came to Muskingum county with her aunt, Mrs. Betsey Dunn. Mr. and Mrs. Swank began their domestic life on what was long known as the old family homestead and there they reared their twelve children. The father died at the age of seventy-two years in the faith of the Lutheran church, in which he had long held membership. His political views accorded with democratic principles.

Noah F. Swank, whose name introduces this record, is indebted to the Jackson school of Washington township for the educational privileges he enjoyed. When not occupied with the

duties of the schoolroom he assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting and he remained at home until he had attained his majority, after which he started out in life upon his active business career. He worked on the railroad for seven months, at the end of which time he resumed farming operations and has since devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits. He purchased his present farm sixteen years ago, becoming the owner of thirty-eight acres, which tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of coal. Because of this rich deposit he has opened a coal mine on his farm. He also raises good crops, producing the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, and he also has on his place a fine orchard containing one hundred and fifty-two fruit trees. He operates a threshing machine during the harvesting season, has a cider mill upon his farm with a capacity of one hundred and twenty barrels of cider per day and his home is a nice two-story frame residence, situated about three and a half miles from the courthouse in Zanesville. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and he follows progressive methods of farming, using the latest improved machinery to facilitate his work.

Mr. Swank was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Farabee, a native of Perry township and a daughter of George Farabee, of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Della, Clarence, Ola, Arthur and Louis. Mr. Swank holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his family attends its services. In his political views and affiliation he is independent, nor does he desire public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his own business interests which fully claim his time and attention and which in return for his close application and well directed labor bring him a gratifying financial income each year.

DAVID SCHMID.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in business circles in Zanesville is David Schmid, the president and chief stockholder of the Zanesville Art Pottery Company. His success has been marked and his methods, therefore, are of interest to the commercial world. The rules that have governed his business career are those of integrity that is unabating and industry that never flags. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this volume. What he is to-day he has made himself for he started out in life with nothing save his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Born in Germany, in 1847, David Schmid is a son of John and Margaret Schmid, who spent their entire lives in the fatherland, the former following the occupation of farming. The son was reared and educated in Germany and in 1866, when nineteen years of age, he determined to seek a home in America, having heard favorable reports concerning its business opportunities and advantages. He located first in Pittsburg, where for a year he worked as a slate roofer. He next came to Zanesville, where he engaged in the slate business on his own account, continuing therein until 1902. He imported and sold slate for roofing purposes and for a long period was known as the most extensive dealer in that line in Zanesville. In 1902 he sold the slate business, however, to the Vermont Slate Company and has since given his undivided attention to the management and development of the business of the Zanesville Art Pottery Company. This company was organized and incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, the officers at that time being J. W. Frazier, president; William Wemer, secretary; and David Schmid, manager and treasurer. The purpose of the new enterprise was the manufacture of art pottery ware and the plant was located near Greenwood cemetery, covering there more than twenty acres of land. Success attended the new factory from the beginning and employment is now furnished to over one hundred people. From the first Mr. Schmid was financially interested in the concern to a large extent and at the present time he owns and controls the business. In 1891 he became president and in 1893 the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The output of the factory is shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. This is one of the largest pottery plants of Zanesville and its ware finds a ready sale on the market.

Mr. Schmid was married, in 1869, to Miss Rosa Knapp, who was born in Baden, Germany, and died in 1897, at the age of fifty-one years, leaving two children, August F. and Carl, who are associated with their father in business. Thirteen years after coming from the fatherland Mr. Schmid returned to Germany on a visit and persuaded his sister to come to the new world. A short time thereafter, she acted upon his suggestion and after arrival in Zanesville she married Christ Kirchner, and is now the mother of six children.

Mr. Schmid is a Lutheran in religious faith and in his political views is a republican. He is to-day regarded as one of the leading men of Zanesville. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to establish his home in America, where he might have wider fields in which to give full scope

DAVID SCHMID.

to his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities. He found the opportunities he sought in the freedom and appreciation in this growing portion of the western country and to-day he is at the head of one of the great productive industries of his adopted city, having won his success through the utilization of opportunity, the careful management of business affairs and through the methods of the pioneer that have led him into large and successful undertakings. Though born across the water he is thoroughly American in thought and feeling and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes.

FORRES T. KEARNS.

Forres T. Kearns, a prominent farmer and stockman of Falls township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 14, 1857, and is a son of John and Keziah (Bell) Kearns, the former a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in the Keystone state and both were representatives of old families there. Her grandfather Bell was taken captive by the Indians but he afterward succeeded in making his escape and as he journeyed through the forest he lived upon venison until he reached home. John Kearns was reared to farm life and was identified with agricultural interests until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast and was engaged in mining for three years on the north fork of the American river. He then returned to New York by way of the Isthmus route and again made his way to Pennsylvania. Soon afterward he was married and in 1855 he came with his wife to Ohio, purchasing a half interest in two hundred acres of land in Morgan county, Ohio. About 1865 he purchased a part of the farm now owned by his sons, which place is situated on the Licking river, about four miles northwest of Zanesville. He was a successful agriculturist, his practical methods and painstaking care producing excellent results in the raising of crops and of stock. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he served as trustee of Falls township for two terms. His death occurred September 19, 1898, and his widow still resides upon the old homestead, at the age of seventy-two years, with her two children, Forres T. and Grant.

Mr. Kearns of this review was a public-school student in Falls township until he had mastered the principles of learning therein taught. Reading, observation and experience have kept him in touch with modern thought and he is to-day a well informed man, practical in his business and successful in his operations. He is a member of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, having spent some years in the live-stock business whereby prosperity has come to him. He is now engaged in the operation of the home farm, comprising seventy-three acres, and the estate also includes one hundred and twenty acres adjoining, while Forres T. Kearns likewise owns a tract of twenty-eight acres in Falls township devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He has eight acres which are given to the cultivation of strawberries, plums and peaches and his fruit crop adds materially to his income each year.

Mr. Kearns exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and for the past four years he has been a trustee of Falls township, being prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. In all matters of citizenship he is wide-awake and progressive, desiring the advancement of his community and county in harmony with ideas of improvement, while in his own career he keeps in touch with modern business methods and is to-day enjoying the profits of well directed labor.

E. E. Grant, who resides on the old homestead and is in partnership with his brother Forres T., was married in 1895, to Miss Emma Burgess. They have three children, Elmer B., May E. and John H. In politics he is a republican.

CALEB BUKER.

Among the men once active in agricultural pursuits in Muskingum county who have been called from this life is numbered Caleb Buker. He was born in Otsego, Ohio, April 12, 1845, and was a son of Alpha and Elizabeth (Strait) Buker, the former a native of Maine and the latter of the state of New York. In the early years of this residence in Ohio the father engaged in teaching school and did much to advance the early educational development of this part of the state. Later he became proprietor of a hotel in Otsego, conducting it successfully for a long period, and he formed a wide acquaintance while thus engaged. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and the last years of his life were devoted to the tilling of the soil. His death occurred on his home farm in 1885.

Caleb Buker was reared in his native town and at the usual age entered the public schools wherein he continued his studies until he had mastered the common branches of English learning and was well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties. He watched with interest the progress of events which culminated in the Civil war and when only eighteen years of age he

offered his services to his country as a defender of the Union cause, enlisting on the 29th of September, 1863, as a member of Company F, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, with which he served for twenty-two months, being mustered out on the 11th of July, 1865. He participated in some very important movements and engagements of the army, including the seige of Vicksburg and the celebrated march under Sherman to the sea. On southern battle-fields he displayed the valor and loyalty that would have been creditable to a veteran of twice his years and with most courageous spirit he defended the old flag until it was triumphantly planted in the capital of the Southern Confederacy.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services Mr. Buker returned to his home and on the 6th of February, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Schroyer, a daughter of Christopher and Rosanna (Werts) Schroyer. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, December 18, 1798, and her mother's birth occurred in Virginia, May 28, 1806. They came to Ohio about 1815 with their respective parents and settled in the neighborhood in which Mrs. Buker now resides. There Mr. Schroyer carried on general agricultural pursuits, working earnestly and persistenly year after year and investing his surplus capital in more land until he became the owner of about seven hundred acres, constituting very valuable realty holdings. His political views accorded with democratic principles and he was one of the leading and influential residents of his community. He died April 20, 1867, while his wife passed away just twenty-two years later on the 20th of April, 1889. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Buker was blessed with four children: Clarence O., born October 21, 1868, married Nancy J. Gaumer and is a farmer residing in Adams township; Clifton, born February 28, 1870, died December 8, 1872; Bernice O., born January 12, 1874, is the wife of Elmer Sandel and lives near her mother's home; Nellie O., born October 3, 1883, is the wife of Charles Sarbaugh, a resident farmer of Adams township.

It was on the 12th of April, 1900, that Caleb Buker was called to his final rest. He had been a republican and though he never sought or desired office he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Plainfield, was a member of the Baptist church and in all life's relations was faithful to duty, so that he left his family an untarnished name as well as a comfortable competence. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and his name is now on the roll of Muskingum county's honored dead. Mrs. Buker, still surviving her husband, resides about three and a half miles from Adamsville and her Christian faith is indicated by her membership in the Lutheran church. She owns one hundred acres of land, which under her supervision is cultivated, the place being devoted to general farming and stock-raising. She has seventeen head of cattle upon the place and considerable fruit and the products of the fields and the orchards add each year a desirable fund to her income. She displays in the management of the property excellent business ability and while her womanly qualities win her friends and make her a social favorite she at the same time possesses the executive force and keen insight of a good business woman.

WILLIAM H. LONGSHORE.

William H. Longshore, a well-known farmer of Wayne township, has spent his entire life in Muskingum county, his birth having occurred in Brush Creek township, March 29, 1869. His father, Perry Longshore, was also a native of Brush Creek township and was a son of Thomas Longshore, whose birth occurred in the same locality—a fact which indicates that the family have been residents of this part of the state from pioneer days and as the years have gone by and generation has succeeded generation the representatives of the family bore an active and helpful part in business affairs and in the work of public progress. Perry Longshore was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Harrop, a native of Muskingum county and a daughter of James Harrop, who was born in Virginia. He followed the occupation of farming in order to provide for his family and died when his son William was but four years of age.

William H. Longshore was then reared by his maternal grandfather in Harrison township, remaining with him until nineteen years of age, during which time he gained intimate knowledge of farm work in all its departments and at the same time mastered the branches of English learning taught in the public schools. On leaving home he operated a sawmill and later he purchased one and engaged in the manufacture of lumber on his own account. He still owns a sawmill and actively followed that business until purchasing his present farm six years ago. His place comprises fifty acres of rich and arable land near the city limits of Zanesville and coal underlies the place. He carries on general agricultural pursuits, cultivating the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, and also raises good grades of stock, and everything about his place is kept in good condition, the fences and buildings being always in repair, while the fields are cultivated by the latest improved machinery.

WILLIAM H. LONGSHORE.

Mr. Longshore was married August 3, 1885, to Miss Loretta Trout, a native of Harrison township, and they have three interesting children: Clarence, Olive and Silvie. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Longshore is a republican. He is serving as treasurer of Wayne township, having been elected by a majority of thirty-five in a township which normally gives a strong democratic majority. He is a self-made man whose success is attributable entirely to his own efforts and his life has been characterized by earnest and persistent toil that has eventually won him a competence.

NIXON STEWART.

Nixon Stewart, whose home on section 18, Adams township, stands in the midst of a well cultivated and improved farm, was born May 14, 1842, in Adams township, his parents being John and Mary (Blair) Stewart. The father was a native of Great Britain and was born August 31, 1804, while his death occurred on the 7th of April, 1876. He was a son of James Stewart, who was born October 7, 1770, and died October 27, 1833. He arrived in Muskingum county in 1820, when his son John was but sixteen years of age, and settled in Adams township. John Stewart was reared amid the conditions of frontier life and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Blair, who was born September 10, 1815, and was of Scotch-Irish lineage, her parents having come from the old country to America. As the years passed Mr. Stewart prospered in his farming undertakings and eventually owned two hundred acres of rich and well improved land. He had seven children.

Nixon Stewart was educated in the common schools and remained at home for two years, after which he devoted some time to the ministry, working in the church in Hanover and Londenderry. He then went west and afterward to Concord, Norwich and Zanesville, and subsequently he returned to his present place of residence. His life has ever been upright and honorable, in keeping with his professions as a member of the church, and his example is in many respects worthy of emulation.

On the 15th of November, 1865, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Shroyer who was born May 11, 1845, in Salem township, a daughter of Christian and Rosanna (Wertz) Shroyer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. They became residents of Ohio about 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have become the parents of three children: Ora Eva, who was born September 26, 1867, is the wife of John B. Yaw, weighmaster at the mines in Gloucester, Ohio. They have two children, Otto V., born June 9, 1889, and William R., born December 11, 1897, both at home. Hattie Edda, born July 9, 1869, is the wife of C. C. Ridgeway, a farmer, living at Conesville, Ohio. They have five children, Florence M., born November 1, 1890; Oneta P., born August 19, 1893; Cecil M., born November 30, 1895; Olive L., born in September, 1901; and a little girl born June 7, 1905. Earl M., born July 7, 1871, was graduated at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1899, and at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1900, and is now successfully practicing medicine at Imperial, Nebraska. He married Hallie Shew, of Clinton, Illinois, June 8, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart own a farm of ninety acres about four miles north of Adamsville and he is devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits, having placed his land under a high state of cultivation and equipped it with modern improvements. In his political views he is a republican and at the time of the Civil war espoused the Union cause, enlisting in September, 1862, as a member of Company E, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until he was sent to the hospital, where he was afterward discharged on account of physical disability in 1863. He suffered from lung trouble in March and as he did not recover his health he was granted a discharge and returned home. He now receives a pension. He participated in the battle of Perryville and in 1864 he again enlisted for one hundred days' service, becoming a member of Company G, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Infantry. He was a member of the Home Guards and was at Martinsburg, Virginia, and Maryland Heights. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and both he and Mrs. Stewart hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. They enjoy in large measure the esteem and good will of many friends and have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Muskingum county.

WILLIAM E. THOMAS.

William E. Thomas, who is employed in the rolling mill of Zanesville, is also connected with the agricultural interests of the county, owning a farm of twenty-nine acres near the city, on which he is successfully engaged in the raising of fruit and poultry. His home is in Washington township and his place is well improved. He is a native of the state of New York, born March 20, 1864, and his parents were Charles H. and Sarah (Westwood) Thomas, the former a native of England, whence he came with his parents to

the United States in his boyhood days. He was reared in New York and was there married to Miss Sarah Westwood, a native of that state.

Under the paternal roof William E. Thomas spent his boyhood days and his first employment was in carrying the mail. Later he worked in a mill and has been engaged in similar labor to the present time, being now employed in the sheet mill in Zanesville. He came to Ohio when twenty-four years of age, but later spent three years in Pennsylvania, at the end of which time he returned to Zanesville, in February, 1902, and has since been connected with the rolling mill of this city. This does not represent all of his business activity, however, for he is the owner of twenty-nine acres of land in Washington township, just northeast of the city, on which he raises fruit and poultry, having seven acres planted to fruit. He is meeting with success as a horticulturist and the products of his orchards and vines find a ready sale on the market, while his labors in raising Plymouth Rock chickens also add materially to his yearly income.

Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Delora Coss, a native of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and they have two children, Howard and Russel O. Mr. Thomas votes with the republican party and socially is connected with the Foresters and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of lodge and chapter. He and his wife now have an attractive home in Washington township, there extending generous hospitality to their many friends, and this property is the indication of his busy life, as all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors.

GEORGE F. YOUNG.

Business interests have undergone marked changes within the past quarter of a century. This is an age of gigantic enterprises and at the head of manifold business concerns are men of marked energy, having the power to recognize and utilize opportunities accurately, solve intricate business problems and to shape existing conditions until they prove resultant factors in winning success. George F. Young, of Zanesville, possesses the typical American spirit that has led to the rapid growth and development of the middle west along commercial and industrial lines. He is to-day secretary and manager of the Roseville Pottery Company and in this connection controls one of the great productive industries of his adopted city.

Mr. Young was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1863. His father, Theobald Young, was a native of Germany and in 1850 came to the United States, settling at Lower Salem, Ohio. He is a blacksmith by trade and for many years followed that pursuit but is now living retired at the age of seventy-four years. At the time of the Civil war he joined the home guard, organized to protect the state against the invasion of Morgan and his men. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society and his religious connection is with the German Lutheran church. He married Dora Zumbro, also a native of the fatherland, having been brought to America by her parents, who located near Whipple, Washington county, Ohio. She, too, was a member of the German Lutheran church and died in that faith in 1897, at the age of sixty-three years. In the family were six children.

George F. Young, the third in order of birth, acquired his education in the schools of his native county and afterward engaged successfully in teaching for four years. He came to Zanesville in 1884 and here pursued a course in a business college, after which he accepted a position of bookkeeper with the Singer Manufacturing Company, acting in that capacity for six years. In 1892 he became general manager for the Roseville Pottery Company at Roseville, Ohio. He was soon afterward chosen to the office of secretary and at the close of the first year was made secretary and treasurer. He remained in Roseville until 1898, when he came to Zanesville, the plant of the company having been removed to this city. They had purchased the plant of the Clark Stoneware Company and the same year that of the Midland Pottery Company at Roseville. These plants were then enlarged and improved, being equipped with the latest machinery known to the trade. In 1901 the Muskingum Stoneware Company's plant was added and the Roseville Pottery now controls and operates four different plants under the present firm style. Each has its superintendent and altogether the employes of the company number three hundred and twenty-five. A large line of pottery ware is manufactured, the most famous kind being perhaps the Rozane art ware. They also manufacture the ox-blood red rouge flambe art ware, which, up to the time they placed their ware upon the market was considered a lost art, the methods of manufacture being unknown since the time the Chinese manufactured a similar ware centuries ago. It is made by only one other concern in the world at this time. In addition to these the firm manufactures several distinct art lines, including vases, jardinieres, pedestals and other ornaments. They also manufacture utility ware, including pitchers, bowls, toilet sets and cooking utensils. The capacity of the plant is such that the sales amount to about five hundred thousand dollars each year and the output is sent to all parts of the United States, Canada, the West Indies and Mexico. The company was incorporated

January 4, 1892, under the title of the Roseville Pottery Company with the following officers: Charles F. Allison, now of California, president; J. F. Weaver, of Roseville, vice president; George F. Young, secretary and general manager; and Thomas Brown, treasurer. On the board of directors in addition to the officers are J. L. Pugh, of Zanesville, and J. N. Owens, of Roseville. At the time of the organization the capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars but this has been increased three times to forty thousand, one hundred thousand and three hundred thousand, the last named sum being the authorized capital at the present date. George B. Emerson, of Salesville, Ohio, is now president; J. F. Weaver, of Roseville, vice president; George F. Young, secretary, treasurer and general manager; while the following gentlemen are on the board of directors: J. F. Cole, of South Bend, Indiana; Samuel T. Turpin, of Brooklyn, New York; J. W. Baker, of Frazeysburg, Ohio; and J. L. Pugh, of Zanesville.

In 1883 Mr. Young was married to Miss Anna M. Twiggs, a native of Lower Salem, Ohio. They have two children: Leota Frances, who is now attending St. Agnes School in Albany, New York; and Russell T., who is a high school student in Zanesville. The parents are members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Young has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic fraternity, being both a Knight Templar and a Mystic Shriner. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party until 1893, since which time he has supported the republican party. In business affairs Mr. Young is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose and a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every day common sense, are his chief characteristics. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to patrons and employes. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning of his connection with the Roseville Pottery Company has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, which to-day is one of the leading productive concerns of Zanesville.

C. W. ESCHMAN.

C. W. Eschman, a representative of agricultural interests in Muskingum county, was born in Dresden, October 31, 1851. His father, Harmon Eschman, was born in 1814, in what was then Prussia, but is now Westphalia. In his native land he married Miss Fredericka Schulte, who was born in the same neighborhood, in 1818. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world they took up their abode near the Muskingum bottom in 1838. The voyage to the United States had been made in a sailing vessel and they were six weeks upon the sea. Landing at Baltimore they proceeded at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence by canal to Dresden. Mr. Eschman began working by the day on the dam as watchman and he sat on the abutment and drilled the holes that hold the clevis where the rollers are to hold the bridge. He afterward worked in a distillery in Dresden owned by J. S. Crane and occupied other positions, buying hogs for the distillery. He afterward purchased a team and began work on the Panhandle Railroad and when his mechanical skill and persistent industry had secured him a small sum of money he made investment in a farm in Adams township that is now owned by J. Darner. He afterward purchased the farm upon which C. W. Eschman now lives and there he spent his remaining days, his death occurring March 4, 1881, while his wife died October 12, 1889. They are the parents of four sons and five daughters, of whom two daughters and one son are deceased. The brothers of our subject are: M. W., who resides near the Muskingum river; and H. H. Eschman, who is a shoe dealer of Dresden.

C. W. Eschman mastered the branches of learning taught in the common schools and remained with his father until the latter's death. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Akeroyd, whom he wedded February 4, 1897. She is a daughter of William and Margaret (Oden) Akeroyd. Her father came from England and was a druggist and lumber merchant, who also engaged in bridge-building. He maintained his home in Dresden and his business interests are still carried on there although he passed away in 1876, his widow, a native of Muskingum county, still surviving. In their family were seven children, two living, the son being William Akeroyd, who is conducting the old drug store his father established in Dresden.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Eschman located on a farm and he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of bottom and hill land about a half mile from Dresden. The soil is very productive and he therefore annually harvests large crops. He is systematic in all that he undertakes and carries forward to successful completion any business transaction which claims his attention. He is thoroughly reliable and his success is therefore well merited. Mr. Eschman is a republican in his political views and for three terms has served as township trustee, while for

a similar period he was treasurer, the duties of these offices being discharged with promptness and fidelity. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Dresden, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. They are widely and favorably known for their genuine worth and many excellent traits of character, and deserve mention with the representative people of Madison township.

SYLVESTER W. HOFFMAN.

Sylvester W. Hoffman, at the head of one of the leading productive industries of Zanesville, being now in the construction of concrete blocks for building purposes, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1857. His father, John J. Hoffman, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1845, establishing his home in Columbus, Ohio. He was a lawyer by profession and had a very extensive clientage among the German-American citizens of Columbus. He married Miss Mary E. Ranney, who was born in Connecticut and was of English lineage. In his religious faith he was a Unitarian, while his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a democrat up to the time of the Civil war, when he joined the ranks of the republican party, which was the mainstay of the Union. At one time he served as recorder of Franklin county, Ohio. He died in 1894, at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed away in the fall of 1904, also when seventy-eight years of age.

Sylvester W. Hoffman, the third in a family of seven children, began his education in the public schools and advanced through successive grades until he had completed the high school course by graduation. He is also a graduate of the Scranton School of Correspondence, in which he took a complete civil engineering course. For a time he conducted a pleasure boat-house and subsequently turned his attention to the business of concrete construction, being engaged in that line in Columbus until 1887, when he came to Zanesville, to supervise, under the United States engineers, the construction of concrete work on the Muskingum river. In this work he continued for fourteen years, and in 1900 he took up his abode permanently in Zanesville, where he has since been contractor for concrete construction. In 1904 he began the construction of concrete blocks for building purposes and has recently erected a large factory at the corner of Jewett Drive and Arthur street. This is fifty by one hundred feet and is built of cement blocks. He takes contracts for laying pavements and has the largest business in his line in Zanesville. He also makes a special line of concrete work such as caps, sills and water tables, in fact all sorts of concrete work to take the place of stone.

In 1884 Mr. Hoffman was married to Miss Catherine Emerick, who was born in Hebron, Ohio, in 1868, and is a daughter of Thomas Emerick, who was a soldier of the Civil war, and being captured, was confined in Libby prison. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have become the parents of six children, all daughters, namely: Louise, Delilah, Leontine, Grace, Catherine and Edith. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hoffman affiliates with the Odd Fellows and Masons, while his political views and vote uphold the men and measures of the republican party.

Mr. Hoffman has made good use of his opportunities, has prospered from year to year; has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a competence to effect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

FRANCIS A. HEENAN.

Francis A. Heenan, the owner of a fine farm in Washington township, was born in this township, January 26, 1840, a son of James and Charlotte (Willmotte) Heenan, both natives of England, in which country their marriage was celebrated. They came to America in the spring of 1831 and in September of that year arrived in Muskingum county, where the father purchased a part of the farm upon which Francis Heenan now resides, adding to his original property until he had sixty-seven acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, fertile fields yielding him rich crops. He was a whig in his political views until after the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the democracy. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church and he died therein at the age of eighty-six years and five months, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-two years.

Francis A. Heenan is the only surviving member of a family of eight children. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, received ample training in the work of the fields, and prior to his father's death took charge of the old homestead farm upon which he yet resides. The place comprises sixty-seven acres of as rich land as can be found in the county and is pleasantly and conveniently located about three

S. W. HOFFMAN.

miles northeast of the courthouse. He utilizes progressive methods of farming and has secured the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields until the farm now returns a good income annually from the sale of the crops.

On the 26th of May, 1866, Mr. Heenan was married to Miss Sarah Hague, who was born in Zanesville and is a daughter of Thornton Hague, also a native of this county, while his father was one of the pioneer settlers that came to Ohio from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Heenan have become the parents of four children: Alfred F., James T., William B. and Mary. Mr. Heenan votes with the democratic party and upon its ticket has been called to several local offices, having served for fifteen years as trustee of his township, as treasurer for four years and as a member of the school board for fifteen years. He and his family are communicants of St. Thomas Catholic church, and are widely and favorably known in the community where they have long resided.

ALBERT B. SLATER.

Albert B. Slater, who follows farming in Adams township, is a native son of this township, born April 22, 1860. He is a grandson of Anthony Slater, who was a soldier of the war of 1812 and joined the army on the day that the British burned the capitol at Washington. He was in Baltimore during the attack and siege of that city and at Fort Henry and was with the advance guards of the American army when the British landed there. Following the close of the war Mr. Slater came to Ohio, in 1816, settling on what is now Covertson farm in Washington township but a year later he took up his abode upon a farm in Adams township upon which he and his wife spent their remaining days. Their nearest neighbor was three or four miles away and they had to go to Zanesville, a distance of eighteen miles, in order to obtain mill products and secure their mail. They made the first permanent settlement in Adams township, which was then a part of Monroe township and which in 1824 was set off from Monroe and Madison townships and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, who was then a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Slater was active and influential in community affairs and served as the first justice of the peace of Adams township, in which position he was retained for twenty-one consecutive years, discharging his duties with marked fairness and impartiality. On one occasion he was democratic candidate for county commissioner but the whigs elected their candidates that year. On the 3d of July, 1878, his wife died, at the age of eighty-five years. Their married life had covered a period of sixty-six years and for sixty-one years they had resided upon one farm. They held membership in the New Hope Lutheran church. Mr. Slater was a man of superior intelligence and retentive memory and retained his mental and physical vigor until within two years of his death.

Harrison V. Slater, son of Anthony Slater, was born January 2, 1828, in the little log cabin which his father had built upon the home farm in Adams township. Later a hewed log house was erected and in that he spent many years. His education was acquired in one of the old log schoolhouses common in pioneer days and after putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. When twenty-four years of age he was married, on the 16th of October, 1851, to Miss Jane Walker, who was born December 8, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Alice (Hammond) Walker. The Walker family is of Irish lineage and was established in America by the great-grandfather of Joseph Walker, who was a native of Ireland and became a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Robert Walker, the father, was a millwright. Colonel Joseph Walker was a native of Washington county, Virginia, born June 10, 1799. He received his military title as an officer of the Ohio militia. He removed to this state when it was largely a pioneer district, establishing his home in Monroe township, Muskingum county, where he engaged in tanning and also in farming.

Albert B. Slater acquired his education in the Young America school and remained at home until twenty-three years of age. He then removed to the farm upon which he was born, working with his father who there remained for nine years, when he removed to his present place of residence in Adams township. He now owns eighty acres of land, conveniently situated about three and a half miles north of Adamsville, and to the cultivation and improvement of this property he devotes his energies. He carries on general farming and is meeting with a fair measure of success.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Slater chose Miss Eliza J. Cowden, who was born November 17, 1861, and gave to him her hand in marriage in 1882. She is a daughter of Robert and Caroline (Stewart) Cowden. Her grandfather, John Cowden, was a native of Ireland, while her grandmother, who bore the maiden name of Ann McCormick, was from Scotland. Robert Cowden was born in 1832, and is now living in Monroe township and his wife, whose birth occurred in 1835, also survives. He is a farmer in Monroe township and owns three hundred and forty acres of land. Mr. and Mrs.

Slater have one son, Charles Clement, who was born July 9, 1883, and was educated in the Young America school and at Concord College. He is now at home, assisting in the operation of the farm. The parents and son are members of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Slater is a democrat, who for three years served as trustee of his township and is now occupying the position at the present time. He has also been supervisor and school director. His life has been active, useful and upright and he is meeting with a fair measure of success in his undertakings. He is also a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family and his worth is widely acknowledged by many friends.

MARTIN ECKELBERRY.

Martin Eckelberry, whose farm of two hundred and eighty-seven acres is situated on section 11, Madison township, about seven miles from Dresden and five miles from Adamsville, is accounted one of the practical, enterprising and highly respected agriculturists of his locality. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 2, 1839, and is descended from Pennsylvania ancestry, his paternal grandfather having come from the Keystone state to Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farming. Henry Eckelberry, father of Martin Eckelberry, was born near Sonora, Muskingum county, and spent the greater part of his life in this locality, but died in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1845. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Wilson.

Having lost his father when only about six years of age, Martin Eckelberry was brought to Adams township, Muskingum county, where he was reared by his brother-in-law, Charles Beck, with whom he lived for eleven years. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood to some extent, but his opportunities for securing an education were meager. When he was twenty-two years of age he enlisted for service in the Union army, joining Company F, Second Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry, on the 8th of September, 1861. They could not be equipped here, so were recruited from the Seventh Ohio Regiment and were sent to West Virginia, where equipments were furnished by the latter state and the men were mustered in as a West Virginia regiment. Mr. Eckelberry served for three years, ten months and twenty days and was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. He was often where the leaden hail fell thickest and again was stationed on the lonely picket line, but wherever duty called he was found faithful and true and he was a worthy member of the great army which preserved the Union. He took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Lewisburg, Lafayetteville (where Lightburn retreated), Fisher's Hill, Winchester, Martinsburg, Newtown, Charlottesville, Sailor's Creek, Five Forks, and Appomattox, thus operating largely in Virginia. It was this regiment of cavalry that cut off Lee's retreat when he left Richmond and thus closed the last gap whereby he might have made his escape. When the regiment was at Witheville their colonel was shot through the lungs, but he afterward recovered.

Following the secession of hostilities and his return to the north, Mr. Eckelberry engaged in farming upon land belonging to his father-in-law. He had been married while home on a furlough, on the 18th of February, 1864, to Miss Lois E. King, who was born December 13, 1845, in this county, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Drumond) King. In 1839 her father was employed as a farm hand and her mother as a maid upon the farm which they afterward owned. Her father was the eldest son of Patrick King, and was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1815, but came to Muskingum county, Ohio, with his parents in his youth and spent his entire life upon a farm. When he attained the age of twenty years he started out to make his way in the world and for some time thereafter lived in Washington township, but later removed to Madison township, where he accumulated a good property, developing a fine farm of about six hundred acres. During the first sixteen years of his active business career he rented land, but in that time, through his economy and industry, he secured the capital that enabled him to purchase a farm, and as the years advanced he added to his property until he was one of the large land-owners of the county. The old farm homestead is still in possession of his children and is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the Muskingum valley, the soil being rich and fertile, so that it yields excellent crops. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Drumond, a daughter of one of the old and prominent settlers of this part of the state, and reared a family of nine children: Mrs. Cordelia Shire, of Kansas, the eldest of the family, returned home to attend the funeral of her brother and here died October 16, 1891; Mrs. Eckelberry, is the second in order of birth; Mary and Lafayette, both died in 1853; Serena C., is now Mrs. Norman, of Zanesville; Thomas O., is a farmer of Madison township; Australia, died in 1885; Nebraska, died in 1891; and Utah, died in 1860. The father departed this life December 8, 1891, and the mother's death occurred in 1895. Mr. King and his family held membership in the Methodist Protestant church and during the many years of his residence in this part of the state he was known as a public-

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN ECKELBERRY.

spirited citizen, interested in the success of all progressive enterprises. He commanded the respect of his fellowmen and excited their admiration by what he accomplished in the business world. At the King home there has for many years been held a family reunion, attended by all those bearing the name or related thereto, and the number in attendance has reached several hundred.

Following his marriage Mr. Eckelberry remained upon his father-in-law's farm for four years and in 1869 removed to his present home on section 11, Madison township. Here he purchased one hundred and fifty acres, to which he has since added until within the boundaries of his farm are now comprised two hundred and eighty-seven acres. With the assistance of his sons he operates the entire farm, which is devoted to the raising of grain and stock. His fields are well tilled and in his pastures are found high grade short-horn cattle and Merino sheep. Persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy have been strong elements in his success and he is now in possession of a valuable property.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eckelberry have been born eight children: Utah Ellsworth, born December 6, 1864, and now at home; Addison Averill, a carpenter of Coshocton, Ohio, who was born March 8, 1867, and married Bessie J. Keyes; Mary Livonia, who was born December 21, 1869, and died June 10, 1902; Katura Elizabeth, who was born December 19, 1872; Dora May, born October 14, 1875; Robert Baker, August 23, 1878; Eura Belle, March 13, 1882; and Lena Agnes, July 22, 1887.

The parents are members of the Episcopal church and all of the children are communicants of St. Matthew's church. Mr. Eckelberry votes with the republican party and upon this ticket has been chosen for the office of road commissioner and school director. He belongs to Major Cass post, No. 415, G. A. R., and also to the Grange, and is held in high esteem by his associates of these organizations. His has been an active and useful life, which has ever been crowned by successful accomplishment, and today his large and well improved farm with its excellent equipments stands in evidence of his persistency of purpose and unfaltering diligence.

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.

William H. Marshall, who has led a very active life and is now one of the representative farmers of Falls township, was born in Zanesville on the 22d of February, 1837, and is a representative of a pioneer family of the county. His father is the Rev. William H. Marshall, long an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal church as well as a leading agriculturist of this part of the state. The family name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the county through a long period and has always been a synonym for public-spirited citizenship and straightforward business relations.

During his boyhood William H. Marshall removed with his father to Falls township, settling upon a farm where his sons reside. He was a public-school student in his youth and his leisure hours were devoted to farm work so that he early gained an intimate knowledge of the best methods of caring for the soil and producing good crops. He to-day owns a valuable tract of land of two hundred and fifty acres, pleasantly and conveniently located within four and a half miles of the city limits of Zanesville to the northwest. He raises the largest crops in his township and that he is to-day a wealthy man is largely due to his unfaltering enterprise, perseverance and unremitting diligence.

William H. Marshall has been twice married, his first wife being Minerva J. Search. After her death he was united in mariage to Miss Emily Evans, a native of this county and a daughter of Wesley Evans. The children of the first marriage are the Rev. Elmer E., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located in Washington, D. C.; and Ida M. Filmore.

Mr. Marshall has served as supervisor of roads but has never been active in his search for political preferment, desiring rather to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs which are constantly growing in volume and importance, winning for him a place among the representative farmers of Falls township.

WILLIAM C. WILSON.

William C. Wilson, now well advanced in years, having passed the eight-first milestone on life's journey, is one of the oldest native sons of Muskingum county still living within its borders, his birth having occurred here October 25, 1823. His parents were Mathew and Nancy (Courtney) Wilson. The father came from Pennsylvania to Muskingum county and was married in Zanesville about 1820. He was a farmer by occupation and purchased a tract of land on Irish ridge, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, to the development and improvement of which he directed his energies up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1862. His wife died about 1860.

William C. Wilson, the eldest in their family of nine chidren, pursued his education in one of the old-time log schools which were common at that

day upon the frontier and although his educational privileges were somewhat limited his training at farm labor was not meagre and through experience, reading and observation in later years he added largely to his knowledge. He worked upon the home farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he purchased a tract of land of one hundred acres in Coshocton county, Ohio, living thereon for forty years. During all that period he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits, tilling the soil and cultivating the fields until annually he gathered good crops as a reward of his labors. In 1888, however, he sold the old home farm and bought sixty-two and a half acres of land in Jackson township, one mile north of Frazeysburg. Upon this farm he yet resides.

In 1844 occurred the marriage of William C. Wilson and Miss Mary Prior, who was born in July, 1824, and is a daughter of Frederick Prior, of Muskingum county. They became the parents of three children of whom one died in infancy. Nancy is the widow of Homer Stanmates and resides in Frazeysburg. She has three sons, all married. Mathew Wilson, who was born in 1850, married Miss Beck McCain, of Coshocton county, Ohio, by whom he has two sons, and he is now proprietor of a hotel in Newark, this state.

Mr. Wilson votes with the democracy, having long given his political support to the party as he deems the planks of its platform to be most in harmony with the principles of good government. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his life work has been in harmony with its teachings so that his career has been honorable and straightforward and in all his dealings with his fellow men there has been nothing that has reflected discredit upon his character. He is to-day one of the oldest native sons of the county, having for more than eight decades witnessed the changes that have occurred here as the log cabins have been replaced with substantial farm residences, the hamlets have grown into thriving towns and cities and the work of improvement has been carried forward along all lines of benefit to man.

GEORGE W. ADAMS.

George W. Adams and his father's family were among the earliest settlers of Muskingum county. Leaving the beautiful Virginia home in Fauquier county because of his strong abolition views and believing implicitly in the doctrine "that all men are born free and equal"—an idea which had few followers among Virginia slave-holders of that day—he gave his slaves their freedom and sought a new home in a state where men were not held in bondage and where thought was free.

George Willson Adams, the youngest child of George Adams, came with his father to Ohio in 1808, being at that time nearly eight years of age. They settled in Madison township and spent their remaining days in Muskingum county. About the year 1828 George W. Adams and his brother Edward built a large flouring mill at the place that became known as Adams Mills, this being the first enterprise of that character in all that section of the country. A little later they built another large mill near the town of Dresden. These at once proved of inestimable value to the people of that locality for hitherto they had to go very long distances in order to have their grain ground into bread stuffs. The Adams brothers also engaged in merchandising in those days according to the primitive methods of the time, going east for goods which they shipped by canal to Ohio for there were then no railroads in this part of the country. They also shipped grain and flour by flatboat to New Orleans, George W. Adams often going himself by flatboats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and returning to the north with provisions which were needed in the new settlement.

During the Civil war George W. Adams gave much of his means to help the cause of the north and to preserve the union of the states, for the united country was very dear to him and he rejoiced greatly in the triumph of the Union armies. His public-spiritedness was also shown in the aid which he gave to the railroads, giving many miles of the right of way to both the Panhandle and the Cincinnatti & Muskingum Valley railroad companies through his lands. He became a director of both railroad companies, acting in that capacity from the time of the building of their lines until his death. Together with several other prominent citizens he formed a stock company to build a suspension bridge across the Muskingum river near Dresden. When the other members of the company became fearful that the plan was not feasible and that they would lose money, George W. Adams built a bridge at his own expense, his nephew, George Copeland, being the engineer. This was conducted as a toll bridge for a number of years and then he sold it to the county commissioners for one-third of the original cost to him. He gave most liberally to the Episcopal church at Dresden, of which he was for many years a member. He gave the ground on which the church and rectory were built besides contributing to the erection of both.

Mr. Adams was likewise prominent in political circles and at one time served as a member of the general assembly of Ohio. He was a man of marked influence, his fellow townsmen recognizing the fact that the welfare of the county was very dear to him, and he also possessed a sound judgment and keen discernment in all business

matters and in affairs relating to the progress and upbuilding of the county.

While actively concerned with many public interests Mr. Adams also capably conducted his private business affairs and for a number of years was one of the largest landowners and leading stock-raisers in central Ohio. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investment in land and had large and valuable farms which increased in value owing to the cultivation bestowed upon them and because of the demand made for property by a constantly increasing population.

Mr. Adams was twice married and passed away August 31, 1879, survived by his wife and seven children. The eldest, Anna, is now the wife of William Cox and resides upon the old homestead near Dresden. Mary Adams lives with her sister Anna. Elizabeth is the wife of Mordecai T. Endicott and resides in Washington, D. C., her husband being rear admiral in the United States navy and recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of engineer on the Panama canal commission. Sophia resides in Zanesville with her mother. Charles W. is living in St. Paul, Minnesota. Jessie is the wife of Frank E. Huggins of Columbus. John J. Adams, living in Zanesville, is a well known attorney, who formerly served upon the bench. Mrs. Adams resides at No. 1146 Maple avenue in Zanesville, where she has a beautiful home and although seventy-three years of age she is well preserved. The circle of her friends is extensive for like her husband she is esteemed by all who have known her. No history of Muskingum county would be complete without mention of the Hon. George W. Adams, who was for many years a leading citizen of this part of the state. He was faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation and his life's work touched many lines of activity that have proved of benefit in the upbuilding of the city and county.

JACOB I. BELL.

In taking up the personal history of Jacob I. Bell we present to our readers the life record of a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Muskingum county. He was born September 30, 1833, in Adams township, his parents being William and Rachel (Gaumer) Bell, while his grandparents were John and Rachel (Stillwell) Bell. John Bell was descended from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry and removed from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, settling on a farm in Adams township now owned by G. R. Bell. His wife, also a native of Pennsylvania, was of Scotch lineage. They became the parents of ten children, Elizabeth, Haley, John J., Mary A., William, Nancy, Catherine, Sarah, James and Amy. Mr. Bell purchased land from the original settler on which was a small clearing. Later he added to the original eighty acres an equal amount in Adams township and also bought eighty acres in Hocking county, and throughout his entire life he followed general farming, being a man of marked industry, perseverance, and diligence. His educational privileges in youth were very limited but he made the most his opportunities as the years passed by. He held membership in the Fairview Methodist church, while his wife belonged to the Baptist church in Adamsville. Politically he was an old-line whig and his death occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age.

William Bell, father of Jacob I. Bell, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1809, and came with the family to Adams township when a young man, traveling westward by wagon. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Rachel Gaumer, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sturtz) Gaumer. Following his marriage Mr. Bell took up his abode on the land now owned by Mrs. John R. Bell, his daughter-in-law. He entered eighty acres from the government and at once commenced its cultivation and improvement. As his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until he was the owner of eight hundred and thirteen acres, of which six hundred and forty acres was in one tract and all was in Adams township with the exception of fifty-three acres in Monroe township. His political views accorded with republican principles and he was a stanch advocate of the Union cause in the Civil war. He died January 30, 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. In their family were seven children, of whom two died in infancy, while the others are: George W., Jacob I., Elizabeth C., John R. and Jared C.

Jacob I. Bell attended the common schools near his home and in the summer worked in the fields, assisting in the operation of the old home place until twenty-five years of age, when he removed to the farm upon which he now resides. He owns two hundred acres of land that is rich and arable and is conveniently situated about five and a half miles from Adamsville. Although he is now more than seventy years of age he is still active in the control of this property and is also associated in business with his son. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, having good grades of cattle, horses and hogs upon his place.

It was on the 9th of November, 1858, that Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Leah C. Hanks, who was born November 2, 1831, a daughter

of Jerry Hanks. Her father was a farmer by occupation, was born in Virginia and became a resident of Adams township, Muskingum county, when it was a pioneer district, which he aided in reclaiming for the use of the white men. Mr. and Mrs. Bell had five children: Teresa A., who was born Septemebr 7, 1859, is living at home. Harvey A., who was born April 2, 1862, wedded Mary Gosser and lives at Wills Creek. Albert, who was born March 26, 1864, was married December 25, 1888, to Rose Edwards and died January 7, 1896. M. T., born August 31, 1858, married Anna Ermine and lives in Monroe township. Willard E., born May 14, 1873, is at home. The wife and mother died June 18, 1881, and her death was not only deeply regretted by her immediate family but by her many friends.

Mr. Bell votes with the democracy, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day and that he has the confidence and trust of his fellow townsmen is indicated by the fact that they retained him in the office of township trustee for twelve years. He is also a member of the Grange and he and his family hold membership in the Methodist church. There have been no startling events in the life history of Mr. Bell though in his entire career he has shown the traits of character which constitues a good citizen, a reliable business man and a devoted husband and father.

H. H. ESCHMAN.

H. H. Eschman, proprietor of the only exclusive shoe store in Dresden, and also the owner of valuable farming interests in Muskingum county, was born May 29, 1848, in the town which is still his home. He is a son of Harmon H. and Fredericka (Schulte) Eschman, natives of Westphalia Germany, the former born in 1814, and the latter in 1818. Hoping to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world than could be secured in his native country Harmon H. Eschman took passage on a sailing vessel, which, after six weeks landed at Baltimore. He then made his way to Cleveland and by canal continued his journey to Dresden, in which district he established his home.

H. H. Eschman pursued his education in Adams township and when sixteen years of age became an apprentice at the shoemaker's trade, working the first year for thirty-five dollars. He was thus employed for two and a half years, after which he returned to the home farm, upon which he spent six years. When that period had elapsed he established a shoe business in Dresden and since 1877 in connection with the same has conducted agricultural interests here. He now has in his employ a shoemaker who has been with him for a quarter of a century. His is the only exclusive shoe store in the town. In 1879 he was the owner of property bordering on Main street for one hundred and eight feet. It was covered with a fine business block, but on the 26th of October of that year a disastrous fire occurred and the entire block was destroyed, occasioning great loss to Mr. Eschman. He still owns, however, fifty-eight feet on Main street, on which has been erected two business houses and a fine hall. He also has a beautiful and attractive residence in Dresden and two fine farms in Madison township and his property interests represent his utilization of business opportunities, his close application and the outcome of his laudable ambition.

On the 6th of September, 1883, Mr. Eschman was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Little, the eldest daughter of James Little, now deceased. She was born December 31, 1854, and became the mother of two children but Frederika, who was born February 5, 1885, died April 26, 1890. The son, Karl, born June 23, 1891, completed a course in the Dresden grammar school and is now being educated in music, possessing much natural talent as a pianist. Mr. Eschman is a stanch advocate of republican principles, has served as a member of the board of education and also of the town council, and his efforts in behalf of the upbuilding and improvement of Dresden are far-reaching and beneficial. He and his wife hold membership of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a gentleman of genial manner and kindly disposition and owns a comfortable and attractive residence in Dresden, where in the midst of an interesting family he delights in entertaining their many friends.

REUBEN L. MEREDITH.

Reuben L. Meredith, the president of the Meredith College Company, thus connected with a leading educational institution of central Ohio, was born near Sandusky, this state, November 14, 1861. His father, Thomas Meredith, a native of Canada, was descended from an old Virginian family of Welsh lineage. Removing from the Dominion to the United States he located in Ohio and subsequently he returned to Canada on a visit, where he died in 1901, at the age of seventy-eight years. For a long period he carried on business as a lumber buyer. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Knight, was born in England and came to the United States with her parents when seven years of age, the family home being established in Rochester, New York, where her father, John Knight, carried on business as a mechanical engineer.

R. L. MEREDITH.

Reuben L. Meredith acquired his elementary education in Sandusky public schools and supplemented it by study in the Western Reserve Normal School, at Milan, Ohio, and in the National Normal School, at Ada, spending one year in the latter institution. Following the completion of his education he engaged in teaching and he was connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for a short time. In 1887 he instituted the Sandusky Business College, which he conducted with marked success until 1894, when he sold his interest to his partner. In April, 1895, he removed to Zanesville and became business manager of the old Zanesville Business College, acting in that capacity for five years. On the 2d of April, 1900, he established the Meredith Business College, which was conducted as a private concern until July, 1903, when it was incorporated with the following officers: Reuben L. Meredith, president; William G. Rehl, vice president; and B. P. Leister, secretary and treasurer. From the beginning the school has been very succesful and has grown from a small institution to one of large proportions, having many pupils. Its location is at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, occupying five floors there. There is a regular business curriculum, and through thorough training the pupils are well qualified to enter business life and acceptably discharge the duties of important positions. The course of study is comprehensive and yet no superfluous thing is taught, the object of the school being to fit one for busines life in as short a time as possible in harmony with its motto "thoroughness and accuracy."

Professor Meredith was married July 1, 1885, to Miss Carrie Gunsaulus, a daughter of William A. and Calista Gunsaulus, her father being a minister of the Baptist church. She was born in Granville, Ohio, April 28, 1862, and they now have two children, Karl G. and Leslie G. Professor Meredith is a Forester and also a Modern Woodman. Almost all his entire life has been devoted to educational work and he ranks well with the representatives of the profession in Ohio, while to Zanesville he has given an institution whose value has already been proved in the excellence of the work done by its graduates.

JOHN V. ZIMMER.

John V. Zimmer, now deceased, was born June 12, 1844, on the farm on section 5, Salem township, now owned and occupied by his widow. His parents were Valentine and Catherine (Baughman) Zimmer. The father was born in Alsace, France, in 1832, and came on a sailing vessel to America, being twenty-one weeks at sea. Making his way into Muskingum county he settled in Salem township and there in the midst of the forest the family hewed out a farm and built a home. All the conditions and evidences of pioneer life were here found: the greater part of the native forest still stood in its primitive strength; the land was uncultivated and the rivers unbridged; there were wild animals in the forests and considerable wild game was to be had, Mr. Zimmer frequently shooting a deer, which would furnish venison for the family table. He performed the arduous task of clearing and developing new land and in course of time had transformed an unimproved tract into a good farm, this being the one upon which Mrs. John V. Zimmer now resides. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church and his consistent Christian life made him a man highly respected. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-nine years, leaving his family a valuable farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres and an untarnished name.

John V. Zimmer obtained his education in the common schools and in 1865, when about eighteen years of age, responded to the call of his country for men to aid in the preservation of the Union for a term of one hundred days. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and played the fife for the company. He was afterward granted a pension in recognition of his services and this is still continued to his widow.

On the 9th of September, 1869, Mr. Zimmer was married to Miss Lavinia Garrett, who was born March 15, 1849 and is a daughter of John M. and Mary (Fitz) Garrett, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. Her father became a farmer of Madison township, where he owned and operated two hundred acres of land. Both he and his wife have now passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmer have become the parents of four children: Wrennie O., who married Charles Skinner and lives at Adam's Mills; Charles E., a druggist on Putnam street, who married Ella Aler, now deceased; Mary A., the wife of John Bainter, of Zanesville; and Arthur M., who is living with his mother. Mrs. Zimmer now owns one hundred and twenty-one acres of fine land about a mile and a quarter from Adamsville, and her son operates the farm, engaging in the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock. He also has a large apple orchard upon the place and the fields are productive, yielding him rich crops. Everything about the place is kept in good condition as it was during the ownership of John V. Zimmer, whose life labors were ended in death July 23, 1903. He had given his political allegiance to the democracy and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability frequently called him to public office and he rendered efficient service as township assessor for several years and was also trus-

tee, supervisor and a member of the school board. He likewise held membership in the Lutheran church and with the Grand Army of the Republic. There were in his life record many qualities worthy of emulation for he was devoted to the duties of the home and of his business and public relations. His best traits of character were most frequently seen by those who knew him best and thus his circle of friendship was widened as the years advanced. Mrs. Zimmer holds membership in the Adamsville Baptist church and is an estimable lady, enjoying the warm regard of those with whom she has been brought in contact.

HENRY JEFFERSON SUMERS.

Henry Jefferson Sumers was a self-made man, who, coming from Germany to America empty-handed, placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of labor and perseverance and thus worked his way upward, his history furnishing an example well worthy of emulation. He was born in Germany, October 11, 1827, and was brought to America by his parents, Charles and Ann Maria (Lapp) Sumers, also natives of the fatherland. In making the voyage they were accompanied by their four children and they settled first in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where Charles Sumers purchased land and followed farming. He lived there for many years but in later life came to Zanesville and spent his last days in the home of his son Henry J. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, his wife at the age of seventy-five years and their remains were interred in the Zanesville cemetery.

Henry J. Sumers was reared upon the old homestead farm near Tiffin and the year of his arrival in Zanesville was 1849. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in a store and worked for different merchants of the city for some time, or until he had acquired capital sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account. Later he was connected with the wholesale and retail grocery trade at the foot of Main street. He was quite successful, securing a large patronage, while the house sustained an unassailable reputation for straightforward dealing and honesty in all transactions. As his financial resources increased and he could spare some capital from his mercantile business he made investment in land, purchasing a farm of one hundred acres on the west side of Maple avenue. There he made his home until his death, continuing his business interests in Zanesville at the same time. His business methods were such as neither sought nor required disguise and his record was such as any merchant might be proud to possess. All knew him to be a man of his word and his commercial integrity was never called into question. The close attention which he gave to his business prevented him from taking any active part in politics even had he so desired, but his aspirations were in other directions. He voted with the republican party, however, and was never remiss in the duties of citizenship that he could perform outside of office.

Mr. Sumers was married, in 1850, to Miss Amelia Miller, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when two years of age with her parents, Christian and Sophia (Sumers) Miller, who were also natives of that country and after crossing the Atlantic settled in Sandusky, Ohio, where the father purchased a farm. There was a frame house upon this land, but otherwise no improvements. The parents left their two children, Charles and Amelia, in this house while they went out to get food at a neighbor's, some two or three miles away. The children were then only about four or five years of age. There was a fire in the big fireplace and during the absence of the parents the chimney caught fire and the house was burned to the ground, containing all of their goods and money. The children, however, were saved. This so discouraged the parents that they left that locality and went to Lower Sandusky and soon afterward came to Zanesville, arriving here in 1835. Mr. Miller secured employment in a glass factory which was located where the Rogge Hotel now stands. He was a glass mixer and worked for twenty-three years at that trade. Later he engaged in blacksmithing for himself until the infirmities of old age caused him to retire from business life. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumers were the parents of six children, all born in Zanesville, and five are now living: Emma is the wife of Harmon Wilson and has two children, Roy and Melinda. Fidelia is the widow of Samuel Losch, late United States senator of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and they have six children, Annie S., Helen G., Harry G., Ruth Amelia, Christopher McGee and Naomi Eliza. Minnie Amelia Sumers became the wife of O. Franklin Palmer, of Zanesville, and had a daughter, Minnie Amelia, who married William Winkleman and has one child, Howard William. Henry Jefferson and Colonel Franklin Ellscott Sumers are the other members of the family.

Mr. Sumers passed away June 3, 1891, after a residence of about forty-two years in Zanesville. If those who claim that fortune favors certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the later to the neglect of it. It was Mr. Sumers' recognition and mastery of oppor-

H. J. SUMERS.

tunity that proved the strong element in his prosperity, making him a leader in the business world of Zanesville and winning him an enviable name in connection with mercantile circles. He so ordered his life as to gain and retain the confidence of his fellowmen.

ROBERT H. KEYES.

Robert H. Keyes, a prominent farmer of Adams township, was born August 10, 1872, upon a farm on section 15 that is now his home. His parents were William H. and Mary E. (Day) Keyes. His father was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, May 31, 1831, and his parents were Thomas and Mabel (Johnston) Keyes, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. When seventeen years of age William H. Keyes crossed the Atlantic to the new world, hoping that busiess conditions were better than he could enjoy in his native land. Making his way at once to Muskingum county he began working on a farm in Madison township, receiving five dollars per month for his services. At the end of nine years, through his industry, perseverance and economy, he was enabled to purchase a farm of his own. Removing to the west he entered land in Iowa but soon returned and once more resumed farm labor in his county. In 1858 he went to Illinois, and while there he exchanged his Iowa farm for an improved tract of land in Clark county, Illinois, and later he traded that property for a farm in Washington township, Muskingum county, upon which he has resided continuously since 1870. He was the owner of a valuable tract of land of three hundred and thirty-six acres in Adams township and was one of the leading stock-raisers of the county. He was also the owner of fine imported horses and cattle and was the owner of the first registered Durham bull brought to his portion of the country. He was a stanch advocate of republican principles and was well known in his community because of his activity in business and his generous support of progressive public measures. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary E. Day, who was born in Troy, New York, but was reared in Muskingum county. Her birth occurred March 20, 1839, and she was the daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Frazier) Day. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes became the parents of the following named: Charles, who died in 1863; Thomas D., who wedded Ella J. Arnold and is living in Adamsville; Margaret A.; George L.; Robert H. William J.; and Edward P. Of this family Thomas D. is a contractor in Newark, Ohio, George is dealing in horses in Columbus, William J. is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Marysville, Ohio, Edward B. is a clerk at Newark, Ohio, and Maggie is the wife of H. N. Wald, of Boone, Iowa.

Robert H. Keyes is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which fitted him for life's practical duties. He early became his father's assistant in his farming and stock-raising interests and like his father has been known as one of the leading stockmen of the county. He owns a fine Morgan horse weighing thirteen hundred and fifty pounds and a Jack weighing one thousand pounds. He also has one hundred head of sheep and his stock-raising interests are proving very profitable. He likewise carries on general farming and the land is rich and productive, so that his work in both departments is bringing him a gratifying income.

On December 28, 1898, Mr. Keyes was married to Miss Alice Shafer, who was born in 1876 and is a daughter of George and Susan (McDonald) Shafer. Her parents reside in Adamsville and her father is connected with the milling business there. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes have one child, Helen, born April 9, 1900. They hold membership in the Baptist church, while Mr. Keyes votes with the republican party, being a firm advocate of the principles which constitute its platform. In business affairs he is energetic, discriminating and reliable and has made for himself a creditable name, also gained a competence that now supplies him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

EDWARD W. PRESGRAVES.

Edward W. Presgraves follows farming in his native township—Washington—where he was born May 19, 1837. He is a son of George Presgraves, a native of Virginia, who in his boyhood days came with his father, George Presgraves, Sr., to Ohio. They had four hundred acres of land in Washington township and in addition to general agricultural pursuits also owned and operated a sawmill near Gilbert. George Presgraves Jr., wedded Miss Rebecca Hayworth, a native of Pennsylvania, and they resided upon a part of the grandfather's land. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Edward W.; Samuel, deceased; Mrs. Susanna Bunting; Mrs. Martha Duvall; David; James; Addison; Francis, who is a minister; Louis; and Henrietta, deceased. The father always followed the occupation of farming in order to provide for his family and had one hundred and five acres of land which was rich and productive and brought him in a good financial return. He gave his political support to the whig party in early life and following its dissolution joined the ranks of the democracy, marching

under its banners throughout his remaining days. He kept well informed on all questions of general interest, political or otherwise, and was an active, enterprising man. He passed away at the age of seventy-one years.

Edward W. Presgraves has spent his entire life in Muskingum county with the exception of three years—from 1862 until 1865,—when he was in Illinois and during that time he followed farming in Christian county. After his return he began farming on a tract of land in Washington township and now owns fifty-one and a quarter acres. This is a productive tract and he annually harvests good crops.

Mr. Presgraves has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Harriet Hoffman, who died in 1865, leaving one child—Louanna, now the wife of William Baker, of Illinois. His present wife bore the maiden name of Angeline Duvall. Mr. Presgraves holds membership in the Baptist church and politically is an independent democrat. He never seeks or desires office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs which are capably managed, making him one of the substantial agriculturists of his community.

FRED H. F. EGBERT.

Fred H. F. Egbert, who owns and operates a farm in Madison township, is numbered among the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Muskingum county. The Teutonic race has ever been an important element in the civilization of the new world, sending its members into all parts of the country to aid in the work of progress and improvement through their energy and persistency of purpose. To this class Mr. Egbert belongs. He was born March 16, 1845, in Hanover, now Prussia, and was a son of John Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Egbert) Egbert. In 1845 the father crossed the Atlantic to America with his family, arriving in Muskingum county on the 8th of October. He located in Dresden and there engaged in business as a merchant tailor. The journey across the Atlantic was made in a sailing vessel, six weeks being spent upon the sea, after which they landed at Baltimore. After living for a time in the town of Dresden John H. Egbert removed to the farm that is now owned and occupied by his son Fred, continuing to make it his place of residence until his death, which occurred December 31, 1882, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He had prospered in his undertakings as the years had passed by and had become the owner of three hundred and thirty-one acres of land. His wife survived him for more than ten years, passing away August 22, 1893, at a very advanced age.

Fred H. F. Egbert is the only survivor of a family of eight children. He is indebted to the public-school system of Dresden for the educational privileges he enjoyed, and in early life he made preparation for a business career by learning the tailor's trade, entering upon his apprenticeship at the age of thirteen and working at that calling until twenty years of age. He then took up his abode upon his farm where he lived for seventeen years or until his father's death, when he took charge of the tailoring business that had been established by his father in Dresden. He also operated a flouring mill, and for two years managed those business interests. On the expiration of that period he returned to the farm and has since given his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits, being to-day the owner of three hundred and thirty-one acres of land that is very fertile and productive. The farm is well supplied with modern equipments and accessories and he uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. The buildings are substantial and everything about his place is indicative of the careful supervision of a painstaking and methodical owner. In addition to his farm property he has a residence and several lots in Dresden.

Mr. Egbert was married, September 9, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Eschman, who was born September 6, 1844, and is a daughter of Harmon and Fredericka (Schulte) Eschman. The father was born in Prussia, near Westphalia, and the mother's birth occurred in the same locality in 1818. They were married in their native land and thinking that they might enjoy better business privileges in the new world and more quickly secure a good home here, they took passage on a sailing vessel, which after six weeks reached the harbor of Baltimore. Landing in that city they proceeded at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and by canal continued the journey to Dresden, settling near the Muskingum dam in 1838. The father secured employment by the day on the dam, working as watchman. He was afterward employed in the distillery at Dresden and other places, purchasing hogs for the owners of that plant. When he was enabled to save a sufficient sum from his labors he bought a team and began working for the Panhandle Railroad Company. From this time on he prospered and as his financial resources increased he purchased a farm in Adams township that is now owned by J. Darner. He then bought the farm where C. W. Eschman lives and his death occurred there on March 4, 1881. His widow, surviving him several years, departed this life October 12, 1889.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert has been blessed with seven children, who are yet living, while two have passed away, John Harmon having died at the age of one year, while the second

child died in infancy. Those still living are as follows: M. Bertha, who was born February 11, 1869, and is the wife of J. Alva Bell, who is manager of a wholesale harness and saddlery store in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mary J., who was born February 25, 1872, and is the wife of J. H. Evans, of Dresden; John Frederick, who was born December 29, 1875, and is at home; Ella A., who was born March 28, 1877, and is the wife of John C. Weber, a grocer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Laura L., who was born March 9, 1879, and is the wife of Frank D. Snyder, who is living on the old home farm; Frances E., who was born October 21, 1881, and is the wife of Fred Brill, an electrician, connected with the electric light works of Dresden; and Charles H., who was born March 3, 1883, and is shipping clerk for a wholesale hardware and saddlery company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The family home is pleasantly located about a mile from Dresden and its hospitality is one of its most attractive features. Both Mr. and Mrs. Egbert are members of the Dresden Methodist Episcopal church and he affiliates with the Odd Fellows lodge there. His ballot is cast in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he has been school director, township clerk and justice of the peace. He was also corporation treasurer in Dresden for eight years and township treasurer for two years and in all these offices discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity, his capable service gaining him the good will and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He ranks with the quiet, persevering and prominent citizens of Madison township, prominent on account of what he has accomplished in commercial and agricultural circles and by reason of the public-spirited interest in the general welfare that has prompted active cooperation in many measures that have contributed largely to the improvement of the county.

JOHN L. MATCHETT.

John L. Matchett, deceased, was a veteran of the Civil war and for many years a highly respected agriculturist of Muskingum county. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1840, and was a son of George and Mary (Counrtyman) Matchett, who came to Muskingum county about 1860, settling in Blue Rock township. The subject of this review had spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and accompanied them on their removal to Ohio. He was a stonemason by trade, and up to about twenty years ago had others to till his farm while he followed his trade. On the 11th of November, 1861, he left home in response to his country's call for aid and enlisted as a member of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He served four years under Captain Munson and Captain Leggit in the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps and he participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, 1863; Champion Hill, May 16, 1863; the Vicksburg Campaign; Brush Hill; and Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864, and was wounded in the shoulder by a minie-ball, the collar bone being broken in two places. He spent one month in a hospital, recovering from his injuries and then rejoining his regiment went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He participated in the battles of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865; Raleigh, North Carolina, April 13, 1865; and was promoted to sergeant April 1, 1865. During part of his services ne was in command of his company and as sergeant John L. Matchettt was honorably discharged July 11, 1865. A fine picture of an easel-shaped monument bearing his army record was presented to him by his wife. Mrs. Matchett now receives a widow's pension of eight dollars per month.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. Matchett returned to his home and for a year lived in Blue Rock township, after which he purchased the land which is now owned and occupied by his widow, spending the greater part of his life upon this place and developing there an excellent farm. He was married on the 31st of December, 1868, to Miss Annie Permelia Sutton, who was born November 23, 1839, in Adams township, and is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Slack) Sutton. Her father was a native of New Jersey, born in 1803, and her mother's birth occurred in Virginia, in 1806. Mr. Sutton was a farmer by occupation and became the owner of two hundred and seven acres of valuable land. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom eight are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Matchett became the parents of seven children, namely: Zora I., living at home; Mary E., the wife of George W. Lacey, a resident farmer of Mill Creek township, Coshocton county; Maggie A., the wife of Elmer Pierce, who is employed in the steel works at Coshocton; Cora E., the wife of Lloyd Sarbaugh, living near her mother; Oliver S., who married Myrtle Hicks, and is a farmer living in Colfax, Illinois; Curtis R., who married Effie Williams and resides with his mother; and Harry C., who is a painter and paper hanger of Coshocton.

The home farm of one hundred and sixty acres is now conducted by Mrs. Matchett, assisted by her son, Curtis R., and it is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. At one time the farm comprised a greater area but seventy-one acres have been sold. Mr. Matchett continued active farming until his death, which occurred Novem-

ber 27, 1902, and was the occasion of deep regret among many friends. He was a republican in his political views and he held membership with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Integrity and industry were numbered among his strong characteristics and his entire life was in harmony with his principles as a member of the Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for so many years. He was one of the prominent and honored men of his township and he left his family not only a valuable competence but also an untarnished name. Mrs. Matchett is a member of the Bethsaida church, of which Rev. Gauple is pastor, and she has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the community where she has so long made her home, being one of the native daughters of Muskingum county.

CHARLES WOLCOTT POTWIN.

Charles Wolcott Potwin, deceased, whose activity was a controling factor in the material progress and financial upbuilding of central Ohio for many years was a typical representative of the spirit of the times. Closely in touch with the world's progress and possessing intellectuality and force that enabled him to understand existing conditions, to greatly value possibilities and utilize opportunities not only in the field of commerce and finance, but also in political matters where the general interests of the city are affected. His name, too, figured in many benevolent enterprises, and he derived the greatest pleasure from the use of his means in ministering to the individual wants of those whom fate or untoward experience seemed to have treated harshly.

Mr. Potwin was born on Cherry street, New York city, December 12, 1819, and died July 9, 1889, having almost rounded the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. His father, John S. Potwin, was a native of Weathersfield, Vermont, born May 21, 1790. He was of French lineage and at an early day he removed from the eastern metropolis to Muskingum county, Ohio. He married Sophia Marsh, who was of English lineage, and was born in Weathersfield, Vermont, February 4, 1791. They afterward returned to Vermont, and during their residence there their son, Charles W., attended the Burlington University. At a later day his parents established their home in Zanesville, where John S. Potwin engaged in the hardware business. Still later he removed to Chicago, where he died January 2, 1871, and his wife, surviving him only a brief period, died October 7, 1872.

As stated, Charles Wolcott Potwin pursued his literary education in Burlington University, Vermont, and following the removal of the family to Zanesville he joined his father in the conduct of a hardware business. Later he purchased his father's interest, conducting the business in the room now occupied by the Morrison saloon, where he continued until 1862. The following year he assisted in the organization of the Second National Bank and was its first president, controlling the institution until June, 1873, when he closed up the affairs of this bank and the fixtures and good will were sold to the Muskingum Valley Bank. When the panic of 1873 brought on much financial disaster throughout the country the latter bank failed and Mr. Potwin was then appointed assignee and closed up its affairs. He afterward established a private bank under the firm name of C. W. Potwin & Company, A. V. Smith, his former cashier in the Second National Bank, the other partner. This institution maintained a continuous and successful existence until 1883, when a sale was made to the Citizens' National Bank and in that year Mr. Potwin practically retired from active business, giving his attention only to the supervision of his invested interests from that time until his death. In 1868 he had purchased land in Kansas to the value of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, much of this being bought from railroad companies. Some of this land is still in possession of his heirs. Its rise in value, owing to the settlement of the country, brought him considerable wealth and at the time of his death he was possessed of an estate of four hundred thousand dollars in land and Kansas mortgages.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Potwin had enlisted in 1863 in the one hundred days' service as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His command was principally engaged in manning forts in Washington, D. C., and he was also on court martial duty for a time. He acted as first lieutenant of his company. In all matters of citizenship he was equally loyal in times of peace or days of war, and his home community benefited largely by his liberal assistance for the public good and his influence in behalf of all progressive measures.

Mr. Potwin was married to Miss Sarah Sturges, who was born in Zanesville on the Sturges property in Putnam and whose death occurred there. She was born September 22, 1826, and passed away in 1892. Her father was Solomon Sturges, a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, and he traces his ancestry back to Solomon Sturges, his great-grandfather, who was killed by the British at the burning of Fairfield, Connecticut, July 7, 1779, when eighty-six years of age. Hezekiah Sturges, his son, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and died at Fairfield, Connecti-

CHARLES W. POTWIN.

cut, in April, 1794. Dimon Sturges, son of Hezekiah Sturges, was also one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and he died in Fairfield, Connecticut, January 16, 1829, at the age of seventy-four years. Solomon Sturges, son of Dimon Sturges, and the father of Mrs. Potwin, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, April 21, 1796, and departed this life at Chicago, Illinois, October 14, 1864. He married Lucy Hale, who was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, and was a relative of Nathan Hale. He conducted a general store on the river bank where the approach to the Sixth street bridge has since been built, and there he laid the foundation of his large fortune. About the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and during the period of hostilities he equipped a regiment at his own expense, which was known as the Sturges Rifles. He also built the immense A and B elevators of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Chicago, and was also the owner of an elevator at Odessa, Russia. The last Solomon Sturges died in Chicago, leaving two million dollars to his nine children.

Mr. and Mrs. Potwin became the parents of six children: Lucy is the wife of Gilbert D. Munson, who was colonel of the Civil war, and afterward prepared for the bar, being now engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles, California. Julia Marsh is the wife of John R. Holmes, who is engaged in lead and zinc mining at Joplin, Missouri. Caroline A. is the wife of Charles F. Ellis, a real estate and insurance agent at Helena, Montana. Charles A. married Adelaide Stevens, a daughter of Wheeler Stevens, of Zanesville, and she died September 28, 1892, at the age of twenty-seven years. Charles Potwin was married June 19, 1901, his second union being with Marie Deleplaine, a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Deleplaine and a native of Circleville, Ohio, born November 22, 1878. Charles Potwin was connected with the hardware company at Zanesville, being chosen vice president in 1902. At one time he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Louis, Missouri, and later was upon his father's cattle ranch in Kansas. Subsequently he became interested in zinc mines in Seneca, Missouri, and is now giving attention to the supervision of his property interests, being a well known capitalist of Zanesville. Kate Benton, the next member of the Potwin family, is the wife of Frederick O. Buck, general agent for the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company for five western states, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado. Frank, the youngest member of the family, died in infancy.

Charles W. Potwin was a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplified its beneficent spirit which was based upon brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness. He held membership in the Putnam Presbyterian church and was a most charitable man, giving freely of his means to assist the poor and needy and ameliorate the hard conditions of life. He gave ten thousand dollars to Marietta College and also assisted other educational institutions. He was a most honorable and upright man and by his death the community sustained an irreparable loss, being deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a benefactor and friend. His whole career, both business and social, served as a model to the young and an inspiration to the aged. He shed a brightness around everything with which he came in contact and by his usefulness and general benevolence he created a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick and stone, but upon a spontaneous and free will offering of a grateful and enlightened people.

WILLIAM SUNDERLAND.

William Sunderland, now deceased, became a resident of Muskingum county in 1823. He was then only a few months old, having been brought to Ohio by his parents from his birthplace near Wheeling, West Virginia. He was a son of Abraham and Susie (Thomas) Sunderland, the latter a daughter of Philip Thomas. Abraham Sunderland was a native of Yorkshire, England, and on crossing the broad Atlantic to the United States in 1819 he settled in Virginia, whence he afterward removed to Muskingum, Ohio, and still later took up his abode in Falls township. It was in 1833 that he bought the farm upon which his remaining days were passed and which ultimately became the property of his son William. He was a butcher by trade but also followed the occupation of farming and was the owner of twenty-nine and a half acres of land. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, namely: Mary; Grace; Richard; William; Edward; Samuel, living in Illinois; Elizabeth; Sarah; Hannah; and one who died young.

William Sunderland was reared under the parental roof in Muskingum county and was indebted to its public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He remained with his parents in his boyhood days and afterward started out in life on his own account, securing as a companion and helpmate for the journey Miss Sophronia Bothwell, to whom he was married in 1870. She was born in Tompkins county, New York, and is a daughter of Robert and Esther (Bowker) Bothwell, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Her paternal grandfather was born in Scotland and became the founder of the family in America, establishing

his home in New York when he crossed the Atlantic to this country.

William Sunderland learned the butcher's business with his father in early life and followed the pursuit of farming throughout his active business career. He voted for the republican party and for fifty-one years he was a zealous and faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life was quietly passed and yet his record contains lessons that are worthy of emulation for he was active and energetic in business and was true to honorable principles of business conduct. He died July 26, 1904, amid the deep regret of many friends among whom he had long lived and who had come to know him as a man of genuine worth.

DANIEL HARVEY CRAWFORD, M. D.

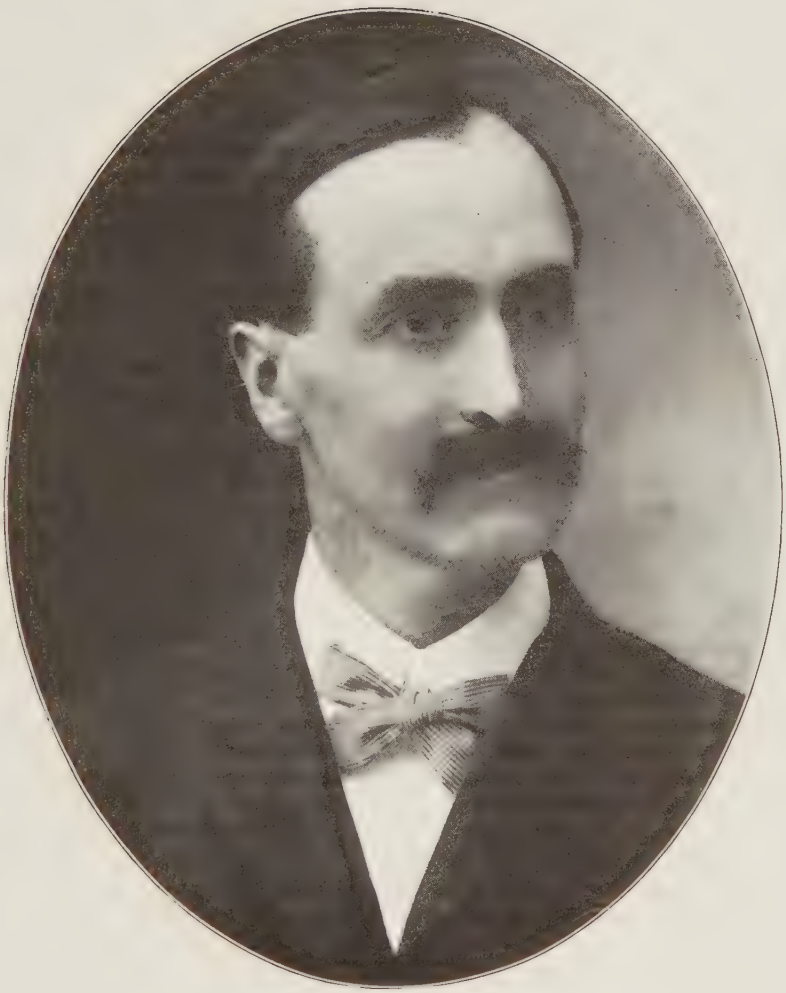
Dr. Daniel Harvey Crawford, engaged in the practice of medicine in Zanesville, is a native of West Virginia, his birth having occurred in Fairfield, Kanawha county, January 15, 1866. His father, Thomas Crawford, who was born in Virginia, was a lumberman and is now overseer of lands for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. At the time of the Civil war he served in the commissary department of the Union army and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party which was the advocate of the Union cause and which has always been the champion of progress and improvement. He married Eliza Porter, who was born in Fairfield, West Virginia. Both are living, the former at the age of seventy-seven years and the latter at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Crawford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family are eight children: Clark W., who is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Akron, Ohio; Mandeville, living in Huntington, West Virginia; Andrew, superintendent of a mining company at Ronda, West Virginia; Mark, deceased; Mary, the wife of Jacob Douglas, a mining superintendent in West Virginia; Octavia, the widow of John Hastings and now living with her parents; Alethea, the wife of Henry Smith, a stationary engineer of West Virginia; and Daniel H.

Dr. Crawford was a public-school student in West Virginia and later continued his studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He taught school in his native state for three years but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for desiring to engage in the practice of medicine he began reading in the office of Dr. Phister, at Charleston, West Virginia. He attended lectures at Hahneman Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated March 20, 1890, and he entered upon practice at Charleston, West Virginia, where he remained until the fall of 1892, when he removed to Barnesville, Ohio, there residing until January, 1898. At that date he came to Zanesville, where he has since successfully practiced, and a liberal patronage is accorded him, showing that the public has confidence in his skill and ability. He belongs to the Southeastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society, in which he has held office, and he practices along modern scientific lines, having a thorough understanding of the advanced ideas of the profession because of his continued reading, study and investigation.

Dr. Crawford was married, in June, 1892, to Miss Harriet Alice Young, who was born in Charleston, West Virginia, in December, 1866, and is a daughter of Robert Young, a merchant. Their only child is deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the encampment. He is also a Knight of Pythias and for some time was a delegate to the grand lodge of that order and is now county deputy grand chancellor. He is supreme secretary and treasurer of the Campbells and in these various organizations is popular with his brethren of the fraternities. In politics he is a republican and while he has never been active as an officeseeker he served as health officer at Barnesville and is now a member of the board of education at Zanesville. During the years of his residence here he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance and in his practice displays strict conformity to the ethics of the profession.

FRED H. HERRON.

Fred H. Herron, trainmaster for the Ohio River & Western Railroad at Zanesville, was born in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, February 28, 1871. His father, Fred Herron, Sr., was also a native of this county and is now an enterprising and well known farmer of Rich Hill township. His parents were early settlers of this part of the state, the grandfather entering land from the government in Muskingum county at a time when comparatively few settlements had been made and the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun. Fred Herron, Sr., was reared to agricultural life and has always carried on general farming, being now the owner of a valuable and productive tract of land of three



DR. D. H. CRAWFORD.

hundred acres. He married Miss Sarah Armstrong, who was born in Salt Creek township and is a daughter of George Armstrong.

The boyhood days of Fred H. Herron were spent in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools and through the summer months assisted in the work of the home farm, remaining with his father until nineteen years of age, when he left home and went to Chandlersville. He entered the employ of the Ohio River & Western Railroad, doing office work there for five years,from 1890 until 1895. He was express messenger and later agent at Chandlersville and came to Zanesville as train dispatcher but later was promoted to his present position of trainmaster, the duties of which he discharges with promptness, dispatch and great care, realizing fully the responsibility and obligations that devolve upon him.

Mr. Herron was married in 1893 to Miss Grace Evans, a native of Muskingum county, and they have three children: Paul, Forrest and Marie. The parents have a wide acquaintance in Zanesville and the circle of their friends is almost equally extensive. Mr. Herron gives his political support to the republican party. He is a man of much moral force and strength of character, enterprising and alert and stands well with the corporation which he represents and the community at large.

WASHINGTON SPICER.

There is no life record that should awaken higher admiration or deeper respect than that of the man who has traveled far on life's journey and whose path has been that of uprightness and honor, industry, integrity and energy. Such has been the career of Washington Spicer, who is held in warm esteem by young and old, rich and poor, throughout Salem township, Muskingum county. He was born in this township, June 9, 1827, and is descended from English ancestry. His paternal grandfather was brought from England to America as a British soldier to aid in in the subjugation of the colonies then in revolt against the latter country, but investigation of the causes of the war led him to desert the English army and to join the American troops, with which he fought throughout the struggle for independence. While he was with the "red coats" they made a raid in Pennsylvania, visiting each house in a certain settlement, taking what they could with them and burning what they did not want. After the war was over Mr. Spicer went back to one of the homes which the soldiers had raided and married the daughter of that household. His children were David, Daniel, Jonathan, Thomas, Elizabeth, Catherine, Mary and Margaret.

Daniel Spicer, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1787, and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. He arrived in Muskingum county in 1815, finding here an unimproved district, in which there were few settlements, the work of progress and development lying largely in the future. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government in 1820, and it was upon this farm that Washington Spicer was reared. Daniel Spicer at once began the cultivation of his land, cutting away the timber and planting the fields. For a number of years he was actively identified with agricultural interests in Muskingum county and he also owned land in Hocking and Jackson counties, Ohio, in addition to his one hundred and sixty acres in this county. Eventually he sold his Ohio property and removed to Illinois, his death occurring in Wayne county, that state, in 1861. He was married twice and had nine children. He had a son Benjamin by his first marriage and those of his second marriage are: John, David, Jacob, Joseph, Washington, William, Elizabeth and Catherine, twins, Mary, Jane and Naomi. Of these four are yet living.

Washington Spicer at the usual age entered the public schols and therein mastered the common branches of learning. Following the completion of his education he rented land on which he engaged in farming for several years and thereby he earned the money necessary for the purchase of property. In 1859 he bought the farm upon which he now resides and it has been his home throughout the succeeding years. At the time of the Civil war, however, he left the plow and shouldered the rifle, becoming a member of Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, at Zanesville, on the 7th of May, 1864. He served with that command for one hundred and twenty days and participated in several skirmishes and was also in the battle of Martinsburg on the 4th and 5th of July, 1864. He was never wounded nor ill in the hospital and during his military service was ever found loyal to his country.

On the termination of his enlistment Mr. Spicer returned to his home and family. He had been married in 1849 to Sarah Davis, who was born in Salem township, and was a daughter of Benjamin Davis. They had three children but only one is now living, Benjamin H., who was born in 1850, and married Caroline Winn, their home being near his father's farm. The wife and mother died November 16, 1856, and on the 31st of December, 1857, Mr. Spicer wedded Hannah Davis, a sister of his first wife. There are five children, four daughters and a son by this marriage, namely: Mary E., who was born January 19, 1860; Cath-

erine A., born April 13, 1861; Jane A., who was born July 11, 1862, and lives in Perry township; Sherman W., born December 12, 1864; and Margaret C., who was born November 28, 1866, and is the wife of Arlington Bowden, of Perry township. Mr. Spicer's second wife died April 7, 1878. He had four grandchildren, three of whom are living: Mrs. G. N. Shroyer, daughter of B. H. Spicer; and Edith L. and Lolita Bowden, daughters of Margaret C. Bowden; Wilbur H. Spicer, son of B. H. Spicer, died in January, 1895, aged about fifteen years, at the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Columbus, Ohio, where he was attending school. When he was about two years old he had an attack of scarlet fever from which he lost his hearing and speech. Mr. Spicer has five great-grandchildren, the two sons and three daughters of Mrs. G. N. Shroyer.

The home farm of Mr. Spicer comprises forty-five acres of land about two and a half miles from Adamsville and to this place he gives his supervision. He votes with the republican party and has capably filled the office of supervisor and trustee in his township. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Patrons of Industry and he and his daughters are members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. For seventy-eight years he has resided in Muskingum county and is to-day one of the oldest native sons living within its borders. He has watched with interest the events which have occurred and which have shaped his history and what to many are matters of record are to him matters of experience. He has seen the introduction of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone and it is within his memory when much of the land in this portion of the state was covered with timber, while wild animals, deer and other game were found in the forests. There has been a wonderful transformation, the forest lands being now richly cultivated fields, while in the place of the pioneer log cabins are seen substantial residences. Mr. Spicer has done his full share in promoting the growth and development of the county and is to-day honored as a pioneer settler.

FRANK M. BOAL.

Frank M. Boal, interested in general farming on section 14, Adams township, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Muskingum county. His grandfather, Archibald Boal, was born, reared and married in Ireland, but became one of the earliest residents of Ohio, settling here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In the midst of a forest he hewed out a farm, becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land. His son, Archibald Boal, Sr., was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1799, being one of the first white native children of that county. He was reared amid the scenes of frontier life, sharing in the hardships and trials which usually fall to the lot of the pioneer. His educational privileges were those afforded by the primtive schools of the time and he assisted materially in the work of the home farm. In 1830 he arrived in Norwich, Muskingum county, and followed the trades of a stonemason and bricklayer, which he had previously learned. He lived in Monroe township, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. In his family were ten children, nine of whom reached adult age, but Frank M. Boal is the only one now living.

In taking up the personal history of Frank M. Boal, we present to our readers the life record of one well known in Muskingum county. His birth occurred in Highland township, May 11, 1844, and his education was acquired in the Bucker district in Monroe township. As it was necessary for him to earn his own living at a very early age, he had the privilege of attending school for only two days in a week. When he had permanently put aside his text-books he entered the employ of William Bencil, with whom he remained for three years and for one year he was employed by George Bell. He afterward worked for three years at the mason's trade and then turned his attention to farming upon the place where he now resides. He and his wife have one hundred and seventy-one and a half acres of land three and a half miles from Adamsville, and the farm is devoted to the raising of grain and fruit. Viewed from a financial standpoint his life has been eminently successful and he may well be termed a self-made man. Without the assistance of influential friends or family and with no financial capital to aid him as he started out in life he has worked his way steadliy upward, gaining a living by honorable methods and directing his labors until as the years have passed his earnings have grown into a comfortable competence and he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Boal was married in March, 1868, to Miss Eliza Jordan, who was born October 28, 1845, a daughter of John and Sophia (Spencer) Jordan. Mrs. Boal is a native of Hocking county, Ohio. Her father was born in Maryland, and her mother in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Jordan followed the occupation of farming in order to provide for his family. Both parents died, however, during the infancy of Mrs. Boal and she was reared by John Darner, who afterward gave her the farm upon which she and her husband make their home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Boal have been born

seven children: Rosamond E., who was born February 19, 1869, and died August 8, 1879, at the age of ten years; John, who was born December 8, 1870, and is at home; Frances E., who was born September 30, 1872, and is the wife of Frank Spragg, a resident of Highland township; Charles L., who was born September 2, 1874, and is with the Brown Manufacturing Company of Zanesville; Oliver M., who was born October 4, 1877, and married Bertly Howald, their home being in Monroe township; Mrs. Anna E. Vernon, who was born January 5, 1882, and is a resident of Adamsville; and Alice A., who was born April 18, 1885, and is living at home.

The family are members of the Baptist church and Mr. Boal is a democrat in his political views. He has served as school director for several years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, while in matters of citizenship he is progressive, giving his support to every measure that he deems will prove of public benefit. His life record is another indication of the opportunities that are afforded in America to men of strong purpose, who are willing to work. Through his own labors he has become one of the substantial farmers of his native county and is now enabled to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

ALEXANDER W. SMITH.

Alexander W. Smith is one of the extensive landowners of Muskingum county, his possessions in Falls township aggregating one thousand acres, and there he is carrying on general farming and the raising of cattle and sheep. As a typical representative of the farming interests of Ohio he well deserves mention in this volume. He was born on the place where he now resides, September 8, 1859. His paternal grandparents were Edward and Martha (Watson) Smith, the former born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Ireland. In 1809 they became residents of Muskingum county, settling on the farm now owned by our subject and the grandfather was known as a prominent and influential farmer. That he lived here in pioneer days is indicated by the fact that part of the land within the borders of the county was still in possession of the government when he arrived here. He entered a farm on the pike road and taking possession of the tract which was then wild and unimproved he began at once to improve it and continued to reside thereon throughout the remainder of his life. In addition to cultivating the soil he also conducted a hostelry known as the Smith Tavern, which was built of stone in 1830. His political views accorded with the principles of the whig party and he was a prominent and influential man in his neigborhood, his opinion carrying weight with his friends and acquaintances. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-two years.

Alexander Smith, father of our subject, spent his entire life in Muskingum county, living on what has long been known as the old Smith homestead. In his youth he shared with the others in the hardships and trials incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier and his educational privileges were necessarily meager because of the limited opportunities afforded in this new district. In the school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons. He was married to Miss Amelia Baumgardner, who was born June 3, 1827, in Springfield township, Muskingum county, two and a half miles from Zanesville and was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Oyster) Baumgardner. Mr. Smith spent his life upon the farm that is now owned by his son Alexander, devoting his attention to the tilling of the soil and to the raising of stock. He had a well developed farm property and his place was neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision, and progressive methods. In politics he was a strong republican, interested in the growth and success of his party, and he always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He died February 27, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years, and thus passed away a leading agriculturist of the county. Unto Alexander and Amelia Smith were born three children: George E., a farmer living at Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Welch, of Madison county; and Alexander W.

Throughout his entire life Alexander W. Smith has been a resident of Muskingum county. He pursued his education in the schools of Zanesvile and in his youth was instructed in the best methods of caring for the fields and the stock, so that his practical experience well qualified him for his chosen life work after he attained his majority. The home which he occupies is built of stone and was erected by his father and grandfather, the older part of the building having been constructed in 1832, the newer part in 1861. This is one of the landmarks of this portion of the state and has been the witness of many remarkable changes as the county has emerged from pioneer conditions to take on all the evidences of an advanced and improved civilization. The farming property of Mr. Smith now aggregates one thousand acres of land in Falls township and there he raises various cereals and also cattle and sheep. His home is about five miles from the Zanesville courthouse on the west pike.

Mr. Smith was married November 10, 1880, to Miss Lina Tanner, who was born in Hopewell township and is a daughter of James

E. Tanner. Her father was born in Licking township, a son of William Tanner, now deceased, who was a most prominent and influential man of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children: Ethel T., Lillian W., Amelia and Gladys. Mr. Smith votes with the republican party and was treasurer of Falls township for two terms but has never been active as an office seeker for the extent and volume of his business demands his time and energies. He has made judicious investment in real estate and his property interests are to-day represented by a large figure. He possesses strong determination, clear judgment and a decisive will, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

NORMAN S. CHANDLER.

Norman S. Chandler, who was a member of the Zanesville bar, was born in this county in 1857, and died on the 8th of August, 1901, respected by all who knew him. His parents were Wesley J. and Eleanor (Finney) Chandler, who are still living on Putnam Hill, in Zanesville. He pursued his education in Wooster University and when his literary course was completed, giving him general knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of law with Frank Southard and following his admission to the bar he practiced successfully in Zanesville up to the time of his death, having a large and distinctively representative clientage. He always prepared his cases with thoroughness and presented them with force, being strong in argument, logical in his deductions and cogent in reasoning.

On the 14th of October, 1885, Mr. Chandler was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Alice Glessner, a native of Zanesville and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Laughlin) Glessner. Her grandfather, Jacob Glessner, lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mariette Young, lived to the age of eighty-six years and was the mother of twelve children. Jacob Glessner was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage in 1837 came to Ohio, settling in Zanesville. He afterward went to Newark but later returned to this city and is still living in the old homestead on Greenwood avenue, where he has now resided for fifty-five years. In an early day he published a newspaper in this city, which he continued for some time and he afterward became one of the founders of the Glessner Paper Company. He was very prominent in the affairs of the city during the period of the Civil war and he also served as a member of the state legislature at that time. His capability well fitted him for leadership in public thought and action and he wielded a wide influence. He is now living at the very venerable age of ninety-six years, the patriarch of the community. His labors proved effective, beneficial and far-reaching in connection with public affairs for many years and at all times he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Glessner were born six children, of whom four are yet living: John J., the eldest, born in Zanesville, married Frances Macbeth, of Springfield, Ohio, and they had two children: John George, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and married Miss Alice Hamblin, of Springfield, Ohio, by whom he had four children, Elizabeth, Frances, John Jacob and Emily; and Frances, who was born in Chicago and married Blemeth Lee, a distant relative of General Lee, of the Confederate army, by whom she had two children, John Glessner and Frances. George B., the second member of the family, was born in Newark, Ohio, and married Nellie Reeder, of Muscatine, Iowa, now deceased. William L., born in Newark, Ohio, married Ellen B. Taylor, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and they had one child, Mary, who was born in that city. After losing his first wife he married Martha Wright. The other member of the Glessner family is Mrs. Chandler.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chandler were born two children: George N., now deceased; and Anna, whose birth occurred in Zanesville, August 24, 1891. Mr. Chandler was a republican in his political views and took an active interest in fraternal organizations as a member of the Elks and Masonic lodges, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Masonry. His entire life was passed in Zanesville and in a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit he made for himself an honorable place.

JOHN ALER.

John Aler, who carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the raising of sheep, resides on section 15, Adams township, where he owns a valuable tract of land of three hundred and sixty acres. His birth occurred in Salem township, Muskingum county, January 5, 1855, his parents being Christopher and Christiana (Schalpp) Aler. The father's birth occurred in Germany, October 4, 1829, and his education was acquired in the land of his nativity. He came to America in 1854, settling first at Adamsville, where he remained for a year, when he removed to a farm a mile west of the town. There

NORMAN S. CHANDLER.

he spent eleven years and in 1866 he bought forty acres of land in Adams township, residing thereon until his death, which occurred in 1867. His wife, who was born in 1833, is also a native of Germany. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Caroline, John, Sophia, George, deceased; C. C., Albert, Mary, William and Emma.

John Aler acquired his education in the common schools of Adams township and remained at home until sixteen years of age, after which he was employed as a farm hand for four years. He afterward located on a farm owned by his wife and he made his first purchase of property in 1887, while in 1903 he became the owner of the place upon which he now resides. His farm is pleasantly and conveniently situated about six miles from Adamsville and comprises three hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land. He now carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and he has upon his place a flock of one hundred and seventy-five sheep. He has made a close study of the best methods of tilling the soil, cultivating his crops and raising stock and in all his work he is practical, methodical and progressive.

Mr. Aler was married in 1875 to Miss Matilda C. Hanks, who was born in August, 1856, in Adams township, and is a daughter of J. J. and Theresa (Swank) Hanks, who were natives of Virginia and came to Muskingum county at an early day. The father was a close relative of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. They had eight children, seven of whom are living: Martha; Ellen; Samuel T.; George L.; Sarah R.; William H. and Jeremiah J. Mrs. Aler is the only one living in Muskingum county. Mr. and Mrs. Aler are now the parents of three children: Charles H., who was born January 9, 1876; Oris T., November 18, 1887; and Iona, October 2, 1890. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and contributed liberally to its support. Mr. Aler's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give his allegiance to the republican party. He has served as school director and is an advocate of schools of high efficiency and of public progress along lines relating to the material, intellectual and moral development of the community.

CHRISTIAN S. EPPLEY.

Christian S. Eppley, an enterprising farmer of Wayne township, is numbered among the native sons of Muskingum county, for his birth occurred in Harrison township, June 17, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Eppley, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, and was there married to Catherine Keller. They became the parents of the following children, all of whom lived in the United States, and those who still survive are: Mary, the wife of Louis Beal, of Michigan; Frederick, of Warren county, Ohio; Gottlieb, a resident of Morgan county, this state; Louis, also of Morgan county; Christian, of Brush Creek, Muskingum county; and William F. Those deceased are: Jacob, George, Michael and Catherine.

William F. Eppley, now a prominent farmer of Wayne township, living just south of the farm belonging to Christian S. Eppley, was born in Germany, March 29, 1831, and was named after King William of Germany, who in his will left him ten dollars because of the fact that he was named in his honor. William Eppley was but nine months old when brought to America by his parents and seventy-five days were required in completing the voyage to the port of New York. The journey was then made by wagon across the country to Marietta, Ohio, and up the Muskingum river to this county. The family home was established in Brush Creek township in 1832 and there the grandfather entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, on which he built a log cabin and began clearing the land. This property is now in possession of Christian Eppley. Upon the home farm Jacob Eppley remained for a number of years and then removed to Morgan county, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, while his wife lived to be seventy-three years of age.

William F. Eppley was reared under the parental roof and in his boyhood days pursued his education in a log schoolhouse. He was with his father until twenty-five years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. In 1875 he bought one hundred and seven acres of land in Wayne township, and now owns eighty-seven acres of this property and also a tract of eighty-three acres in Harrison township which he rents. He paid fourteen thousand dollars for his home property, which is even more valuable at the present time because of the excellent improvements which he has placed upon it. He follows progressive ideas of agriculture and is to-day classed with the substantial farmers of this part of the state. His study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party, while his religious views are in accord with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long held membership. He was married in 1855 to Miss Catherine Beal, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1836, and is the daughter of Philip and Eva (Smith) Beal, who were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Eppley became the parents of ten children, all born in this county and all yet living as follows: Anna, the wife of Bert Gilbert; Christian; Emanuel; Sim-

eon; Louis; Mrs. Sarah Foss; Mrs. Katie Stabler, of Michigan; Mrs. Nettie Heinley; Edward; and Roland.

Christian S. Eppley is indebted to the public school system of Muskingum county for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He attended school throughout the winter months and in the summer seasons worked upon the farm, continuing to assist his father in the operation of the land until he had attained his majority when he started out in life on his own account. He is now the owner of twenty acres of good bottom land on the river about four miles south of the courthouse and this land is devoted to gardening. It is worth from two to five hundred dollars per acre and is a very productive tract, so that he annually markets a large amount of garden products. He follows the most improved methods in cultivating the vegetables and because of their size and excellent quality he has no trouble in disposing of his products at the highest market prices in the city.

Mr. Eppley was married to Miss Phoebe Bletcher, who was born in Clay township and is a daughter of Andrew Bletcher, a native of Morgan county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Eppley are now the parents of four children: Cleason A., Ralph L., Stella M., and Alice B. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and politically Mr. Eppley is a republican. He was elected on that ticket to the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and equity. In all matters of citizenship he is interested and warmly supports every movement for the public good, at the same time conducting his business interests so that they win him success and also gain for him an untarnished name.

L. J. HESSIN.

L. J. Hessin is owner of a general mercantile establishment in the little village of Black Run and has been identified with other business interests which have brought him a gratifying financial return. He is numbered among the native sons of Muskingum county, his birth having occurred in Licking county in 1846. He is a son of James Hessin, who was born in Ireland in 1813 and came to America with his father, John Hessin. His parents died in Maryland only two weeks after their arrival in this country and James Hessin was thus largely thrown upon his own resources. He came to Ohio about 1833 and secured a position as engineer in the old Granville furnace, while later he was employed in a similar capacity at the Mary Ann furnace and also acted as stationary engineer at Zanesville, being thus employed until 1839. In that year with the capital which he had saved from his earnings he purchased a farm in Harrison township, Licking county, but afterward sold that property and bought eighty acres in Union township, Licking county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1881. He was a very industrious man, who led a busy, useful and active life, and his example is well worthy of emulation, for it shows what can be accomplished when one has determination, energy and persistency of purpose. He was married to Miss Stacey Belt, who was born and reared in Maryland but was living in Licking county, Ohio, at the time of her marriage. She still survives her husband and at the age of eighty-six years is living with her son Albert in Granville, Ohio. In their family were five children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Horace D. Wilcox and died, leaving a daughter—Jessie; Caroline, who became the wife of Edward Beecher and died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving one son, W. W. Beecher, of Columbus, Ohio; Elihu, who died in Columbus, Ohio, about 1885; L. J., of this review; and Albert L., who is living in Granville, Ohio. The father of this family was a democrat in his political views but he had neither time nor inclination to seek office for his undivided attention was given to his business affairs, and his life of activity and honesty won him the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

L. J. Hessin was a student in the schools of Licking county in his early boyhood and afterward continued his studies at Denison University. During the period of vacation he worked upon the home farm until eighteen years of age and afterward he engaged in teaching school for three terms. At the time of his marriage he located on the farm and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in Licking county until 1889, when he removed to Muskingum county and purchased a farm of two hundred acres east of Frazeysburg. To the cultivation and improvement of that property he devoted his energies until 1897, when he sold his farm and removed to Black Run, becoming station agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1898 he established a general mercantile store there and has since built up a fine business, drawing a large trade from the surrounding country. He also engages in furnishing ties to the railroad and from 1897 until 1901 he conducted a livery stable at Black Run. He has also served as postmaster there. When he took up his abode at his present home his was the only building in the town, but now there are more than thirty buildings there.

In 1870 he was united in marriage to Sarah Alward, a native of Licking county and a daughter of James Alward. They have become the parents of nine children: J. Herbert, who is liv-

MR. AND MRS. L. J. HESSIN.

ing in Hanover, Ohio; Albert, a resident farmer of Jackson township; Iona, at home; Lena, who occupies a good position with the Howell Provision Company, of Newark; Fern, at home; Guy, who is a conductor on the railroad running from Columbus to Zanesville; Catherine and Alward, both in school; and L. J., Jr., living in Newark. With his son Albert Mr. Hessin is engaged in general farming.

The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church and in his political views Mr. Hessin is a democrat. While in Licking county he served as trustee and assessor in his township and in Cass county he served as a member of the school board. He now has varied business interests which are capably managed and have thereby become profitable and he is regarded as one of the leading, influential citizens of his part of the county, interested in all that pertains to the general welfare to the extent that he gives active aid and co-operation to every movement for the public good.

JOSEPH NORMAN.

The attractiveness of Muskingum county as a place of residence and the many advantages which it offers to its citizens are indicated by the fact that many of its native sons remain as citizens here throughout the period of manhood, enjoying its privileges and opportunities and benefiting by the utilization of the natural resources of the county. Joseph Norman is among this class and after many years active connection with agricultural interests is now living retired in Falls township.

He was born in Hopewell township, May 2, 1825, and represents one of the pioneer families of the state. His paternal grandfather, Oliver Norman, was born in New Jersey and in 1816 came to Ohio with his family and settled in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, when it was largely a wild and unimproved region. He was an iron worker in New Jersey but here turned his attention to agricultural interests. His son, William Norman, who was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1791, accompanied his grandfather to the west and became a farmer of Muskingum county. He aided in the arduous task of developing new land but his resolute spirit and unconquerable determination enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and to work his way steadily upward to success. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Allen, also a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Noah Allen, who came to Muskingum county in 1807 and here followed the occupation of farming. William Norman reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, passing away in 1878. He therefore witnessed much of the growth and progress of this section of the state and at all times bore his full share in the work of improvement. In his family were six children, namely: Joseph; William, who died in 1861; David, a resident of Hopewell township; Athelia A.; and Jane and Elizabeth, both deceased.

Joseph Norman was reared under the parental roof, remaining at home until twenty-four years of age, when he came to his present place of residence in Falls township. He taught school for twenty-seven years, being one of the early educators of this part of the state, and in his work in the schoolroom he was quite successful, having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He entered the army in 1865 as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment, in which he was commissioned second lieutenant. His brother David served in the Seventy-eighth and the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiments of Ohio Infantry. Mr. Norman continued with his command until the close of the war in 1865 and was then honorably discharged in Virginia.

Mr. Norman has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Ann Williams and they became the parents of five children: Elsie; Adeline; Millard; William; and Edwin, deceased. While for his second wife he chose Miss Jane Headley and she, too, is now deceased. There were two children by this marriage: Charles, who is living; and Elizabeth, deceased.

Mr. Norman now owns eighty-seven acres of land, having sold much of what he formerly possessed. This farm was located by Mark T. Darrah and the stone house upon it was erected in 1830. This is one of the old developed properties of this portion of the state and under the care and guidance of Mr. Norman has been brought to a state of rich fertility. As the years passed his carefully managed business affairs brought to him success and he invested in more land until he was the owner of two hundred and thirty acres but he has since disposed of much of this to his children and is now living retired, not wishing in his declining years that he should have the care of so extensive a property.

His political views were in early life in harmony with the whig principles and later he became a stanch republican. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office and he was justice of the peace for twenty-one years. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, being based upon a knowledge of the law and the equity of the case. He was also assessor for four years, treasurer for two terms and trustee for one term, and his official duties were ever discharged with

promptness and fidelity. Mr. Norman has now reached the age of eighty years and his has been a useful, active and honorable career so that he receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to those who travel far on life's journey.

JOSEPH C. SPENCER.

Joseph C. Spencer was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, February 15, 1813. When three years old he came with his father, Elder William Spencer, to Salem township, and settled on a farm about one and a half miles east of what afterwards became the village of Adamsville. During a part of the winters of his boyhood and youth he attended such schools as were then provided, and afterwards became a teacher. On the 15th of October, 1835, he was married to Jane Fitz, youngest daughter of Deacon John Fitz, of Madison township, and to them, in the course of years, were born ten children. In March, 1839, Joseph C. Spencer removed his family to Franklin township, Coshocton county, where he resided until the spring of 1867, when he purchased and returned to the farm adjoining the village of Adamsville. Having interests in Iowa, in the spring of 1882 he removed to Webster City, in that state. His eyesight failing him, in the fall of 1884 he returned to this village, and soon after became totally blind. To him this was a great affliction, for he had always led an active life and was a great reader. He deeply regretted his fate, yet he submissively bowed to the will of God.

Moral from his youth, he gave his heart to God and his name to the Baptist church in early manhood. As a neighbor he was generous and obliging. As a husband and father he was affectionate and devoted. On the day on which he died he opened wide his sightless eyes and turning them toward heaven, he ejaculated: "Beautiful! Beautiful! Beautiful!" These were his last audible words. For nearly forty years he had living neither father nor mother, brother nor sister. At the age of seventy-six years, two months and twenty-one days he died on May 6, 1889.

JANE FITZ SPENCER.

Jane Fitz Spencer, wife of Joseph C. Spencer, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dunn) Fitz, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, October 8, 1816. She was the sixth child in a family of twelve children, all of whom were together at home about four years after the birth of the youngest. All of these grew to manhood or womanhood, married and had children. Jane Fitz was married to Joseph C. Spencer, oldest son of Rev. William Spencer, October 15, 1835. To them were born ten children. John, the oldest son, and Mary, the fifth daughter, died in early childhood. William, the second son, was a member of Company F, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died from the effects of a wound received at Kenesaw, Georgia. Melinda Littick, the third daughter, died leaving four chlidren. Six children of Joseph C. and Jane Spencer are still living: Mrs. Elizabeth Amore, who resides in Coshocton county; Mrs. Catherine White, of Webster City, Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Mears, Johnstown, Ohio; Edward Spencer, of North Dakota; Rev. Bunyan Spencer, of Granville, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Saffle, of Adamsville, Ohio. Joseph C. and Jane Spencer had seventy-nine descendants at the time of their death, sixty-three still living—six children, thirty grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren. Among their descendants are several teachers, editors, bankers, a preacher of the Gospel and a soldier who laid down his life for his country. Jane, wife of Joseph C. Spencer, spent nearly all her life in Ohio, more than half of it in Muskingum county. She was very strong and active for her years, until December 19, 1898, when she had a fall that made her helpless ever afterward.

She was baptized by Rev. William Spencer, in April, 1835, and became a member of the Adamsville Baptist church. At the time of her death she was a member of the Alexandria Baptist church, of which her youngest son was pastor. She was quiet and unassuming in her manner, but was a woman of great energy and perseverance; a good woman, a good wife, a kind and loving mother, and a child of God. She died December 31, 1900, aged eighty-four years, two months and twenty-three days.

MASON SAFFLE.

Mason Saffle, youngset son of Thomas and Louisa (Shaw) Saffle, was born November 2, 1851, in Adams township, Muskingum county, his parents coming from Virginia to this place about 1830. During his youth he attended the public schools. His mind and attention were much given to buying and exchanging stock. On December 11, 1876, he was married to Martha Spencer, daughter of Joseph C. and Jane (Fitz) Spencer, she being born October 23, 1856, in Coshocton county, Ohio. Her parents, in the year 1867, sold their farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Coshocton county, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Adamsville, Ohio, on the south, formerly known as the Mortiky Adams farm, and upon which the Adamsville addition is now built.

She was educated in the graded schools in Adamsvile and in her youthful days became a member of the Adamsville Baptist church. Mason and Martha Saffle own about two hundred and seventy acres of land in Adams township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Their home was burned October 26, 1897, and less than a year from that time two barns were burned to the ground. All buildings are now replaced. To their union were born four children: Nora A. (Saffle) Williams, born January 15, 1879, was married May 9, 1900, to F. J. E. Williams, who graduated in the Adamsville high school and is now employed in teaching school. Walter G. Saffle was born November 15, 1881, was educated in music and graduated from one of the finest musical schools, receiving his diploma on the 12th day of June, 1902. Since that time he has engaged in teaching in Coshocton and Zanesville, receiving many high honors. Grace L. Saffle was born January 19, 1886, and Naomi Pearl was born May 26, 1890, which completes the family. They were all given a good education in literary and musical branches.

JOHN EDWARD CROTZER.

John Edward Crotzer, one of Zanesville's native sons, was born in the old third ward of this city in 1868. His paternal grandfather, George J. Crotzer, was a native of Germany and in early manhood came to America. He wedded Miss Rose Reckle, who was of German descent, and they came to Ohio at an early period in its development and improvement. Here Mr. Crotzer worked for the Griffith & Wedge Machine Company until a short time prior to his death. He was a machinist by trade and his efforts were directed along that line throughout his entire business career. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, five of whom are living: Cal, Annie, Sophia, Libby and Josephine. George J. Crotzer had a brother Jacob who was identified with public affairs in Zanesville, serving for two or more terms as a member of the city council, being connected with the office of alderman the year prior to his death. He was also a member of the board of education.

John Adam Crotzer, father of our subject, was a native of Zanesville and in early life learned the machinst trade, which he followed until his life's labors were ended. For forty years he was connected with the Griffith & Wedge Company and for about thirty-five years acted as foreman in their shops, capably filling this responsible position. He learned the trade as one of their employes and was never in any other service except during the period of the Civil war, when he was in the naval department of the government, in Washington, D. C. He displayed the musical talent which was characteristic of his German ancestry and was one of the members of the Bauer Band. He married Miss Regina Catherine Mautz, a native of Germany, and his death occurred in 1894, when he was fifty-eight years of age, while his wife died in 1888, at the age of forty-seven years. They were the parents of three children: John Edward; Edith C., the wife of Charles Weber; and George F., who married Nora Wilson and has one child, Vernon.

John Edward Crotzer was educated in Zanesville and after completing the high school course attended the business college then conducted by the firm of Parson & Kennison. The institution, however, is now known as the Meredith Business College. Like his father he entered upon his business career by learning the machinist's trade in the shops of Griffith & Wedge and for fifteen years was in their employ, becoming an expert workman and one who enjoyed the full confidence of those whom he represented because of his capability and his well known fidelity to his employer's interests. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of public service for a term of two years and he is also a member of the Weller Theater Orchestra, with which he has been connected for eleven years.

On the 7th of January, 1900, occurred the marriage of Mr. Crotzer and Miss Jennie A. McCarthy, who was born in Ireland. They have two children, Carl A. and Edith Catherine, both natives of Zanesville. Politically Mr. Crotzer is a republican, and fraternally is connected with the Eagles, the Red Men and the Ancient Order of Druids, all at Zanesville. He also affiliates with the Musician's Union and the American Federation of Machinists. One of his most strongly marked characteristics is his love of music and he is a benefit to musical circles because of his well developed talents in this direction.

SAMUEL L. RUTLEDGE.

Samuel L. Rutledge, who has figured quite prominently in local political circles as a representative of the republican party, and is interested in general mercantile affairs in Hopewell township, was born in Mount Sterling, June 12, 1852. He is of Irish lineage, his grandparents being James and Mary Rutledge, who were natives of County Fermanagh, Ireland, whence in early life they crossed the Atlantic to the United States. For a brief period they remained residents of New York, but afterward took up their abode in Guernsey county, Ohio, where they spent their remaining days.

George Rutledge, father of Samuel L. Rutledge, was born in 1815, while his parents were crossing the Atlantic. In his youth he was apprenticed to a tanner and at the age of eighteen years he was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Shutts. The year 1831 witnessed his arrival in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, and there he continued business as a tanner, conducting a plant of that character up to the time of his death. He was also a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, devoting a part of his time to the labors of the ministry for a number of years prior to his demise. His life, honorable and upright, formed an example well worthy of emulation and his influence yet remains as a blessed benediction to many who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge became the parents of four sons and three daughters: Mary A. became the wife of William Beems, and died at the age of eighteen years, leaving a daughter, Ellen, who also died at the age of eighteen years; Margaret became the wife of John Briteqam, by whom she has six children and their home is at Holgate, Henry county, Ohio; Dr. J. W. Rutledge, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, wedded Mary Tallman, and has one daughter; Sarah, is the wife of A. B. Prather and lives in Indianapolis, Indiana; Samuel is the fifth of the family; George W., a resident of Anchor, Illinois, is married and has one child; Thomas C. is a mail clerk on the Indianapolis & Pittsburg Railroad.

Samuel L. Rutledge spent his boyhood days in his father's home, assisting him in the tannery, and when not thus engaged pursuing his education in the district schools wherein he remained a student until 1869. He was then afforded more advanced educational privileges, matriculating in the academy at Pleasantville, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1872. He afterward did post-graduate work which would have enabled him to graduate from any college in the state within a year. Returning to his home he later went to Jacksonburg, Indiana, where for ten years he followed the profession of teaching, being recognized as a very able educator. When that decade had passed, however, he again took up his abode in Mount Sterling, and resumed teaching in Muskingum county, a profession which he has followed to a greater or less extent throughout his entire business career. He has also been engaged in merchandising in Hopewell and he displays a persistency of purpose and untiring energy that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In 1876 Mr. Rutledge was united in marriage to Miss Bessie J. Hood, a daughter of Dr. George H. Hood, who for thirty years practiced medicine in this county, being one of the earliest physicians of this part of the state and an honored and valued member of the profession. Mrs. Rutledge passed away on the 29th of May, 1886, leaving two daughters: Jennie M., born December 25, 1878; and Georgiana, born February 24, 1882. On the 25th of January, 1889, Mr. Rutledge was again married, his second union being with Miss Dosie Morgan, whose birth occurred June 2, 1868, her parents being Thomas W. and Virginia (Anderson) Morgan. Her father belonged to one of the old pioneer families of this portion of the state and the Morgans have long been active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in this locality and assisted in the pioneer development, contributing in substantial measure to the early progress which has resulted in the later day advancement. Thomas W. Morgan, father of Mrs. Rutledge, is a representative agriculturist of the county, living two miles south of Mount Sterling, and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability have frequently called him to local office. By the second marriage of our subject there is one child, Marie, born November 4, 1896. Mr. Rutledge is a member of Amity lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., of Zanesville, and in politics is a stanch republican. In January, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Hopewell, which position he filled until February, 1895. In April, 1891, he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of justice of the peace and from Governor Campbell received the appointment of notary public. He was a school examiner of Muskingum county from 1884 until 1887 and has long been a helpful factor in public progress, especially along educational lines. His interest in the county is deep and sincere and while he is a firm champion of republican principles he is strongly opposed to misrule in municipal or local government and stands for all that is right and honorable in business, social and public relations. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their position in the public regard is an enviable one.

JOSEPH F. DORSEY, M. D.

Dr. Joseph F. Dorsey, engaged in the practice of medicine in Dresden, was born September 7, 1834, upon his father's farm, about three miles west of this place. He is a son of Joseph and Johanna (Foster) Dorsey. The father was born in Virginia, in 1798, and was a son of John Dorsey, who was also a native of the Old Dominion and who came to Ohio in 1812 accompanied by his family. The journey was made by wagon and he located five miles from Dresden upon a farm

DR. J. F. DORSEY.

of three hundred and twenty acres. His time and energies were then devoted to the improvement of the property to the time of his death, which occurred when he was about sixty years of age. Joseph Dorsey was a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio and here he assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm, giving his father the benefit of his services throughout the period of his youth. In early manhood he wedded Miss Johanna Foster, a native of Wellsville, Maryland, and they lived near the old home place where Mr. Dorsey secured a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, there carrying on general farming until the time of his death, which occurred when he was forty-nine years of age. Unto him and his wife were born ten children but only two are now living, the daughter being Ciscil.

Dr. Dorsey, the only surviving son of the family, remained at home until sixteen years of age and during that period was a student in the public schools. He then started out in life on his own account and for four years was employed by the month as a farm hand. Realizing the value of educational opportunities he afterward spent a year in the West Bedford Seminary and attended Hayesville Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, for a short time. He engaged in teaching in 1861-2 but in the latter year responded to the country's call for aid and was enrolled as a member of Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry under Captain Tanner, on the 15th of August. He remained with the army in which he enlisted until after the cessation of hostilities, when he was mustered out June 16, 1865. He participated in many hotly contested engagements and was always found at his post of duty faithfully performing any task assigned him, and thus with a creditable military record he returned to his home. Not long afterward Dr. Dorsey made a trip to Missouri but soon returned to Muskingum county and began reading medicine. In 1868 he entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1870. Since that time he has practiced continually in Dresden with constantly growing success and has now a liberal patronage which indicates his standing in the profession and which also returns him a gratifying income.

Dr. Dorsey is serving as pension examiner and he has been a member of the State Medical Society for ten years. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1872 Dr. Dorsey was married to Miss Anna Thistle Cresap and they have two children: Clara and Alice, the latter the wife of Charles Stevenson, a merchant of Dresden. Mrs. Dorsey's father was the late Thomas Brent Cresap, a merchant of Dresden, well and favorably known in Muskingum and adjoining counties. He was born and reared in Hampshire county, Virginia, and is of Englisn lineage. The Cresaps were of an old English family, one of them being honored for bravery and daring displayed at the battle of Cressy in 1346. Thomas Cresap, of Yorkshire, England, came to Maryland in 1686, at the age of fifteen years, and is styled in the various histories of Maryland "the English colonel," distinguishing him from his youngest son and two of his grandsons who later became colonels in the Revolutionary war. Though born in England, this Colonel Cresap was an ardent supporter of the American cause. He led the Sons of Liberty in Frederick county when they buried the stamp act and hung the effigy of the stamp collector in front of the courthouse in Fredericktown, Maryland. General Washington was his personal friend and visited at his house. Colonel Thomas Cresap was a surveyor and laid out the road from Cumberland to Pittsburg, which General Braddock followed, and his map of the boundary of Maryland can still be seen at the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore and is now recognized authority for the state boundary. He lived to be one hundred and six years of age.

Thomas Brent Cresap was the fifth in descent from the "English colonel" and was a grandson of Colonel Michael Cresap of the Revolution. He had but one son, Thomas Michael Cresap, and one daughter, Abigail. Colonel Michael Cresap was for some years sheriff of Hampshire county, Virginia, and died there in 1788.

On leaving Virginia Thomas Brent Cresap removed to Maryland and thence came to Dresden when quite a young man. Here he established a dry goods store at the corner of Main and Mountain streets, now Eighth street, and the store and residence on Main street are still in possession of the family. After two years of successful business life in Dresden, Thomas Brent Cresap returned to Maryland, where he married Miss Minerva Thistle, of Cumberland, a daughter of Thomas Thistle, who was one of the first lawyers admitted to the bar in Allegany county, later a prominent merchant of Cumberland. Both Thomas B. Cresap and his wife are descended from officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars and were connected with the Brents, Bayards, Howards, Calverts, Carrolls, Schleys and other distinguished families of Virginia and Maryland. Thomas Brent Cresap following his marriage continued in merchandising in Dresden until he had conducted a store on the same corner for more than forty years. He made an honorable name which passed down to his children. Like his ancestors, he was upright in all his dealings and was a conscientious Christian. He died July 19, 1878, respected by all. A Dresden business man of to-

day—1905—said recently in a public utterance "Mr. Cresap was the best man I ever knew and I knew from childhood." A like remark was made of his father, T. M. Cresap, by a Cumberland (Maryland) physician. Six of the children of Thomas Brent Cresap reached adult years. His fourth son, George Howard Cresap, died unmarried when twenty-two years of age. Mary Louise became the wife of Rev. Thomas M. Stevenson and is living in Dresden. Julia Elizabeth was the wife of George W. Lemert and died March 17, 1903, at her home in Columbus, Ohio, but her remains were interred in the family burying ground in the Dresden cemetery. Amelia Bruce, or "Mittie," as she was called by those who loved her best, became the wife of William Senior of the firm of Rambo & Company Woolen Mills, and she died December 8, 1891, while her husband survived her for only three weeks. Anna Thistle is the wife of Dr. J. F. Dorsey. Blanch Ord married Robert B. Longstreth and resides near Logan, Ohio. The wife of Thomas B. Cresap, who possessed a find mind and remarkable strength of character and physique, died October 26, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

EUGENE F. O'NEAL.

Eugene F. O'Neal, a practitioner at the bar of Zanesville, was born in Washington township, Muskingum county, July 14, 1871, his parents being Samuel F. and Martha Wheeler O'Neal. His father was born in Leesburg, Virginia, in 1832, and coming to Muskingum county in 1853 located in Washington township. His ancestors were from Ireland and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, one of them participating in the struggle for American independence. Samuel F. O'Neal engaged in teaching school in early manhood but through the greater part of his life has followed the occupation of farming, and is to-day one of the prosperous agriculturists of Muskingum county. He holds membership in the Baptist church and gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. His wife, who was born in Adamsville, Muskingum county, in 1834, was a daughter of Henry Wheeler, who removed from Essex county, New Jersey, to Ohio in 1825, establishing his home in Adamsville. He was of English lineage. Mrs. O'Neal is likewise a member of the Baptist church, and by her marriage she became the mother of three children: William S., Marcella and Eugene F. The elder son was an able member of the Muskingum county bar, well known and popular in this part of the state but he died of consumption in Denver, Colorado, July 7, 1901, at the age of thirty-five years.

Eugene F. O'Neal is indebted to the country schools for the early educational privileges he enjoyed, while later he attended Granville Academy and Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. Subsequently he worked upon a farm and while thus engaged devoted his leisure hours to reading law under the direction of his brother. He was admitted to the bar October 14, 1898, and entered upon practice in Zanesville, becoming his brother's successor, for William O'Neal was then in failing health. He has met with greater success than he anticipated and yet it is well deserved for he prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his case is given a strong and logical presentation before court or jury. From the 1st of June, 1889, until the 7th of March, 1904, he was in partnership with J. M. McHenry but now practices alone.

Mr. O'Neal was married August 6, 1902, to Miss Nora Bainter, a daughter of J. A. Bainter, a farmer of Muskingum county. Mrs. O'Neal was born in Adamsville in 1875 and they have one child—Martha Margaret. Mr. O'Neal belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is a democrat but while keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his attention to his practice, which is constantly growing, and therefore making greater demands upon his time.

SAMUEL F. McLAIN.

Samuel F. McLain was born in Wayne township, November 10, 1823, on the farm which is yet his home and he has now traveled life's journey for almost eighty-two years. Few native sons of the county have longer resided within its borders than this worthy representative of a pioneer family. His father, Daniel McLain, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1783, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Mary Frazey, whose birth occurred in the Keystone state in 1788. Daniel McLain came to Ohio in 1812, locating in Zanesville, where he followed the carpenter's trade which he had previously learned and when his labors and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to purchase land he became the owner of one hundred and three acres in Wayne township, upon which he successfully carried on agricultural pur-

E. F. O'NEAL.

suits for many years. His death occurred upon that place May 7, 1870, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His life was in harmony with his profession as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he left to his family an untarnished name. His political support was given the democracy.

Samuel F. McLain had but limited school privileges owing to the undeveloped educational system of the county, but his training at farm labor was not meager and from an early age he assisted materially in developing and improving his father's land, thus gaining the practical experience that enabled him to carry successfully forward his farm labors in later years. Through a long period he was an active agriculturist but is now living retired. His home place comprises nineteen acres and there general farming is carried on. A coal mine has also been opened upon the farm and there is a rich deposit of this combustible product underlying his land.

In 1849 Mr. McLain was united in marriage to Miss Alice J. Anderson, who was born in Virginia and who died in 1904, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were the parents of the following children: George, Ethelinda, Alta, Anderson, Newton, Ida, Roy, Mary A. and Lizzie. Anderson owns a part of the farm that formerly belonged to his grandfather. He married Jennie Vest, a native of Muskingum county and their children are: Harvey, Alice, Zela, Clara and Raymond. Newton McLain, who was born upon the home farm December 9, 1859, married Martha Swope, who was born in Wayne township and is a daughter of John Swope, who died in 1905, at the age of eighty-four years. They have two daughters: Edna and Ella. Mr. McLain holds membership in the Baptist church, with which he has long been identified and he has always voted for the men and measures of the democratic party. He is now advanced far on life's journey and his entire career has been actuated by honorable principles and worthy motives so that he receives the respect of his fellowmen and his example is one that is well worthy of emulation.

BAILEY BROTHERS.

No history of High Hill and Meigs township would be complete without mention of the firm of Bailey Brothers, who are most prominent and enterprising business men of their locality, conducting a large general mercantile enterprise at High Hill and also owning and operating a farm near the village. The brothers are sons of John W. Bailey, who was born at Jacksonville, Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1850, at which time he settled in Muskingum county. Subsequently he located in Zanesville, where he followed blacksmithing, conducting a shop of his own. At a later date he sold his business there and purchased and conducted a smithy at Duncan Falls, but eventually he returned to Zanesville, where he had a large blacksmith shop, conducting an extensive business which permitted of the employment of a number of hands. He was very successful in his industrial pursuits and made judicious investment of his earnings in a good farm in Wayne township. On again leaving Zanesville he removed to High Hill, where he purchased a shop, which his sons still own. He was a leading factor in industrial life in the county in the middle portion of the nineteenth century and his life record proved the value and force of enterprise and unremitting labor as factors in a successful business career.

John W. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ween, and they became the parents of four children: Cornelius, Millard, John and Susan, but all have passed away with the exception of Cornelius, who is now a prosperous farmer of Meigs township. For his second wife the father chose Elizabeth Myers, a native of Zanesville, and their children are Charles W., who married Mary Ethel, of Rich Hill township, and is a successful agriculturist of Iowa; and George W. and John W., who are associated in business at High Hill. The father remained a resident of Muskingum county for more than a third of a century and departed this life on the 12th of February, 1884.

George W. and John W. Bailey constitute the well known firm of Bailey Brothers, leading citizens of this county, who are conducting business at High Hill as merchants and blacksmiths. The brothers were educated in the public schools and became their father's successors in the management and conduct of an extensive blacksmith shop here. They also established a general mercantile store and they now have one of the largest enterprises of this character in Muskingum county, carrying an extensive and well selected stock of goods. Both branches of their business receive a liberal patronage and in addition to their interests in the village the brothers also own and operate a farm near High Hill, which likewise adds a good sum to their yearly earnings. They are honest and energetic business men, having the entire confidence and respect of their many patrons. They also conduct an undertaking business at High Hill. Of resourceful business ability, determined and alert, they carry forward to successful accomplishment whatever they undertake and their business methods neither seek nor require disguise.

Both brothers are members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of High Hill and John W. Bailey is financial secretary and also

one of the trustees and inside guard of the lodge. They are democrats in their political belief and affiliation and George Bailey has for many years been treasurer of Meigs township.

John W. Bailey was married in 1884 to Miss Jane Howell, of Meigs township, a daughter of Andrew and Anna E. Howell, and their children are Anna E., the wife of Charles Engle, who is clerking in her father's store; Jessie E.; Edward L.; and George H.

JOHN W. MILES.

In the death of John W. Miles the community in which he lived and labored lost one of its best citizens—a man whose life had been quietly passed and yet whose devotion to duty and activity in business affairs made his life record a creditable and honorable one, worthy of emulation. He was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born on the 22d of November, 1837, and in the year 1868 he became a resident of Ohio, taking up his abode on the Zanesville road. Throughout the greater part of his life he carried on general agricultural pursuits and in following that calling he provided a comfortable living for his family.

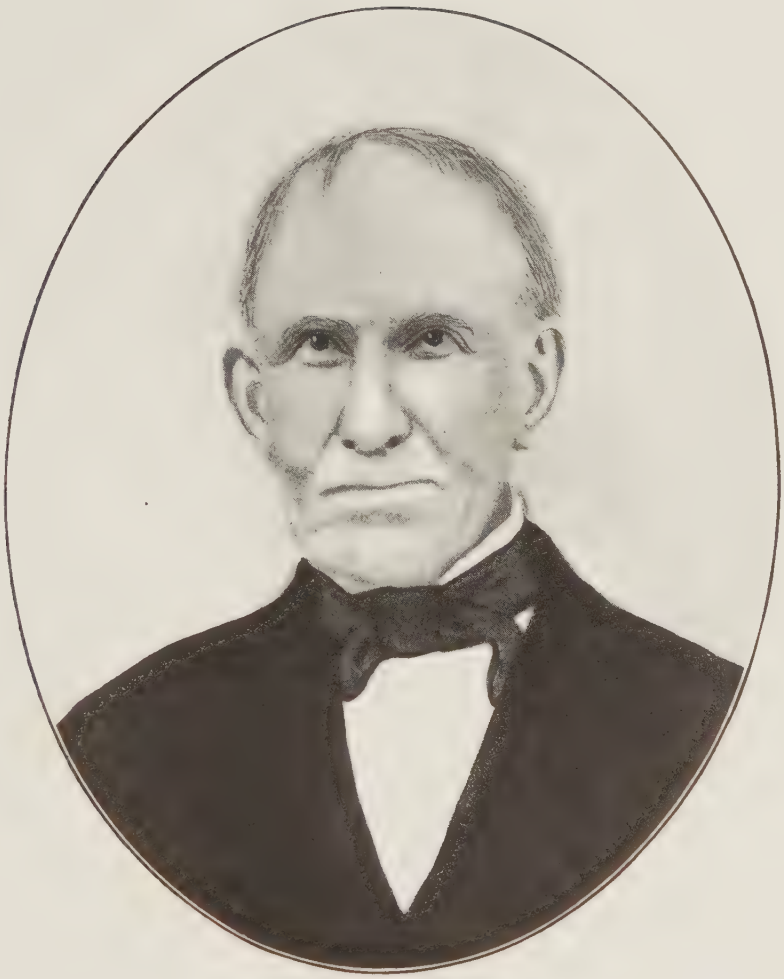
It was in the year 1883 that Mr. Miles was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary J. Griffith, who was born on the old homestead farm of the Wheeler family, about a half mile from her present place of residence, her natal day being March 13, 1837. Her parents were Henry A. and Azuba (Kirkpatrick) Wheeler. Her father was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, and at an early period in the development of Muskingum county he took up his abode within its borders. When he arrived here an ax constituted his sole possession and with this he began cutting timber, making shingles and roofing barns. He followed that pursuit for sometime, laboring earnestly and unremittingly, and when he found it possible he entered a tract of land and began farming on his own account. His was a remarkable career in that he started out empty-handed and worked his way steadily upward to success, becoming one of the most extensive landowners of Muskingum county, his realty possessions comprising two thousand acres. He possessed sound judgment in business matters, made his investments carefully and improved his property with ideas of modern progress. At the time of his marriage he went to live in a little log house. He was active and influential in community affairs and for several years he capably filled the office of assessor. His early political support was given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, which he continued to support until his death in 1876. He was survived by his wife until 1883.

Mrs. Miles was reared and educated in Adamsville and in early womanhood, in 1863, she gave her hand in marriage to William E. Griffith, a native of this county and a son of George H. Griffith, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, establishing his home on the Zanesville road near the county seat. William E. Griffith was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land and throughout his business career carried on general farming. By this marriage there was one child—Edgar R., who was born in Muskingum county, February 18, 1865, and pursued his education in the schools of Adamsville. He afterward traveled extensively through the west and ever since his return has made his home with his mother. Mr. Griffith died in 1866, leaving his farm to his wife and little son. In 1883 Mrs. Griffith gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Miles and they lived happily together for twenty-one years, or until they were separated by the death of Mr. Miles on the 28th of November, 1904. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and in his life displayed sterling traits of character which won him many friends.

Mrs. Miles is now the owner of two hundred and three acres of fine land about a mile from Adamsville. She rents this place, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and a large amount of fruit has also been set out upon it. The farm being valuable returns to her a good rental and because of her property holdings she now has a very desirable income. She is a member of the Baptist church and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Adamsville and the surrounding district.

M. FRANK GEYER.

M. Frank Geyer, a leading merchant of Bloomfield and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Highland township, his efforts ever being on the side of progress and improvement, was born September 25, 1845, upon his father's farm in the township where he still makes his home. His parents were Peter B. and Elizabeth (Coultrap) Geyer, the father born in Highland township in 1825, while the mother was a native of Zanesville. Peter B. Geyer, reared to the occupation of farming, made that pursuit his life work and became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he placed under a high state of cultivation, transforming it into valuable and productive farm property. He took an active part in public life and for ten or twelve years served as township treasurer, discharging the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. His death occurred in



HENRY A. WHEELER.

1897 and thus passed away one of the valued pioneer residents of that part of the state. In his family were ten children, of whom nine are yet living.

Frank Geyer pursued his early education in the common schools of his native township and afterward spent a year as a student in McCorkle College of Bloomfield. He was married in 1893 to Miss Anna Morrow, a daughter of David and Margaret W. Morrow, the former a farmer by occupation. Both parents are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Geyer were born four children: Vera, born June 5, 1894; Cora, on the 15th of July, 1895; Marguerite, February 20, 1898; and Louanna, September 11, 1904.

Mr. Geyer remained at home until he was thirty years of age, working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until after crops were harvested in the autumn, but believing that he would find another occupation more congenial he at length left the plow and turned his attention to merchandizing, opening a store in Bloomfield, where he has since remained. The new venture has been attended with success from the beginning and he now carries a stock valued at seven thousand dollars. He is the leading general merchant of the town and he also deals in farm machinery. His business has reached extensive proportions owing to the tasty arrangement of the store, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his fair and honorable dealing. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church and in his political views he is a republican, prominent in local work of the party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office and he has rendered signal service to the community in the office of township treasurer for eight years and also as supervisor and trustee. He has a wide acquaintance in the county where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his efforts as to win financial success and also to gain the trust and admiration of his fellowmen.

GENERAL R. B. BROWN.

R. B. Brown is a native of New Concord, Muskingum county, where he was born October 2, 1844. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish and the strength of the Scottish sentiment is evinced in the name given him at baptism: Robert Burns. The Irish blood asserted itself when President Lincoln called for volunteers, in April, 1861, and on the 17th of the month, the first day of the recruiting, he volunteered but was rejected on account of his youth, but August 9, ensuing, was accepted and mustered into Company A, 15th Ohio Infantry, for three years. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted, as a veteran, and was mustered out December 27, 1865, after a service of nearly four years and five months. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged except at Nashville, at which time he was in the hospital with a wound received July 23, 1864, in front of Atlanta. His political enemies have permitted a wrong to be done a good soldier by referring to this wound, which was in the heel, and by merely stating the fact have allowed improper inferences to be drawn. At the time the injury was received he was lying, with the command, in the trenches and under fire. November 25, 1863, upon the crest of Mission Ridge, he captured the color bearer and the colors of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, for which he was awarded a congressional medal of honor.

In March, 1866, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated after a six months' course, and for the succeeding four years taught school in Minnesota, in the meantime preparing himself for the bar, but in 1873 he became city editor of the Zanesville Courier and has maintained his connection since, being at the present time secretary, treasurer and business manager of the corporation, and is an active member of the associations of the dailies and newspapers of the state.

Mr. Brown is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been post commander of Hazlett post several times, and it was mainly by his untiring efforts that the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky was established. He was the first trustee appointed, served twelve years and resigned in 1898. At the twentieth annual encampment of the Department of the Ohio G. A. R., held at Akron in 1885, he was elected department commander and served fifteen months and is a life member of the national encampment of that order. The title "General," which is frequently given to him, comes from his G. A. R. badge as a past department commander. The badge is the shoulder strap of a major general, and in the society's circles the wearer ranks as a general and is so addressed by the comrades. The application outside by members was taken up by those who did not understand the significance and the public has applied the title as a sobriquet.

The only public office held by Mr. Brown was the mayoralty of New Concord, which he exercised for five months in filling the unexpired term of the elected mayor, who died, and which was given him by the village council.

Mr. Brown is an enthusiasitc republican and his pen and tongue are freely and vigorously employed on behalf of the party; his ancestral blood tells in each but as a speaker he usually gives it rein and he strikes at every head in sight, with-

out apology for the force or effect of the blow. In religion he is an orthodox Presbyterian, of Covenanter stock, but somewhat tempered by intercourse with equally good men of other beliefs. Aside from his G. A. R. affiliations his only fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows, of which he is a member in both lodge and encampment branches.

WILLIAM L. EVANS, M. D.

Dr. William L. Evans, who is living in Mount Sterling, where he is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 15, 1880, and is a son of E. H. Evans, a native of Illinois. The father, removing to Ohio, settled in Licking county, where he became a prominent farmer. He was married to Miss Hester A. Richey, a native of Ohio, and they have two surviving sons, the brother of Dr. Evans being Horace O. Evans, who is engaged in teaching school at Hanover, Ohio.

Dr. Evans was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, spending his boyhood days on the father's farm, while in the public schools he acquired his early education. Later he continued his studies in the high school at Hanover and the Doane Academy and thus acquired a good literary education to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. Determining to engage in the practice of medicine, he entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, from which he graduated with the class of 1893. He afterward practiced medicine for a year in Hanover and in May, 1904, he located in Mount Stering, where he has already secured a good patronage.

Dr. Evans was married on the 11th of October, 1904, to Miss Nettie B. Donivan, who was born in Columbus and they have gained many friends during their residence in Mount Sterling and are now prominent socially. Dr. Evans votes with the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also with Phi Beta Phi, a Greek letter fraternity. He is thoroughly familiar with the modern methods of medical and surgical practice and in his chosen work has shown his adaptability for the profession which claims his attention.

PATRICK C. McGOVERN.

Patrick C. McGovern, son of Patrick McGovern, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 25, 1845. Upon that same day his father died. The latter was a native of County Caven, Ireland, and came to this country in 1836. In 1839 he returned to his native country but in 1842 decided to make the United States his future home and with his family came to Guernsey county, Ohio, where in company with his brother-in-law, Peter Carnyn, he engaged in making macadamized roads. He died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, September 25, 1845, leaving his widow, formerly Miss Mary McGuire, whom he married in 1831, and seven children: Margaret, now deceased; Bridget, the wife of Ambrose Archer, of South Dakota; Mary, the wife of James Archer, of Minnesota; Terrence, of Minnesota, who was a member of the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War; Thomas, who was associated with his brother, Patrick, in merchandising for seventeen years, after which he became an extensive farmer of Morgan county, and there died October 3, 1902; Ellen, the wife of S. N. Archer, of Noble county, Ohio, and Patrick C.

Mr. McGovern of this review was about two years old when taken by his mother to Noble county, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and was reared upon the farm. He was but eighteen years of age when in the spring of 1864 he enlisted in response to his country's call for aid, becoming a member of Company D, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Collins and Colonel Charles Grosvenor. Three brothers of the family were soldiers of the war, Thomas having been with the Ninety-second Ohio Infantry. Patrick McGovern served until honorably discharged at Augusta, Georgia, in November, 1865. He then returned to Noble county, Ohio, where he engaged as a salesman for three years in the store owned by B. F. Penn. He then embarked in merchandizing in connection with his brother in East Union, Noble county, conducting a general store there until 1890, and prospered in his undertakings. In that year he sold his interest. In the meantime he had become largely engaged in shipping live stock and his operations in that line of business had proved successful. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed storekeeper of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus and was also superintendant of the hospital under Governor Campbell, holding the appointment from 1890 until 1892. In the latter year he came to Dresden and embarked in the woolen manufacturing business. In the spring of the same year he assisted in organizing the joint stock company, being associated in this enterprise with J. S. Prettyman, W. H. Bush, B. F. Penn, Isaac Hatcher, and Henry Large. Their plant is conducted under the name of The Muskingum Valley Woolen Manufacturing Company and Mr. McGovern was connected therewith for ten years as vice president and secretary. He then sold his interest in 1901 but remained with the company until 1902. Since

P. C. McGOVERN.

that time he has been engaged in the real-estate business and is now a member of The Dresden Real Estate & Improvement Company. For fifteen months he was associated with A. S. Baker in the ownership of the Central Meat Market at Zanesville, Mr. Baker managing the business. For a short time in 1904 Mr. McGovern engaged in the grain business but is now devoting his entire time to his property interests.

In 1872 Mr. McGovern was married to Miss Susan Archer, who was born in Noble county and is a daughter of James Archer, a native of that county. Mr. and Mrs. McGovern became the parents of ten children: Leo Norbert, a merchant of Dresden; Benjamin Lawrence, who is living in Columbus, Ohio; Charles Taylor, of the same city; Ula Rose; Stephen Terrence; William Harry; Mary Irene, the wife of Clyde Comer, of Dresden; Edward Fleming; Patrick Earl; and Hannah Clotilda.

Mr. McGovern votes with the democratic party and he is a member of Major Cass Post, G. A. R. He is also a communicant of the Catholic church and has a nice home and is one of the highly respected citizens and prominent men of the community. His life has been characterized by untiring labor. Whatever he has undertaken has claimed his utmost energy and he has ever been watchful of all the details of his business and all indications point toward prosperity. In business affairs he is energetic and notably reliable, while promptness has always characterized him in meeting an engagement or a financial obligation.

Mr. McGovern has ever been active in politics and takes an active interest in public affairs. At the time of the compiling of this narrative he is a candidate on the democratic state ticket for member of the board of public works.

FRED HERRON.

Fred Herron is a representative of one of the oldest families of Irish lineage in Muskingum county, and was born in Rich Hill township, June 22, 1836, on what is known as the old Herron homestead. His father, John Herron, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1795, and was brought to America when a youth of nine years. His father, William Herron, also a native of the Emerald Isle, was married to Anne Moore, and they became the parents of six children: John, Alexander, George, William, Anne and Jane, all of whom are now deceased. For his second wife William Herron chose Elizabeth Crow, and they became the parents of seven children: Andrew, James, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha and Sarah. The last named is now living in Zanesville and Alexander had a son who is now living near High Hill. Since the first representatives of the Herron family came to America, they have been in sympathy with the principles embodied in the republican platform and all have been churchmen, largely connected with the Methodist denomination. They have also been among the most successful and prominent farmers of Muskingum county since the family was established in this portion of the state and they are closely related to the Dixons and McIntires, with whom they hold annual reunions.

John Herron, father of Fred Herron, came with his parents to America, as before stated, the family home being established near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1806, but became a resident of Ohio, and resided in Rich Hill township while the Indians were still numerous in this section of the state and when deer and wild game could be had in abundance. The family lived here during the war of 1812 and they shared in all the hardships and privations of pioneer life and took an active part in the early development and progress of the county. Later generations of the family have been equally loyal to the general good and the name of Herron has always stood as a synonym for activity and honor in business and progressive citizenship. John Herron was united in marriage in 1817, to Miss Jane Henderson, a representative of one of the prominent early Irish families of the county. She was one of nine daughters, all of whom lived to be over seventy years of age and died in the same neighborhood. Fred Herron's grandmother, Martha Mercer, also came from Ireland. In the family of John and Jane Herron were three sons and five daughters: William, Fred, John, James, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, Mary and Ann, and with the exception of Fred and Jane all have passed away. The sister married George Ray, a sailor, who died and was laid to rest in the Herron family lot in Salt Creek cemetery.

Fred Herron, reared to the occupation of farming, has spent his entire life in this county, and in the public schools acquired his education. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah Armstrong, who was born in Salt Creek township, May 2, 1846, and they immediately took up their abode upon the old Herron homestead. They became the parents of six children: Maggie J., now the wife of J. H. McIntire; Fred H., who married Grace Evans; John A., at home; Pearl C., who married Catherine Barker, who died a year later, leaving an infant daughter, Helen May; Harry G., deceased; and Ernest E., at home.

Mr. Herron has always followed agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family and now at the age of sixty-nine years is giving his supervision to his large farm of three hundred

acres. He is one of the oldest and most consistent members of the Presbyterian church in which for many years he has served as a deacon. His life though quietly passed has been characterized by all that is honorable and straightforward in man's relations with his fellowmen and by fidelity in citizenship. He has therefore commanded and enjoyed the respect and good will of those with whom he has been associated and he is well known in Muskingum county.

SILAS W. FICKEL.

Silas W. Fickel, now living retired in a pleasant home in Taylorville, Ohio, was born March 24, 1847, in Madison township, Perry county, Ohio, and is a son of George and Hannah (Harding) Fickel. The father was likewise a native of Perry county, while the mother's birth occurred in Licking county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Fickel, came from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state, settling in Perry county about 1820. He was of Dutch lineage, while his wife was of Scotch descent. Becoming the owner of a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, he devoted his remaining days to its cultivation and improvement. George Fickel also became a farmer and continuously engaged in the tilling of the soil until February 1, 1864, when he joined the army, enlisting as a member of Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward transferred to the Twenty-second Veteran Reserve Corps on the 13th of September, 1864, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1865. Since that time he has largely lived retired and now makes his home at Fultonham at the age of eighty years. His wife died March 25, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years. In his family were nine children, of whom six are now living.

Silas W. Fickel pursued his education in the graded schools of Fultonham and he, too, responded to the country's call for aid when the south attempted to overthrow the Union. He was but seventeen years of age when he enlisted on the 4th of January, 1864, and joined the boys in blue of Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and a number of skirmishes and was wounded on the 26th of August, 1864, while in action near Atlanta, Georgia. He was shot above the knee and had his leg amputated, but amputation was again necessary and the member was cut off about five and a half inches from the hip. He was in the hospital at Marietta, Georgia, at Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville, also at Louisville, Kentucky, and Madison, Indiana, and at length was honorably discharged at Madison on the 29th day of May, 1865. He now receives a pension of fifty-five dollars per month, a merited reward from the government for the sacrifice which he made for his country.

Mr. Fickel was married, September 25, 1870, to Almeda Erwine, who was born January 23, 1853, in Wayne township, Muskingum county, and was a daughter of Edward and Mary (Bagley) Erwine, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fickel was born a daughter, Minnie, whos birth occurred June 23, 1871, and is now the wife of Emil Waterstraat, a resident of Portland, Oregon. They have also reared an adopted son and for seven years their granddaughter has lived with them. The former, Edgar Lear, is a nephew of Mr. Fickel, and the granddaughter is Maude Waxler.

Mr. Fickel now has a fine home in Taylorville and another fine residence and he is living retired, being in comfortable financial circumstances. He votes with the republican party, which was the defense of the Union cause at the time of the Civil war and has always been the advocate of progress, reform and improvement. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and both are highly esteemed by a large circle of warm friends.

DAVID BUCHANAN.

David Buchanan, never seeking to figure prominently in public life, but faithfully performing each day's duty as it has come to him, is now living a retired life on his farm on section 15, Brush Creek township, and such a course is made possible through earnest and indefatigable labors in earlier years. "There is nothing more pleasing nor profitable than the study of biography" said Carlyle, while George Washington said "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which a man gives his energies." Thus in a review of the life history of Mr. Buchanan we not only find food for reflection, but also learn of his connection with farming interests, whereby he has worked his way upward to success, and now, leaving the active work of the farm to his sons, he is enjoying a well merited rest.

A native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, he was born July 24, 1825, his parents being Samuel and Martha (Bines) Buchanan. The father, also a native of Washington county, was born April 2, 1786, and on the 28th of February, 1816, in his native state he married Martha Bines. He came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Perry township, becoming one of the early stock-raisers and most successful farmers in Muskingum county.

He took an active and helpful part in the early development of the county and his labors resulted beneficially to the community. At the same time he managed his business interests so as to win prosperity. They were the parents of nine children of whom five died in infancy. Those who reached mature years were: Robert, who was born February 22, 1817, and was married February 17, 1848, to Margaret Harrison Haynes, by whom he had four children: Elizabeth Ann, who was born January 19, 1822, and was married December 7, 1848, to Mathew Porter; David, of this review; and Alfred, who was born December 12, 1831, and married Frances M. White, by whom he had one child. For his second wife he chose Caroline Webster, and they had two children.

David Buchanan was reared to farm life, working in the fields during the summer months and attending school through the winter seasons. At the age of twenty-three years he left home, starting out on his own account, and for three years he was employed through the neighborhood as a farm hand. He was then married, on the 29th of November, 1849, to Miss Mary Jane Probasco, and in 1853, they removed to Muskingum county. With a little family growing up around him, he had a renewed impetus for close and earnest toil, and he utilized every opportunity to make his farm productive and profitable. By his first marriage there were six children: Samuel, who was born September 21, 1850, married Ann Harp and lived in Zanesville but both have passed away, being survived by one daughter, Katie; Martha Jane, born October 14, 1852, is the wife of William Matthews, and they have two children, Julia E., who was born April 7, 1854, is the wife of William Cunningham, who resides near Roseville, this county; Ida M., who was born December 18, 1856, married Charles Moeckel and is now deceased; David O., born August 31, 1859, and living in South Zanesville, married Ella Jones, and they have two children. Arabella died in infancy.

Mr. Buchanan was married a second time, April 16, 1868, Miss E. Anderson becoming his wife. She was born January 28, 1845, and is now deceased. By this union there were two children, Charley A., who was born November 28, 1869, married Myrtie B. Mast, and they live with his father on the old homestead, but they lost their two children in infancy. Walter B., born December 26, 1871, is at home. Mr. Buchanan's second wife was a daughter of James Anderson and a granddaughter of John Anderson, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they came to Ohio and here engaged in general farming.

Throughout his business career Mr. Buchanan has followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising and industriously and carefully managing his interests he gained a competence very desirable and sufficient to enable him now to live a retired life while his sons execute the work of the farm. His word is as good as his bond, his integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career. The family property comprises three hundred and seven acres of land. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Presbyterian church and in his political views is a democrat. He has a host of warm friends and is most highly respected by all who know him.

GEORGE B. HIBBS.

George B. Hibbs, who carries on general farming in Springfield township and is also well known to the citizens of Muskingum county because of his capable services in public office, was born August 14, 1857, in the township where he yet resides. He represents one of the oldest families of the county, founded in this part of the state by his grandfather, William Hibbs, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. William Hibbs came to Ohio when the work of improvement and development was scarcely begun in this section of the state and entered land from the government in Springfield township, after which he devoted his energies untiringly to the development of a farm. His son, William J. Hibbs, was born in Springfield township in 1826 and in his youth was a district school student. His time was devoted to his studies through the winter months and during the remainder of the year he assisted in the arduous task of developing the home farm. In early manhood he wedded Miss Jane Burtch, a daughter of William Burtch, and they became the parents of five children: Charles, who is living in Wyoming; George B.; Mary, the wife of C. Bush; Alice, the wife of W. P. Bell; and Elizabeth, who is living on the home place.

William J. Hibbs devoted his life to farming and always remained a resident of Springfield township, where he owned and operated one hundred and ten acres of rich land. In 1888 he built a fine home two stories in height, containing six rooms. He also erected a large barn and outbuildings and developed a splendid property, his farm being situated on the Cooper Mill road about five miles west of Zanesville. In his fraternal relations he was an Odd Fellow and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Protestant church, in which he served as an officer and in the work of which he was deeply and helpfully interested. He voted with the whig party in early manhood and later became a republican. He was quite active in local politics, served as trustee and township surveyor and was also a member of the school board. Viewed from a financial stand-

point his life was prosperous and it was equally successful when judged by the standard whereby we measure character, for in all his relations with his fellowmen he was upright and honorable. He died January 12, 1899, while his wife passed away in 1897.

Like the other members of the family George B. Hibbs was reared upon the old homestead farm. The children were provided with good educational privileges, all attending the district schools, while some were students in the schools of Zanesville. George B. Hibbs yet remains on the old home farm, where he is living with his sister Elizabeth, and under his guidance the place is kept in excellent condition, being supplied with all modern equipments and accessories. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance and he is regarded as one of the substantial agriculturists of his community. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have also called him to public office. In 1890 he was elected township clerk, in which capacity he served for two and a half years, after which he was elected township treasurer. From 1896 until 1900 he served as deputy sheriff of the county and in 1890 he was deputy in the office of the county auditor, while in 1902 he was appointed county auditor to fill out an unexpired term. He has ever been a stanch republican, inflexible in his advocacy of the principles of the party, for he believes that its platform contains the best elements of good government. In his social relations he is a Modern Woodman.

JAMES B. TANNER.

James B. Tanner, filling the position of county commissioner and also successfully following the occupation of farming in Falls township, was born in that township within a mile and a half of his present home, his natal day being June 7, 1841. His parents were Ed and Elizabeth (Ramey) Tanner, both natives of this county, while the latter was a daughter of Alexander Ramey. His paternal grandfather was Edward Tanner, who married Sarah Brown. He was born in Virginia of English parentage and when about fifteen years of age was captured by the Indians and taken to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained for three and a half years. At the end of that time he was ransomed by the government and returned to his home in Virginia. In the intervening years he had learned the Indian language and had become thoroughly familiar with the ways and traditions of the red men while in captivity. He was married in Virginia and afterward emigrated from that state to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that state. The trip was made on the river in a keel boat and afterward residing for a year near Coshocton he came with his family to this country, settling in Falls township, where he cultivated and improved land and thus opened up a good farm. Before leaving Virginia he had purchased land warrants sufficient to cover five hundred acres of land and at the time of his death in 1831 he had fine farms. Indians and wild game were very plentiful here at the time of his settlement and there were only two or three houses between his home and Zanesville. It was five miles to the home of the nearest neighbor and he had to go to Coshocton to mill and to do his trading. When death claimed him his remains were interred upon the old homestead farm. His wife, who was born in Virginia and was of Irish lineage, died in 1855.

Edward Tanner, father of James B. Tanner, also became a prominent farmer of Falls township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political allegiance was given to the republican party.

Upon his father's farm James B. Tanner was reared, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He married Miss Priscilla Haines, a native of Falls township and a daughter of George Haines. They have five children: Flora M., who is now the wife of George McCan; Minnie, the wife of Charles Marshall, of Falls township; Mary E.; Clara; and Ira F.

Throughout his entire life James B. Tanner has resided in Falls township with the exception of the period which he spent in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1862, when about twenty-one years of age, becoming a member of Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by his uncle, Captain William C. Tanner. A year later he re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry with which he continued until honorably discharged at Columbus at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of White House Landing, Charles City Court House, siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station, Poplar Grove Church, Pegram's Farm, Boydtown Plankroad and Hatchie's Run. He was a brave and loyal soldier and in days of peace he has been equally loyal to his country and her welfare.

When the war was over Mr. Tanner returned to his home and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is now the owner of a good farm of two hundred and sixty acres and has property in Zanesville which he rents. In his political views he is a republican and has held the offices of township trustee and school director. He has served for five years as county commissioner and is now filling the position for second term, proving a most capable incumbent

James B Tenney

in that office. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp. Mr. Tanner is a large man of fine physique, gifted with much common sense and good business ability and in his business career and political service he has displayed traits of character which commend him to the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ALFRED L. KINKADE.

Alfred L. Kinkade, a veteran of the Civil war, who, since 1887 has occupied the position of lock tender on lock 9, on the Muskingum river, and makes his home in Taylorville, was born in Harrison township, Muskingum county, August 19, 1843. His father, Charles Kinkade, was a native of the same county, while the grandfather, Joseph Kinkade, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia. The latter came to Ohio in 1810. Only a few years before that the state had been admitted to the Union and there were large tracts of unbroken land and large forests which stood in their primeval strength. Muskingum county, too, presented the appearance of a frontier settlement when Joseph Kinkade took up his abode in Harrison township. There he aided in the early work of improvement and development. Charles Kinkade was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and for many years followed farming. He also followed the river for a long period and his death occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Adaline Neff, and at the time of her marriage resided in Brush Creek township. She was a daughter of John Neff, a native of Virginia, who became one of the first settlers of that township. In their family were three children, Alfred, Noah and Elizabeth, the last named the wife of Captain Morton.

Alfred L. Kinkade was a public school student in Philo and spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, where he early became familiar with the work that falls to the lot of the agriculturist as he transforms his land into productive fields.

He was a young man of nineteen years when, on the 6th of October, 1862, he and his father joined the Union army for service in the Civil war, his father becoming a member of Company A and the son of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. The father served for three years and lost his health on the battlefields of the south. Mr. Kinkade of this review remained with the army until the close of hostilities when the Union flag was victoriously planted in the capital of the Southern Confederacy. He was with the eastern division and participated in twenty-two engagements, being three times wounded. On the 1st of May, 1862, in the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded by a minie-ball, which struck his left thigh. He never faltered in the performance of any military duty but was always true and loyal to his country and at the end of the war was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. He then returned to his home and followed the river until 1886. In the succeeding year he was appointed lock tender on lock No. 9, and has since filled this position.

Mr. Kinkade was married to Miss Caroline Sullivan, a native of Philo and a daughter of William Sullivan, who was born in this county. They now have two children, Orville A. and Mary A. The son served three years as a member of Company D, Nineteenth United States Infantry during the Spanish-American war and is still a member of the regular army, belonging to Company C, Fifth United States Infantry.

Mr. Kinkade is a republican in his political views, socially is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and in religious faith is a Catholic. His life is characterized by industry and he is always found faithful in the performance of any duty which devolves upon him, a fact which is indicated by his long continuance in the position which he now fills, having for nineteen years served in the capacity of lock tender. In matters of citizenship he is as loyal to-day as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle-fields of the south.

JACOB H. METZGER.

Jacob H. Metzger, sexton of the Woodlawn cemetery of Zanesville, was born in this city October 23, 1850. He is a son of Jacob Metzger, who was a native of Germany and came to the United States when eighteen years of age. In 1830 he arrived at Zanesville, spending his remaining days in this city, where he passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Miss Sophia Roedy, who was born in Germany and was brought to the new world when a little maiden of four summers. They became the parents of six children, of whom but four are living: Mrs. Sophia McCadden, of Zanesville; Mrs. Catherine Moody; Jacob H. and George. All yet reside in this city.

Jacob H. Metzger was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and here learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years. Later different business interests claimed his time and attention. He was inspector of work shops in this city and also deputy oil inspector of the Zanesville district. At this writing, in 1905, he is sexton of the Woodlawn cemetery and in this position he is giving excellent satis-

faction, keeping the cemetery in fine condition. He is continually studying to beautify and improve it and his methods are practical, resulting in the attainment of the improvement which he desires.

In his political affiliation Mr. Metzger is a republican. He married Miss Matilda Rapp and they have two children, Len and Cora. The family residence is in Zanesville and Mr. Metzger has the respect and confidence of business men and all with whom he has come in contract.

HENRY F. ROHRMAN.

Henry F. Rohrman, whose intense and well directed activity has made him one of the successful business men of Zanesville, closely connected with its commercial and manufacturing interests, was born in Germany, July 19, 1865, and pursued his education in the schools of that land, attending an academy at Herbon, Germany. He came to the United States when a young man of twenty years that he might find scope for his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities—for he had heard favorable reports of the excellent business opportunities afforded in America. He made his way direct ot Chicago and there attended the College of Pharmacy, which he left in 1887.

The same year he located in Zanesville and secured a position in Johnson's drug store, where he remained for two years. He was afterward with the Graham Drug Company but in 1891 he abandoned pharmacy to engage in other business interests, entering the employ of David Schmid, importer of and dealer in slate, as a traveling salesman. He was with him in that capacity until Mr. Schmid sold the business to the Vermont Slate Company in the fall of 1902, the partners of this company being John G. Williams and Henry F. Rohrman, the former acting as president, while the latter is vice president and treasurer. The main office is at Granville, New York, Mr. Williams being a well-known and prominent man of that place, where his ancestors were in business before him. They are manufacturers, shippers and exporters of superior sea green, unfading green, red and purple roofing slate and are wholesale dealers in all kinds of black roofing as well as roofing materials and tools. The superior sea green quarries are located at West Pawlett, Vermont. The company also has an office at 53 Victoria street, London, for they enjoy a large export trade, shipping their celebrated superior sea green roofing slate extensively throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and other countries. Their plant is equipped with the latest machinery and in connection with the slate business the company has become well known as manufacturers of important and useful devices. Their specialty in this department is the Vermont safety oil can which is especially adapted for the use of railroad companies and for machinery of all kinds. By a mechanical contrivance on the can pressed by the thumb the flow of the oil is regulated. They also manufacture the Vermont free rural delivery mail-boxes, railway tinware, torches for shops and railroad purposes and many other useful articles and the output of the factory is extensive, finding a ready sale upon the market because of the utility of its products. The Vermont Slate Company's roofing slates were given the highest honor and gold medal by the jury of awards at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis because of their superior excellence.

Mr. Rohrman was united in marriage in 1888 to Miss Emma M. Weber, a daughter of Henry Weber, who was born in Germany and came to Zanesville at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrman hold membership in the German Lutheran church and they have one son, Henry F., Jr. Mr. Rohrman belongs to the United Commercial Travelers and in his political views is a republican. He has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and is distinctively one of the leading residents of the thriving city of Zanesville, with whose interests he has been identified almost continuously since his arrival in the new world twenty years ago.

WILLIAM H. SHIRER.

William H. Shirer is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred acres, most of which is bottom land and very productive, and in the control of his agricultural interests he displays excellent business ability, executive force and keen sagacity. He was born July 12, 1847, in Adamsville, Ohio, and is a son of G. W. Shirer, who is mentioned in connection with the history of Allen Doughty on another page of this work. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and he was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has always followed as a life work. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and his practical experience enabled him to win success from the very beginning of his active business career. He purchased his present farm in 1873 and as the years have gone by has devoted his attention to its cultivation and improvement until it is now a splendid property. It comprises three hundred acres of very rich and arable land situated a mile and a half northeast of Dresden. It is splendidly adapted to the raising of corn and

HENRY F. ROHRMAN.

QUARRIES OF THE VERMONT SLATE COMPANY.

he also produces other crops in his fields, the soil being very alluvial. Annually he harvests good crops which find a ready sale on the market and add each year to the success which is making him one of the prosperous citizens of Muskingum county.

Mr. Shirer was married, in September, 1871, to Miss Anna E. Doughty, a native of Madison township and a daughter of Allen Doughty, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. Four children grace their marriage: John C., the eldest born in September, 1873, married Miss Mary Hickey and lives in Columbus, Ohio. They have two children, Gertrude, born in 1895; and Francis, born in 1903. Arva J. Shirer, born September 8, 1877, is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio, and has become a minister of the gospel, being at the present time a student in the theological school in Madison, New Jersey. He was married in November, 1904, to Miss Grace E. Wottring. Mary L., born September 4, 1882, is also a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, and is now at home. Rose M., born October 22, 1886, is pursuing her studies in Delaware.

Mr. Shirer belongs to the Odd Fellows society at Dresden and he and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His religious belief has been a permeating influence in his life, guiding his business career and being an influencing force in his treatment of his fellowmen.

CAPTAIN MILTON C. McLAUGHLIN.

Captain Milton C. McLaughlin is not only well known in Zanesville but has a wide acquaintance along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers for through many years he has acted as pilot. He was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, June 3, 1838. His paternal grandfather, William McLaughlin, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to this state as a pioneer settler, aiding in the work of reclaiming it for the purposes of civilization and modern improvement. He married Miss Mary Williams, also a native of Pennsylvania and they became the parents of nine children, all of whom have now passed away. James McLaughlin, the eldest of this family, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1801, and died in 1893, at the very venerable age of ninety-two years. He married Margaret Ann Meighen, a native of Pennsylvania, and her death occurred when she was eighty-four years of age. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Milton was the seventh in order of birth. Only two are now living, his brother Aaron, a resident of Marietta, Ohio, being a pilot and master of steamer vessels. The father was a millwright by trade and removed from his native county to Morgan county, Ohio, where he followed that pursuit and also worked at carpentering. He served as auditor of Morgan county for eight years and was active and prominent in public affairs, having the trust of the entire community. He may well be styled a self-made man for he owed his advancement in life entirely to his own efforts. He attended school for only six weeks but in the school of experience he learned many valuable lessons and through reading and observation added continually to his knowledge. He possessed a very retentive memory and as the years passed stored his mind with much useful information. His early political support was given to the whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. In early manhood he was elected and served as mayor of McConnelsville and as a public official was found to be systematic, prompt and capable in the discharge of all the duties that devolved upon him. He served as a member of the Morgan Guards of Morgan county in early days and acted as sergeant of his company.

Milton C. McLaughlin was reared in the place of his nativity and attended its public schools and there remained until the spring of 1860, when he came to Zanesville, where he has resided continuously since with the exception of a period of two years which were passed in his native county. On reaching manhood he went upon the river upon a boat where his brother was employed. It made trips between Marietta and Zanesville, being engaged in trade on the Muskingum river. Mr. McLaughlin's first employment was as deck sweeper. He possessed energy and determination, however, and resolved that he would win advancement through merit and capability. He did faithfully and well whatever duty was assigned him and later went with his brother as third cook and afterward was promoted to various positions until he became steward of a steamer on the same river. A little later he became second clerk in the office of the boat and then went into the pilot house with his brother Aaron, who had become a pilot, to learn the river. This was in the spring of 1860 and after serving his apprenticeship he received his government papers for license as a pilot and continued upon the river in that capacity. He was upon boats engaged in trade between Zanesville, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river with Captain C. R. Stull, and under John N. Lyon he learned the Ohio river and continued to act as a pilot for seven years between the points mentioned. He was also on a boat engaged in trade between Ironton and Pittsburg for some time and then again in Zanesville and Marietta trade

on a packet boat until 1900. He has since been captain, clerk and pilot on the steamer Vega, a government boat on the river and this is his present business connection. He is still very active for one of his age and is much esteemed by people all along the river with those who have carried on trade between the points mentioned and those who often served under him. He receives the largest salary of any man on the Muskingum river, a fact which is indicative of his capability and efficiency.

Captain McLaughlin was married in 1869 to Miss Adalaide Murdock, a native of Zanesville and a daughter of John Murdock. They have two sons: J. C. McLaughlin, who was employed in the government office at Zanesville under Lieutenant Beach, Lieutenant Gillett and Edmund Molser for fourten years and is now in the government service at Beaver, Pennsylvania, married Eva Ford, a daughter of James Ford, and they have one child, Harry, who was born in Zanesville and is now nine years of age; and Frank M., who was born in Zanesville, is now employed at a pottery.

Mr. McLaughlin gives his political allegiance to the republican party since casting his first presidential vote and has never faltered in his support of its principles. Fraternally he is connected with Muskingum lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. There are few men in this part of the state outside of political life who have a wider acquaintance than Captain McLaughlin and he may well be termed one of the most popular men on the river. In 1864 he was in the secret service under A. C. Woolfock, A. Q. M. of Cairo, Illinois. His brother, James McLaughlin, volunteered in the First Ohio Regiment and afterward re-enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry and served during the Civil war. He was one who ran the blockade at Vicksburg and was wounded while on the boat, which was the cause of his death.

WILBUR F. McCOY.

Wilbur F. McCoy, who figured for a long period in business circles in Zanesville, was a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred at Harper's Ferry on the 15th of June, 1842. His father, William McCoy, was a native of Scotland and after emigrating to America estblished his home in Virginia, where he followed merchandising, but being a strong supporter of the Union cause he left the Old Dominion during the period of the Civil war and brought his family to Zanesville, where he also conducted a store for a number of years.

Wilbur F. McCoy was educated in the schools of his native state and came to Zanesville when a young man in the twenties. Eventually he became a partner in the Zanesville Hardware Company, continuing with that firm until within a year of his death, which occurred on the 24th of June, 1896, when he was fifty-four years of age. He was progressive and diligent in all his business dealings and the success of the Zanesville Hardware Company was attributable in no small degree to his efforts, keen discernment and good judgment.

On the 4th of April, 1872, Mr. McCoy was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Israel, who was born in the town of Putnam, now a part of Zanesville, April 4, 1843. She is a daughter of Captain William E. Israel, who spent the greater part of his life in this city. He was born near Barnesville, Ohio, and first married Martha L. Thompson, a native of Asbury Chapel. His second wife bore the maiden name of Adelia Spencer and is still living at the age of seventy-five years of age. Mr. Israel died when seventy-five years of age. He was a boat-builder and at one time followed the river, becoming captain of a boat which made trips down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy was blessed with four children: Juliet Kane; Helen M.; William I., a mechanical engineer; and Bernard W. Juliet Kane was married, December 15, 1897, to Perry Smith, a native of this county and a lawyer of Zanesville, and they have two children: Perry McCoy, born February 21, 1900, and Cornelia McCoy, born January 15, 1905. Helen M. was married, October 31, 1902, to Richard V. Storer, who was born in Zanesville but is now living in Chicago, Illinois, where he is engaged in the granite and stone business. Mrs. McCoy, since the death of her husband, has erected her present home at No. 544 Adair avenue.

Mr. McCoy took a deep interest in affairs and always kept well informed on the issues of the day. His business life was marked by consecutive advancement owing to his persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy. With the passing of years his circle of friends constantly grew. His name is enrolled upon the list of honored dead of Muskingum county.

J. HOPE SUTOR.

J. Hope Sutor, public accountant of Zanesville, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1846. His father, H. P. Sutor, a merchant, was of American birth and of German parentage. He wedded Mary Culbertson Leattor, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch-Irish descent on the

Truman F. McCoy

paternal and American-French on the maternal side. In 1852 the parents removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and the son became a public-school student in that city. He was pursuing the work of the fourth year in the Baltimore City College, when he put aside his text-books to take up railroad life, having learned telegraphy during the summer vacation of 1863. His college course embraced both the scientific and literary subjects with French and German as the languages. On the 4th of January, 1864, he became telegraph operator for the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, at Havre de Grace, Maryland, where a ferry was operated. There was no bridge across the river and the movement of troops and supplies was very heavy. During the summer he was transferred to the terminus of the double track at Newark, Delaware, and upon the completion of the line to Elkton, was made station agent at Rossville, near Baltimore, but resigned there early in 1865. He then entered the services of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on the construction of the double track and participated in the movement of the troops home after the Grand Review in Washington, in May of that year. In 1866 he was sent to Mountain division as train dispatcher and there remained until 1871.

On the first of November of the latter year he came to Zanesville as dispatcher but was assigned to the office of General Superintendent Quincy at Columbus, his former superior officer in double track work. In 1872 he was made chief clerk in the maintenance of way department for the Baltimore & Ohio lines west of the Ohio, and about 1878 was elected secretary of the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville, the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago and the Central Ohio Railroad companies, which constituted the leased lines. In 1885 he was transferred to Baltimore as chief clerk in the office of the general manager of the entire system and upon the abolition of the office he returned to Ohio to again enter upon the duties which he had formerly performed but on the 1st of September, 1889, he resigned so as to become assistant to the president, general manager and treasurer of the Zanesville & Ohio River Railway Company. In July, 1892, he was appointed as receiver and when the road was reorganized in 1900 as the Ohio & Little Kanawha Railroad, was made general manager and treasurer. When this property was sold in 1902 he retired from railway service and took up the profession of public accountant. As is indicated his advance from one responsible position to another was continuous and each change was a further step in his business career.

In public affairs in Zanesville Mr. Sutor has been prominent although never an aspirant for office. He is, however, an ardent republican and during the famous campaign of 1896 organized the Railroad Men's Marching Club of three hundred members. He served on the board of education from 1890 until 1896, acting for two years as vice president and two years as president. At one time he was secretary of the board of trade and during his active business life has been a director in several of the city's industrial corporations.

Mr. Sutor became a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity in May, 1869, and was first grand chancellor of West Virginia, occupying that position in 1869-70. He was representative from that state to the supreme lodge of the world in 1870 and 1871 and is now the oldest past grand chancellor in Ohio and among the oldest in the west. He was made a Master Mason in Aurora lodge, No. 43, West Virginia, October, 1869, and affiliated at Zanesville in 1872. He is a past master, past high priest, past thrice illustrious master and a Knight Templar Mason. Also a charter member of Hope council, No. 82, of the Royal Arcanum, and is a past regent of that organization. He has likewise been a member of a number of similar societies from which he has now withdrawn. Mr. Sutor has always been a man of scholarly tastes and habits, spending many of his most pleasant hours in the companionship of his books. He has become familiar with standard fiction, but finds equal recreation in history and science. Particularly interested in the history of his adopted county as well as in the nation's progress and achievements, he has thoroughly informed himself concerning its development and upbuilding and that his researches have been broad and his investigation penetrating is indicated in the historical chapters of this volume which come from his pen.

CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

Charles E. Russell, who follows farming on section 4, Brush Creek township, was born February 5, 1862, in Muskingum county, his parents being James and Pleasant E. (Cohagaw) Russell. The father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and came to Ohio with his father, Martin Russell. The latter drove across the country from the Old Dominion and first rented land near Gaysport, but subsequently purchased land in Muskingum county, where he began farming on his own account. His son James remained with him during his boyhood and youth and assisted him in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm until about twenty-five years of age. He was then married to Miss Pleasant E. Cohagaw, a daughter of William Cohagaw, one of the early settlers of Muskingum county, who was also a native of the Old Dominion. At the time of his marriage James Russell began farming

on his own account and continued to follow that pursuit until his death, which occurred when his son Charles was only three years of age. He was always an industrious man and he successfully carried on his farming pursuits. He passed away upon the farm which is now the property of our subject and his loss was deeply regretted by his many friends as well as his family. He was an active and influential republican, putting forth every effort in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Russell afterward married a Mr. Taylor. By her first union she had three children: Rosie, now deceased; Charles E., of this review; and Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Smith, by whom she had five children.

Following his mother's second marriage Charles E. Russell remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he went to work for his uncle, after which he was employed as a farm hand for four years. At the age of twenty-three years he married Miss Amelia Stuker, a daughter of John and Sophia (Wolfort) Stuker, who were natives of Wayne township, Muskingum county. Her grandfather, Gotlieb Stuker, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and with his father crossed the Atlantic to America in early life, the family home being eventually established in Wayne township. Unto Charles E. and Amelia Russell were born three children: Eva, who was born February 5, 1884, and is now a student in Ada Normal College at Ada, Ohio; Manford, who was born January 1, 1888; and Carrie, born March 3, 1894.

Mr. Russell owns eighty acres of land which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising and he has a beautiful home, attractive in its surroundings, tasteful in its furnishings and noted for its gracious hospitality. He takes pride in keeping everything about his place in good repair and follows the most progressive methods of farming.

In his political views Mr. Russell has always been a stanch republican, but has never had any desire to hold office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and his co-operation can be counted upon for the furtherance of any movement for the material, intellectual, political or moral progress of his community. A man of domestic tastes, he is devoted to his family, and although his own educational privileges were somewhat limited he is determined that his children shall enjoy good advantages in that direction. His record is that of a man who has by his own unaided efforts worked his way upward to a position of affluence. His life has been one of industry and perseverance and he is now classed with the leading farmers of his community, having now a valuable property which in its splendid appearance indicates to the passer-by the careful supervision of its owner.

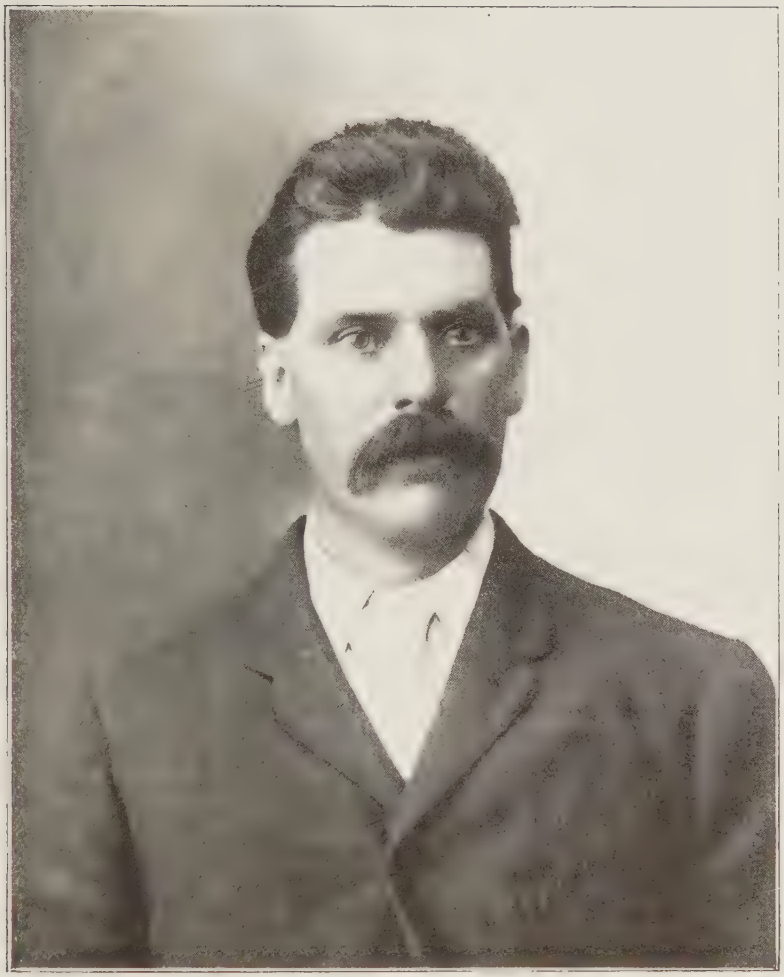
HOWARD M. WILLEY.

Howard M. Willey, who follows the occupation of farming and is also mail carrier in Wayne township, was born upon his present farm, April 9, 1870, and is a representative of one of the old Virginian families. His grandfather, John A. Willey, a native of the Old Dominion, came with his father to Muskingum county at an early day, when much of the land was still in possession of the government and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is now in possession of Howard M. Willey. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place, but soon the plow and the harrow prepared the fields for planting and in due time good harvests were gathered. The grandfather spent the remainder of his life on that place.

Upon the old homestead Charles T. Willey, father of our subject, was born and reared and as a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sarah Haggerty, who was born in Pittsburg and died when Mr. Willey of this review was six years of age. Unto Charles F. Willey and his wife were born ten children, all natives of Wayne township, and five are yet living, as follows: John, who is living in Zanesville; Sadie, the wife of L. Parker; Mrs. Kate Flanders; Howard M., and Mrs. Janet Leslie. The father had eighty acres of land and carried on general farming until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-nine years of age. His business interests were well managed and he became a prosperous farmer. In his political views he was a staunch republican and for nine years he served as a director of the county infirmary.

Howard M. Willey was born upon the farm where he now resides and in the district schools of the neighborhood he obtained his education, while in later years reading and observation have broadened his knowledge. When his father removed to Zanesville he assumed the management of the home farm and soon demonstrated his ability to capably perform this task. He now owns and operates fifty acres of land, which his grandfather entered from the government, and which is about two and a half miles from the courthouse. It is a good property with modern improvements and equipments and his labors have made it very productive, so that his business is now profitable.

Mr. Willey was happily married to Miss Lizzie Parker, a native of Zanesville and a daughter



H. M. WILLEY.

of Washington Parker, who was also born in that city, and yet makes his home there. Their children are Ruth, Russell, Charles and Ed Willey. Mr. Willey's opinions on political questions are in harmony with republican principles and he always votes for the candidates of the party, although he never seeks office as a reward for his fealty. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and his salient characteristics are such as make him respected by his brethren of the lodge and by the general public.

THOMAS W. SIMMS.

Thomas W. Simms is the owner of a well improved farm of about one hundred and eighty-four acres near Bloomfield, which was once the camping ground of the Indians and it is said that the old Indian chief, White Eye, is buried upon this tract of land. It was upon this farm that Mr. Simms was born, December 25, 1859, his parents being John and Catherine (Spicer) Simms, the former a native of Ireland, born March 14, 1815, while the latter was born in Salem township, Muskingum county, January 9, 1821. John Simms was only three years old when brought by his parents to America, the family settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. About 1836 he drove a four-horse team to Muskingum county, Ohio, coming westward with his parents who settled in Union township on the Wheeling road. The grandfather there remained a few years, when he removed to Highland township and purchased land and spent many years upon the farm, which comprised two hundred acres. He then moved to his son John's (where T. W. lives) and died there at the age of ninety. His wife also died there at the age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: John Martha, Rosana, and Hugh, but all are now deceased.

John Simms was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, assisting his father in his boyhood days on the old homestead and remaining with him in Ohio until the time of his marriage. He operated the first sawmill in this section of the state, carrying on the business for twelve years. He received a part of the farm upon which his son Thomas now resides as a gift from his father and throughout his remaining days was the owner of two hundred acres of rich and arable land, the cultivation and labor which he bestowed upon it bringing him good financial returns. He was a republican in politics and both he and his wife were devoted members of the United Presbyterian church of Bloomfield, where they were buried. He died January 23, 1896, at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife passed away September 4, 1887, at the age of sixty-six years. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living: Mrs. Margaret Scott, a resident of Beatrice, Nebraska; Sarah, of Bloomfield, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, of Nebraska; Gibson, a farmer living in Smith county, Kansas; Thomas W., of this review; Mrs. Ella Couden, a resident of Monroe township; and Martha, who died in May, 1887.

Thomas W. Simms, having obtained his education in the district schools, began farming on the old homestead, where he has spent his entire life. He was married in 1884, to Miss Tillie Ross, whose birth occurred October 26, 1859, in Highland township, her parents being David W. and Margaret (Davis) Ross. Her mother attended the little old log school, a picture of which is shown in this work. Her father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1835, and was the son of Thomas and Matilda (Winters) Ross. The grandfather was born in the Keystone state in 1800, and the grandmother's birth occurred there in 1810. Thomas Ross was a blacksmith by trade and came to Ohio, in September, 1855, locating at Bloomfield, where he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death in 1862. His widow survived him for many years, passing away in 1897. David Ross was practically self-educated as he had little chance to attend school, but experience, observation and reading brought him much practical knowledge. He remained with his father until after the outbreak of the Civil war and in 1864 he enlisted in the Union Army, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, under Captain M. R. Trace. He served for five months and participated in the battles of the Shenandoah valley and Harper's Ferry. He has resided continuously upon the farm which he now owns since 1859, with the exception of the brief period which he spent with the Union troops. He was married in the year mentioned to Miss Margaret Davis, one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Ross passed away July 6, 1900. Mr. Ross is a democrat in his political views and has been township trustee, supervisor and a member of the school board, while in local affairs he takes an active interest, always giving his aid and influence to further the cause of progress and development. He belongs to Hansen Post, No. 468, G. A. R., of New Concord, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Bloomfield. His farm comprises one hundred and forty acres and its well improved condition indicates his life of untiring activity and well directed effort. Mrs. Simms has two sisters and four brothers, namely: William T., Clara J., Alice R., Marion C., Alvin W. and Frank E.

Mr. and Mrs. Simms had but two children and Ethel died in infancy, the surviving son being

Floyd C., now attending school at New Concord. Mr. Simms owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of well improved land and carries on general farming and stock-raising. He has good stock upon his place, including cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, some of which were thoroughbreds, and both branches of his business are proving profitable because he thoroughly understands his work and is untiring in his labors to promote the interests of the farm. He lives about a mile and a half west of Bloomfield. In politics he is a republican and he, his wife and son are faithful members of the United Presbyterian church.

THOMAS HARVEY WILSON.

Thomas Harvey Wilson, a representative of agricultural interests of Highland township, was born on the place which is yet his home, July 11, 1845. His father, Hugh Wilson, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1800, and in that state was married, on the 25th of January, 1827, to Miss Mary Nichols, whose birth occurred in Allegheny county, on the 19th of March, 1809. They removed from the Keystone state to Ohio in 1836, and took up their abode on a farm which is now owned and occupied by Thomas H. Wilson. They purchased the place from Casper Fell and John Hart, the farm comprising one hundred and sixty acres. At the time it came into possession of Hugh Wilson the taxes, both real and personal, amounted to less than five dollars. The farm had been entered by John Hart and the patent granted May 20, 1828. Mr. Wilson of this review now has in his possession the old original patent granted by the government and also his first tax receipts of 1846, representing an amount of six dollars and twenty cents upon both real and personal property.

Hugh Wilson was a pioneer farmer of the county, assisting very materially in the early development and progress, and for many years his labors proved of direct benefit in the upbuilding and advancement of his part of the state. His farm comprised one hundred and sixty acres of land and he carried on agricultural pursuits and also did carpentering. He voted with the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party and was well known as one of its local leaders. He served both as justice of the peace and school director and he was a member of the Associate Reform church, while his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church. His death occurred September 11, 1880, and Mrs. Wilson passed away in Illinois, on th 14th of July, 1887. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Rebecca Spicer, a resident of Colorado; Mrs. Sarah J. McBride, of Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Pyles, who is living in that state; Mrs. Lucinda Bennett, of New Concord, Ohio; and Thomas H. Two brothers are now deceased: Samuel N., who died while serving with the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, was for three years a member of the Union Army and then re-enlisted. James G. served for three years with the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry and died after the close of the war.

Thomas Harvey Wilson attended the common schools in his boyhood days and always assisted his father in the operation of the home farm during his youth. At the time of the Civil war, however, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting on the 2d of May, 1864, when in his eighteenth year. He became a member of Company B, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, with which he remained for three months, participating in several skirmishes and in the movements of the Army of the Potomac there. He then returned to his old home and resumed agricultural pursuits and has always resided upon the old homestead farm. Here he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of very rich and arable land, well improved with modern buildings and all accessories. The place is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, his specialty being cattle and sheep, and in the control of his interests he displays excellent business ability and executive force.

On the 23d of January, 1868, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Matilda G. Thompson, who was born February 12, 1847, in Highland township, and is a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Guthrie) Thompson, who came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, about 1838. Her father was a farmer and stonemason and owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he cleared and cultivated, transforming it into a productive farm. He had two sons and ten daughters and all of the daughters resided near the home of Mr. Wilson until 1895, while seven of the number are yet living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born nine children: Samuel T., who was born December 4, 1868, is a carpenter living at Wood River, Nebraska; Frank, born December 12, 1870, is engaged in the dairy business in Mercer county, Illinois. Cary E., born February 1, 1873, wedded Mary Miller and lives in Phelps county, Nebraska, where he follows farming; Charles B., born April 8, 1875, is a farmer at Wood River, Nebraska; Hugh E., born March 6, 1877, follows farming in the same locality. Clyde E., born April 21, 1882, Jane B., born November 7, 1883, Lillie P., born September 12, 1886, and James Harvey, born September 18, 1888, are all at home.

Mr. Wilson is a republican and has served as township trustee for several years, while for two

years he was also assessor. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, and he is interested in the political, material, intellectual and moral improvement of the county, giving his support and co-operation to many movements for advancement along these lines.

MOSES A. McCALL.

Moses A. McCall owns and operates a valuable farm of one hundred acres on section 18, Monroe township. His entire life has been passed in this county and he is a worthy representative of a pioneer family. His birth occurred November 6, 1846, in Otsego, and his parents were Thomas and Lucy A. L. (Abbott) McCall. The father was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Ohio. The mother's birth occurred in 1826 and in her girlhood days she came form Augusta, Maine, to this state. Her father laid out the village of Otsego and donated the public square to the town. Thomas McCall conducted the first store in Otsego, removing to that village after living for some time upon his farm. All of the southern part of Monroe township was at one time owned by the McCalls, there being four families of that name. By trade Thomas McCall was a carpenter and after disposing of his store he was identified with building operations in Otsego and vicinity until his death. He constructed bridges across Wills creek and also erected many houses, churches and school buildings. He died in 1858, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years, while his wife long survived him, passing away in June, 1903, her remains being interred in Bethel churchyard. They were the parents of eight children: John H., who married Charlotte Williams, of Coshocton, and has two children; Sarah A., who became the wife of Michael Brannen and died leaving four children, while one had previously passed away; Moses A., of this review; Robert C., who married Tillie Bainter, by whom he had four children, two living, and resides in New Concord; Margaret Isabelle, who became the wife of John Hammond and died leaving seven or eight children; James W., who married Mary Simms, by whom he has six children and follows farming near Coshocton; Nancy J., the wife of T. C. Conner, a civil engineer of Zanesville, by whom she had two children, one yet living; and Julia C., the wife of Amaziah G. Bradford, of Lafayette, Ohio. They have four children and have lost one.

Mr. McCall of this review was educated in the common schools of Otsego and also under the private instruction of a minster of the name of McFarland. He was only seventeen years of age when in September, 1864, he enlisted at Zanesville as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry under Captain Daniel Dugan. He had previously been in the government employ and after enlisting he served for one year and three months with the army. He took part in several skirmishes, also in the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was present at the surrender of General Johnston at Raleigh, North Carolina. In July, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Charlotte, North Carolina.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services Mr. McCall returned to his home with a creditable military record and began work as a farm hand, being thus employed until 1900, when with the capital he had saved from his earnings he purchased one hundred acres of land on section 18, Monroe township. He has a valuable property two miles south of Otsego and Mr. McCall now carries on general farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of cattle, which he feeds for the market each year and his annnual shipments bring him a good income. In all his business affairs he is practical and he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction.

In February, 1870, Mr. McCall was married to Ann E. Wheeler, who was born in 1851 and is the daughter of Jacob and Agnes (Walker) Wheeler. Her father was born in Virginia in 1820 and, following the occupation of farming, became a successful and prominent man of his community. He always adhered to the democracy but was never an office seeker. His wife was a native of this county but her parents came from Pennsylvania to Ohio. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were ten children. The home of Mr. and Mrs. McCall has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: Thomas W. was born March 27, 1871, and was educated in the common schools. He married Mirtle Wells and lives in Iowa, where he is employed as a railroad man. He has one child. Rora O., born April 15, 1872, is employed in a pottery in Zanesville. He wedded Ella Klein and has three children. Agnes, born in July 12, 1873, is the wife of E. H. Mangold, of Adamsville, and has three children.

The parents are members of the Baptist church of Otsego and take an active and helpful interest in its work, Mr. McCall having served as one of its trustees for many years. He votes with the democracy, has been township clerk, personal assessor and real estate assessor. He holds membership relations with John Trimble Post, No. 628, G. A. R., in which he has served as commander, and in all matters of citizenship

he is as true and loyal to his country and her best interests as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields and thus demonstrated his fidelity to the Union.

FRANK M. COUDEN.

Frank M. Couden is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Muskingum county. He was born September 9, 1862, in Monroe township, his parents being Joseph and Margaret (Davis) Couden. The father was born in Adams township, Muskingum county, February 29, 1832, and was a son of Joseph Couden, who came from Ireland to the new world about 1814. He served his country as a soldier in the second war with England for about six months. He was a stone-cutter by trade, but taking up his abode in Ohio he became the owner of eighty acres of land in Adams township, Muskingum county, and devoted his energies to farming in the midst of what was then a wild pioneer district. Joseph Couden was reared to the occupation of farming amid the scenes of frontier life and is yet living to tell the tale of early experiences here when the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun. When he was a school boy the people of the neighborhood had to chop down trees and split the logs in order to make seats for the pupils and the parents also had to chop and haul wood for the stove, which would contain a very long stick. All of the pupils carried their luncheon to school and it consisted mainly of corn cakes and buckwheat cakes, which they would warm on the stove at noon. They never had any recess and school began at seven o'clock in the morning and lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon. The schoolhouse was built of logs and there were seventy-five pupils in attendance. The first teacher that Joseph Couden had was Edward Menegh, who was a Roman Catholic and received fifteen dollars per month for his services. He was a hard drinker and often becoming intoxicated would spend a part of his time lying in the shade of a tree near the schoolhouse. It can safely be said that the pupils did not waste much time on their studies during these periods. When Joseph Couden was a boy he walked eighteen miles to his work, carrying with him an ax with which he chopped three cords of wood in a day. He helped to put up the first telegraph line in the county, extending from Zanesville to McConnelsville, and has been otherwise connected with the work of improvement and progress here as the evidences of civilization have been introduced. He has always been a very strong and rugged man and is yet hale and hearty. Throughout his entire life he has made farming his business. He was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret Davis, a daughter of David Davis, and a sister of James and Harvey Davis, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Couden became the parents of eight children, whom they reared to adult age. In politics the father is a stanch democrat and for eight years he served as supervisor and at another time filled the office of constable. He is a member of the Patrons of Industry and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank M. Couden pursued his education in the common schools of Adams, Salem and Highland townships and in his youth he worked as a farm hand for some time. On one occasion, however, he was in a runaway and was so injured that he was unable to perform any manual labor for some time, so during that period he sold books—religious, historical and educational works. He afterward resumed work on a farm and later purchased a half interest in a farm adjoining the place that he now owns. In 1899 he sold his original property, and bought his present farm, comprising one hundred and twenty acres in Highland township. It has since been his place of residence and is now a well improved property devoted to general agricultural pursuits and the raising of cattle and sheep. He likewise raises some fruits and his farm in its various departments is neat and thrifty in appearance, giving evidence of careful and practical supervision.

On the 10th of March, 1891, Mr. Couden was united in marriage to Miss Ola Davis, who was born December 2, 1866, in Highland township, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Holland) Davis. They have one child, Waldo H., who was born September 14, 1896, and is with his parents at the family home, about two and one-half miles west of Bloomfield. Mr. Couden is independent in his political views. He belongs to the Patrons of Industry and he and his wife are members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. He is a worthy representative of a pioneer family and during his residence here has carried forward the work of substantial improvement and progress which was instituted by his grandfather and further promoted by his father.

COLONEL T. F. SPANGLER.

The name of Tileston F. Spangler is inseparably associated with the commercial and industrial development of Zanesville during the past quarter of a century. He is a native of the city and was born March 28, 1849, the eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Tarrance) Spangler,

J. F. Spangler

BENJAMIN SPANGLER.

both of whom were natives of Muskingum county. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Spangler, who came to this locality in 1810 with his father, Mathias Spangler, but afterward returned to Maryland, where he enlisted as a soldier of the war of 1812. After his discharge from the service he returned to Muskingum county and followed the occupation of farming in Wayne township for many years. Colonel Spangler's maternal grandfather, Henry Tarrance, was also a soldier of the war of 1812. He came to this county from Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James Tarrance, who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.

Colonel Spangler passed through the entire course of the public school system of Zanesville and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1867. Like many other successful men, he began his business career as a teacher, a profession in which he earned some distinction during the short period of two years he was so employed. In 1870 he entered the law office of A. W. Train as clerk and student, and from his tutor, who was then in the front rank of the Muskingum bar, received those old-fashioned theories of law which made the tutor distinguished and have served to make the pupil the prudent, painstaking counsel whose advice is respected by his business associates.

In 1873 Colonel Spangler was admitted to practice, and, having become connected with building and loan company operations during his law student life, he directed his attention more to conveyancing and office practice than to the more strenuous profession of an advocate. In 1880 he became the senior partner of a real-estate firm and has maintained an active interest in that line of business. He was the leading promoter of the Homestead Building and Savings Company, the People's Savings Bank and the Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Company, each of which is among the city's present most prosperous, substantial and reputable financial institutions.

Every measure for the development of the city since his advent into its business circles has had his active support, and he is not an inactive supporter of anything with which he is connected. For a number of years he was either president, director or working committeeman of the former Board of Trade; was among the leading spirits in securing the permanent location at Zanesville of the immense plant of the American Encaustic Tiling Company; from 1873 until 1883 was secretary of the Muskingum County Agricultural Society; served six years as a member of the board of directors of the joint city and county workhouse; and is now prominently active in advocacy of the ship canal by way of the Muskingum river from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. He has been managing member of the syndicates which laid out and, by liberal conditions to purchasers of lots, built up the additions of Fair Oaks, Brighton, Maplewood and Tiledale.

In 1883 Governor Hoadly commissioned him a staff aide with the rank of colonel, in which he served two years. During the Berner riots, at Cincinnati, in 1884, he volunteered for duty and his ten days' service during that memorial period was personally complimented by the executive. Upon the accession of Governor Campbell in 1889, he again served two years as aide with the same rank.

In 1875 Colonel Spangler was married to Miss Mary Cox, youngest sister of Hon. S. S. Cox, at the latter's residence in New York, and immediately began his home life in Zanesville. To them were born five children, but Mamie died in infancy. Those still living are Leola M., Dora M., Helen S., and Arthur Cox.

In church circles Colonel Spangler is president of the board of trustees of the Putnam Presbyterian church, and in fraternal circles he is a member of the lodge of Amity, No. 5, F. & A. M.; Zanesville chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Cyrene commandery, No. 10, K. T., of which he is a past commander; has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite; and is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Mechanics lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F.

In business circles Colonel Spangler is president of the People's Savings Bank, the Spangler Realty Company and the Ohio Canal Association; first vice president and manager of the Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Company; secretary and attorney of the Homestead Building and Savings Company; director and secretary of the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Company; director of the Muskingum Coffin Company; and trustee and secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Building and the Helen Purcell Home.

ALBERT H. CALDWELL.

Albert H. Caldwell, now living retired from the active work of the farm to which he gave his time and attention for many years, was born June 12, 1839, in Harrison county, Ohio, his parents being John and Sarah (Reed) Caldwell. The father was a native of Lafayette county, Pennsylvania, while the mother's birth occurred in Harrison county, Ohio, and they spent much of their lives in Harrison county. Mr. Caldwell was a blacksmith by trade but purchased a farm upon which he reared his family of eleven children. He successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for

many years and although he led a busy life he yet found time to perform some public service, filling the offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner.

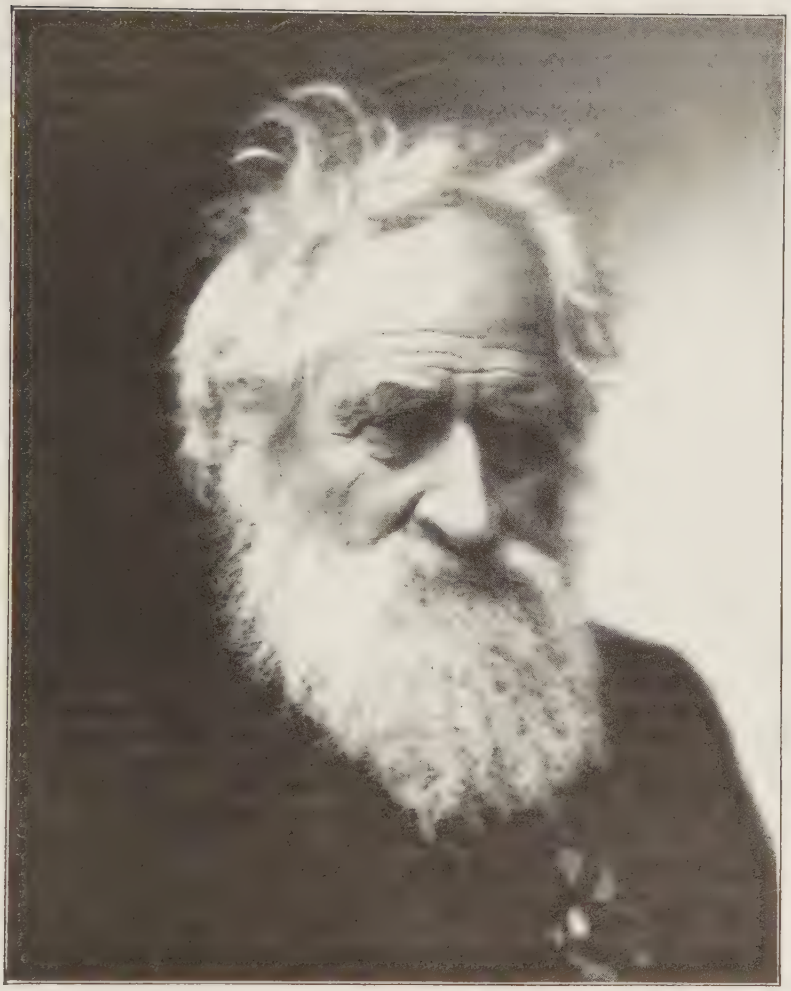
Albert H. Caldwell supplemented his early educational privileges by study in Franklin college, at New Athens, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1859. He then took up the study of theology in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was licensed as a minister of the gospel on the 15th of April, 1863, by the Steubenville presbytery and ordained by the Lake presbytery on the 8th of February, 1865. He served as pastor of the churches at Franklin and Utica, Pennsylvania, from 1865 until 1867 and in January, 1867, took charge of a church of his denomination at Antrim, Ohio, where he remained until 1895. He then retired from the ministry and purchased the farm on section 21, Highland township, where he yet resides. He is now practically living retired, leaving the active work of the farm to his son. He owns sixty acres of well improved land, rich and arable, conveniently and pleasantly located a mile north of New Concord.

In 1866 Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKee, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Adeline (Cochran) McKee. Her father was connected with the iron industry in the Keystone state, being a manufacturer of furnaces. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have been born three children: John C., who operates the home farm; Albert W., who married Anna McKnight, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in preaching at McKeesport, Pennsylvania; and Octa E., who is living at home. The parents hold membership in the United Presbyterian church of New Concord and Mr. Caldwell is still deeply interested in the cause to which he has devoted so many years of his active life.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. BALL.

Judge William H. Ball at one time figured prominently in the history of jurisprudence in Muskingum county, and although he has now retired from active connection with his profession he yet received the veneration and respect of the members of the bar because his own career was one which reflected credit upon the legal fraternity here. Nature bestowed upon him rare gifts. He possesses a mind of considerable compass combined with an industry which brought forth every spark of talent with which nature had gifted him. He has always been regarded as a superior man and now at the age of eighty-seven years he is spending the evening of life in the quiet retirement which is a fitting crown to years of active and useful labor. He is a native of Virginia, having been born in Fairfax county, in the Old Dominion, May 2, 1818. His father, William Ball, was born in Virginia, near the District of Columbia, and in the vicinity of Ball's Crossroads, in June, 1781. He married Sarah Cassidy, also a native of the same locality. His death occurred in April, 1862, while his wife passed away in November, 1863, at the age of seventy-four years. Both died in Fairfax county, Virginia, but their remains were brought to Zanesville for interment in Greenwood cemetery. Throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of farming and although too old to enter the service at the time of the Civil war his sympathies were with the Union cause.

Judge Ball spent the days of his boyhood and youth at the old home in Virginia and in 1845 came to Ohio, establishing his home in Zanesville. He had previously studied law for one year in Virginia and after coming to Zanesville continued his reading with General C. B. Goddard, who directed his studies until he was admitted to the bar in June, 1847. He then went to Putnam county, Ohio, where he remained for three months, but did not secure a clientage during that period and returned to Zanesville. Here he entered into practice, his ability winning him recognition, and in 1851 he was chosen prosecuting attorney. He filled that position for one year, when he resigned to become political editor of the Zanesville Courier, acting as editor in 1853. He then resumed his law practice in this city and earnest effort, close application and exercise of his native talent won him prestige at the bar. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasped the points in an argument, combined to make him one of the capable lawyers here. Political questions were of deep interest to him and his natural fitness for leadership was recognized by the public election of office. He was chosen to represent his county in the state legislature in October, 1871. He was defeated for constitutional convention, however, in 1873, but in 1878 he was again made a candidate for office and was elected judge of the court of common pleas, which position he filled for five years, after which he was defeated for re-election by Judge Phillips. He has never, however, been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to leave this for others. At different times he was engaged in the practice of law with partners, including Edmond Brush, the father of Dr. Brush; John O'Neil, A. W. Train, John M. Hollingsworth and David Marsh. During his connection with the last named his practice extended to Perry county and he was also with J. A. Ivers, in Morgan county. During all these years he continued his practice in



JUDGE W. H. BALL.

Zanesville and in 1884, after his retirement from the bench, he resumed his law practice, in which he continued until 1901, when he retired. He possesses an excellent presence and earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles. These qualities made him an effective and successful advocate and insured him rank with other distinguished judges of the county. For four years he has now lived retired. On the 6th of February, 1851, Judge Ball married Caroline Wilson Stuart, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was a daughter of Robert Stuart, who conducted a hotel in this city at an early day, coming to Muskingum county from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ball died August 6, 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years. They were the parents of three children: Elizabeth S.; Mrs. Sarah Bates Hereford; and Edward R., who is now in charge of L. K. Brown's sand works.

In 1862 Judge Ball was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry and served with his regiment until 1865, when, on account of his wife's health, he resigned. He was in active service all of the time and never missed a battle in which his regiment participated. He was wounded at the battle of Opequan in the valley of Virginia. Except when incapacitated for duty he was always with his command, a most brave and loyal soldier who inspired his men to deeds of valor by his own bravery and fearlessness. In his political views Judge Ball was a whig until 1854, when he became what was known as a silver gray whig and in 1866 he espoused the cause of democracy, which he has since supported. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Zanesville. There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review, since his mind bears the impress of the historical annals of the state of Ohio from the early pioneer days, and from the fact that he has been a loyal son of the republic and has attained to a position of distinctive prominence in the thriving little city where he has retained his residence until the present time, being now one of the revered patriarchs of the community.

JOHN AMERICUS WILLIAMS.

John A. Williams, a lawyer of Roseville, is numbered among the native sons of Perry county, Ohio, his birth having occurred at Bristol, in 1852. His grandfather, William Williams, was a native of Connecticut and there is a tradition in the family that he is a descendant of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The grandfather was a New England schoolteacher who removed from Connecticut to Virginia and engaged in teaching near Roanoke and Winchester, that state. At an early day, about 1835, he came to Ohio and also taught school in this state.

Our subject's father, Levi K. Williams, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1813, and removed from the Old Dominion to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1834. He afterward studied medicine and on leaving Zanesville took up his abode at Oakfield, Perry county, where he engaged in practice for a number of years. Later he went to Bristol, where he had a very extensive practice, but this made too great demands upon his strength and he removed to Roseville, where he died the year after, passing away in 1860. In early manhood he married Rachel Jennings, a daughter of Daniel Jennings, who came from Virginia to Ohio about 1834, also settling in Zanesville, but later removing to Mount Sterling. He was a native of Massachusetts and had gone to Virginia when a young man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born three children: Columbus L., a member of the Williams, Adair Merchandise Company, at Columbus, Ohio; William Calvin, who died in 1874; and John A. The father was a whig in early life and upon the dissolution of that party joined the ranks of the new republican party. His career as a practitioner was a very useful one to his fellowmen, his ability enabling him to do much for those who needed his services.

John A. Williams was educated in the public schools and afterward engaged in teaching for twenty years, serving as superintendent of the schools of Roseville for a number of years and organizing the graded school system here. In the meantime he began reading law and was long qualified for the profession before he sought admission to the bar in 1894. Previous to this time, however, he did a vast amount of legal business and since his admission he has been practicing with success in Roseville. In his earlier years, however, he was identified for a brief period with journalistic interests. In 1881 he established the Roseville Times, which he conducted until his removal to Zanesville, the following year. There he became one of the editors of the Signal, remaining in Zanesville for three years. He is now giving his undivided attention to his law practice and has always been a close student of the principles of jurisprudence and the correctness of their application to the points in litigation. Mr. Williams' logical grasp of facts and of law applicable to them, as well as his untiring industry and principles, have been some of the most potent elements in his success. In the argument of a case he exhibits a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction, which enables him to

make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but also to clearly understand the very fine analytical distinctions which differentiate one legal principle from another.

In 1872 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Alice Dunn, who was born in Roseville in 1857, a daughter of William Dunn, an attorney, who practiced for a number of years at the Roseville bar and for more than forty years held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had five children: Herman C., who is editor and proprietor of the Roseville Review; Arthur O., the eastern representative of the J. W. McCoy Pottery Company of Roseville; John, an attorney of Oklahoma; Myrll, who is directress of the musical department at Shepherds College, at Shepherdstown, West Virginia; and Nellie, at home. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Williams belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Prominent locally in political circles, he is a stanch advocate of democratic principles and has several times served as both village and township clerk. He has also been justice of the peace and a member of the board of education for several years. He was a member of the first county board of elections, served as postmaster under Grover Cleveland and in educational and church affairs he takes a deep and helpful interest.

Mr. Williams would doubtless have succeeded in politics, but he has been too busy as a lawyer to take an active part in public affairs. His views upon questions of public policy are very pronounced, however, and his influence may always be counted upon in behalf of good government and the advancement of the interests of the whole people.

CAPTAIN THOMAS S. BLACK.

Thomas Spencer Black, deceased, whose prominence in Muskingum county was none the less the result of an honored private life than a business career of notable integrity and success, was born in the extreme northern part of Ireland, his birth occurring at Ramelton, County Donegal, on the 6th of September, 1839. He was the eleventh in order of birth in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Joseph and Jane Mary (Spencer) Black. At the usual age he entered the public schools and continued his studies in Ramelton until sixteen years of age, when he took passage on a westward bound vessel at Liverpool, England, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, six weeks later. He did not tarry in that state, however, but went at once to Springfield, Ohio, where his brother Andrew lived, who was proprietor of a retail dry-goods house there. Captain Black entered his brother's employ and continued with him for five years, but in August, 1860, removed from Springfield to Zanesville, where he again became a salesman in a dry-goods establishment, the latter store being owned by his brother-in-law, Alexander Grant, at the southeast corner of Third and Main streets. He continued with Mr. Grant until the inauguration of the Civil war.

Captain Black was among the first to respond in Muskingum county to his country's call for aid. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and resolved that if secession was attempted he would strike a blow in defense of the Union. Accordingly he entered the army on the 16th of August, 1862, as first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment Judge W. H. Ball was colonel. He made a notable record, being conspicuous for bravery, his meritorious conduct on the field of battle winning him promotion from the ranks to captain of his company. His colonel at the time of Captain Black's death said "He was brave, gentle, courteous, efficient and all that a volunteer soldier should be that was good. If I were to pick out three men that I could always count on I would choose Mr. Black as one of these. Nobody could say aught of him that was not commendatory. His was one of the cleanest characters that I ever encountered and while he was brave he was always as gentle as a woman." His honorable discharge came to him on the 19th of December, 1864, because of physical disability resulting from a wound sustained in battle. He was mustered in at Camp Zanesville and was in active service from the 23d of October, until January 1, 1863, in what is now West Virginia, in the Second Brigade, Milroy's Division of the Army of West Virginia; from January 1, 1863, until July 1, 1864, in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland in Elliott's Brigade, Milroy's Division, Eighth Corps; from July 1, 1863, until March 31, 1864, in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps; from March 31, 1864, until June 3, 1864, in Virginia, in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps; and after June 3, 1864, until his discharge was under treatment for his wound. He served as aid-de-camp on the brigade staff of General J. Warren Keifer. This brigade was in New York city in August and September, 1863, going by steamer from and to Alexandria, Virginia, under orders to aid in suppressing draft riots in New York. The battles in which he participated were as follows: Winchester, June 14-15, 1863; Locust Grove, November 28, 1863; Wilderness, May 5-6-7, 1864; Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 9-21, 1864; Topotomay Creek, May 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864. He was also in the march from New

Wm. J. Black

Creek, now Keyser, West Virginia, by way of Luyn's Creek, Moorefield, Wardensville and Romny to Winchester. From Winchester went to Front Royal and back, thence to New Market and back and returned afterward from Winchester to Harper's Ferry and was later with the Army of the Potomac in its movements. He was wounded slightly in the hand at the battle of the Wilderness and very seriously in the right ankle at Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, 1864, and this ended his military career. He was sent to the hospital on the 19th of December, 1864, and unable for further field service was honorably discharged. He was held in the highest esteem by Brigadier-General Keifer and made indeed a creditable military record.

Following his return to Zanesville Captain Black again entered business life and remained an active factor in commercial circles here until his death. He formed a partnership with Alexder Grant, under the firm style of Grant & Black, their store being located at the southeast corner of Third and Main streets and in 1868 Captain Black bought out the retail business of his brother William at the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, conducting that store until 1878, when he sold out to the firm of Sturtevant & Martin. On the 1st of March, 1879, he organized the firm of Black & Company for the conduct of a wholesale dry-goods and notion business, which they opened on the north side of Main street between Fifth and Sixth streets. In August, 1880, they removed to the Stevens building on Sixth street, between Main and South streets, and in 1889 the business was incorporated as the Black & Grant Company, with Captain Black as its president. They purchased a lot on South Fifth street and erected there a large four-story building, in which they began operations in February, 1891. Captain Black remained as president of the company up to the time of his death and under his able management, executive force and keen business discernment, a large commercial enterprise was developed. He was very energetic, discharging business with readiness and quickly comprehending intricate business situations. He did not confine his attention alone to mercantile interests for he became identified with other local business enterprises and for a number of years served as a director of the First National Bank and the Homestead Building and Savings Company. His employes had frequent cause to thank him for his kindness and helpful care. He was not only just but generous and they knew that faithful service on their part would be rewarded by promotion as opportunity offered. The poor and needy also found in him a friend and yet he was very unostentatious in his charity, giving generously because of broad humanitarian principles, yet never seeking the praise of public opinion.

On the 18th of April, 1867, Captain Black was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Van Hamm, a daughter of Judge Washington and Clara Van Hamm, and unto them were born four children: Clarence Spencer; Dora May, the wife of John J. Adams; Walter Van Hamm; and Robert Smallwood. To his family he was very devoted, being a man of domestic tastes and he found his greatest pleasure in the companionship of his wife and children.

Soon after removing to Zanesville Captain Black became a member of the Second Presbyterian church and his name was on its rolls to the time of his death. He was interested in the various church activities and did much to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church, while in his life he exemplified his Christian faith. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He passed away after a brief illness, February 22, 1900, and one of the local editors of Zanesville said of him: "Captain Black was a wonderfully patient, even-tempered man. Gentlemen who have been closely associated with him for many years say that they have never known him to lose his temper or utter a word calculated to cause pain or give offense. He was public-spirited to an eminent degree, always being among the foremost in every enterprise for the general warefare." He left behind him an untarnished record and his life history is one which should prove an incentive to continuous and honorable effort for it shows the sure reward of character. He won not only success, but the unqualified regard and good will of his fellowmen and he was well known throughout the state, his friends being numerous at home and abroad.

LAWRENCE BLANKENBUHLER.

Lawrence Blankenbuhler, now deceased, figured for a number of years in commercial circles in Zanesville. He was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, July 4, 1860, a son of George Nicholas Blankenbuhler, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of John Blankenbuhler. In the common schools Lawrence Blankenbuhler pursued his education. He came to Zanesville when about fifteen years of age to visit his brother John and began working for him in his bakery. He learned the business in principle and detail and finally formed a partnership in the bakery and ice cream business. He was thus connected with this line of business throughout his remaining days and was also in-

terested in a milling business as a member of the firm of Blankenbuhler Brothers & Beaumont. They operated a mill and engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, bread and crackers. Following the dissolution of this partnership Lawrence Blankenbuhler continued in business alone as proprietor of the bakery and ice cream manufactory and he enjoyed a liberal patronage, while his businesss reputation was above question.

On the 11th of May, 1886, occurred his marriage to Miss Clara E. Winter, a daughter of Charles and Phillipina (Theaumont) Winter. Her father, a native of Germany, came to the United States when a young man, making his way at once to Zanesville. He was a painter by trade and after following that pursuit for a time he turned his attention to merchandising. Mrs. Blankenbuhler, who was born in Zanesville in 1865, was the youngest of a family of four daughters and by her marriage she became the mother of two daughters—Helen Marie and Clara Ethel, both at school.

Mr. Blankenbuhler died April 2, 1892. He had prospered in his business undertakings and was thus enabled to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He was a republican in his political belief and held membership in the German Lutheran church, serving as one of the officers at the time of his demise. He was a man of distinctive and forceful individuality and his success in his undertakings was marked so that his methods were of interest to the commercial world, and investigation into his history shows that he based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity.

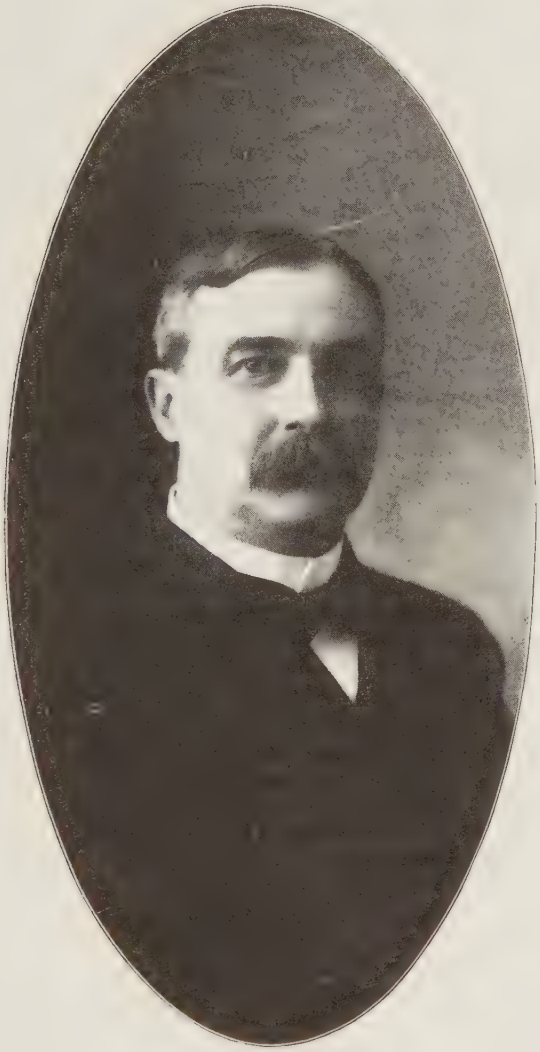
EDMUND CONE BRUSH, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Edmund Cone Brush, physician and surgeon of Zanesville and author of medical and current literature, was born October 22, 1852, in the city which is still his home, and is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, the family having been founded in America in colonial days. His parents were Edmund and Alice S. (Cone) Brush. He was only eight years of age at the time of his father's death and the mother afterward removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he became a student in the public schools. When ten years of age he entered the academy of Marietta College and continuing his studies through successive grades was graduated from the academy with the class of 1868. He received the degree of A. M. at Marietta College in 1888.

Dr. Brush afterward filled a clerkship until 1871, at which time he entered upon the study of medicine, his reading being directed by Dr. B. F. Hart, one of the leading physicians of that portion of the state. The following year he attended lectures at Starling Medical College and on the 3d of July, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Noyes to a position on the medical staff of the Ohio penitentiary. He was relieved from that position in 1874, through a change in administration, and later he completed his studies at Starling Medical College under Dr. Davis Halderman, being graduated in 1875.

Immediately thereafter Dr. Brush located at Harmar, Ohio, where he engaged in practice until the spring of 1876. The republicans again coming into power and R. B. Hayes having been elected governor, Dr. Brush was chosen for his old position upon the medical staff of the Ohio penitentiary and acted in that capacity until the election of Governor Bishop, when he again retired. In 1873, during his first term on the medical staff of that state institution, cholera was prevalent there and Dr. Brush battled with it so bravely and successfully that he was given honorable mention in the annual report of the prison board to the governor. Upon leaving that position he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in Columbus Medical College and the following year, 1879, he resigned in order to accept a similar position in his alma mater, where he remained for two years. During one year, in addition to his duties at college, he served as assistant physician at the Central Insane Asylum. In 1881, desiring to enter upon general practice, he resigned and located in the mining district at Corning, Ohio, where he was appointed surgeon for the Ohio Central Mining Company and also for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. There he practiced until the spring of 1884.

While there, on the 24th of October, 1883, Dr. Brush was married to Miss Fanny L. Russell, of Zanesville, a daughter of the Hon. Charles C. and Louvisa (Moorehead) Russell, and in May, 1884, Dr. Brush and his wife established their home in Zanesville, where he at once entered upon the general practice of medicine. He is surgeon for five lines of railroad entering this city and for four years he was a member of the county pension board. He has been president of the Hildreth District Medical Society and from 1886 until 1891 he served as one of the physicians at the County Infirmary. For two years he was physician to the Zanesville workhouse and for five years, from 1885 until 1890, he was assistant secretary to the Ohio State Medical Society, while in 1892 he was elected second vice president of the society. In 1902 he was chosen its president and the following year he was elected one of the ten counselors of that society. He is a trustee and physician of the John McIntire Children's Home and for fifteen years he has been president of the board of trustees of the Zanesville Atheneum and was the originator of the idea of presenting the library



DR. E. C. BRUSH.

to the city, which was done in 1904. The Doctor is an ex-president of the Association of Surgeons for the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg as well as the Association of Surgeons to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1902 he was appointed by Governor George K. Nash a member of a commission to consider the advisability and practicability of the state caring for and educating crippled and deformed children and was secretary of this commission of five. His practice has been conducted along modern scientific lines for he has kept in constant touch with the advancement made by the profession.

Dr. Brush has also taken an active interest in military affairs and has been an officer in the Ohio National Guard for the past nineteen years and since January, 1900, has served as its chief surgeon. He has been a close student of the military history of the country and his articles on military subjects have been popular in the Army and Navy Journal and in the Century Magazine. He has also been a constant contributor to the medical literature of the day, and is regarded as one of the leading writers in the medical fraternity, the value of his contributions being widely acknowledged.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. Brush has been blessed with seven children: Edmund Russell, Alice Russell, Russell, Fanny Margaret, Charles Russell, Albert Moorehead and Frank Spencer. The family is prominent socially in Zanesville and the Brush household is noted for its gracious and generous hospitality. In community affairs Dr. Brush is interested as a public-spirited citizen, but outside of the path of his profession has never sought office. His labors, however, have been far-reaching and beneficial in behalf of material and intellectual progress here. He votes with the republican party. He is a man of scholarly attainments, whose influence is widely felt and he is to-day one of the honored residents of his native state.

THOMAS N. SOWERS.

Thomas N. Sowers, postmaster of Roseville, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in 1846 about a mile south of this city. His father, George Sowers, was a native of Virginia, born in 1799, and his death occurred in 1859. He came to Muskingum county at an early day with his parents, who took up their abode on a farm in Clay township and this property came into possession of their son George in 1835. He thereafter devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, placing his land under a high state of cultivation. He married Catherine Worm, who was born in Maryland in 1803 and died in 1886. She was the daughter of William Worm, who came to Muskingum county in 1809, locating in Clay township, when there were only three houses in Roseville. He followed the occupation of farming amid pioneer surroundings and assisted materially in the development and improvement of his part of the county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sowers were valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he gave his early political allegiance to the whig party, while later he became a stanch republican and at different times held township offices.

They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom reached mature years: Lucy is the deceased wife of James Brown, a furniture dealer of Roseville. Susan is the wife of William Brown, a brother of her sister's husband. Nancy is the deceased wife of Andrew Dodds. Catherine is the deceased wife of James Murray. Elias died in 1856. Horatio, who enlisted in 1861 and served for three years in Company G of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being with Sherman's command, is now in the National Soldiers Home at Dayton. George W., now deceased, enlisted in April, 1862, in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry as a non-commissioned officer and served for two and a half years, when he was discharged for disability. Alva J., a farmer, living on a tract of land adjoining the old homestead, enlisted in November, 1861, in Company G, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. Richard F., now deceased, enlisted in 1861 in the same company as his brother and after serving for three years re-enlisted. He was taken prisoner on the day that General McPherson was killed and was sent to Andersonville, where he was confined for two months. The family record for loyalty and bravery is certainly a most trustworthy one.

Thomas N. Sowers, the youngest member of the family, pursued his education in the district schools and was reared to farm life, remaining at home until September, 1861, when at an early age, fifteeen years, he espoused the cause of the country and joined Company A of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain William Edwards, serving for three years and three months. He took part in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Fort Wagner, Antietam, the second battle of Bull Run, and before Petersburg and the battle of the Crater. He was indeed a faithful soldier, ever found at his post of duty and no veteran ever showed greater bravery or more unfaltering loyalty to the stars and stripes.

Returning to his home Mr. Sowers resumed the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work, and he is now managing his father-in-law's farm. He was married in 1868 to Miss

Rebecca Brummage, a daughter of Isaiah Brummage, who was born on the old home farm in Perry county and was a son of John Brummage, who settled on this part of the state at a very early day. Isaiah Brummage always carried on agricultural pursuits and it was on the old homestead farm there that his daughter Rebecca was born in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers now have one child, Blanch, who is the wife of J. W. Rhoades, a telegraph operator in Chicago.

Mr. Sowers has always been an earnest advocate of republican principles and has been honored with a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He has served as justice of the peace and as a member of the school board and through a long period has been central committeeman, taking an active part in politics for twenty years. He has also served on the executive committee and for more than two decades has been chosen delegate to the republican conventions. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley to the position of postmaster of Roseville and was re-appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902, so that he is now filling the office. He belongs to Axline Post, G. A. R., in which he has served as commander and adjutant, and he thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. In all matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal to his country to-day as when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon the battle-fields of the south.

JAMES W. DAVIS.

James W. Davis, one of the leading and respected farmers of Highland township, living on section 7, was born in this neighborhood June 24, 1846, his parents being David and Sarah (Gordon) Davis. The father was born in Virginia and came with his parents to Ohio about 1810. He brought apple seed which he planted and from which he raised the orchard that stood upon his farm. The grandfather, John W. Davis, entered the land from the government and began the development of a pioneer home. He had served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was cut on the forehead by a British dragoon. He was of English birth, but while his parents were coming to the new world with their two children both the father and mother died and the son and daughter were afterward sold to pay their passage to this country, thus becoming separated and they never met again. John W. Davis remained a resident of Virginia until after he had attained to man's estate when, as before stated, he came to Ohio. Here he owned three hundred and twenty acres of land and he was actively interested in the pioneer development of the county, his labors proving of direct benefit in the work of general upbuilding and advancement. He had six children, two daughters and four sons.

David Davis, the father of our subject, was educated in the common schools and he too followed the occupation of farming, becoming the owner of eighty acres of land which he cultivated in order to provide for his family. He was a very strong muscular man, well fitted by nature to cope with the arduous work of the farm. He died about 1852 and his wife passed away in January, 1868. They were both members of the Methodist church and were people of the highest respectability. They had eight children, of whom four sons and a daughter are yet living.

James W. Davis pursued his education in an old log schoolhouse which yet stands upon the farm. It was built in 1840 by Nimrod Holland, the father-in-law of Mr. Davis and is a log structure built in the form of a hexagon. It is the oldest school building of the county and Mr. Davis is preserving it as a relic of pioneer times. He left home when only ten years of age and has since lived upon the farm which is now his place of residence. He first made his home with his wife's brother and after Mr. Holland removed to the west in 1862 he lived with his mother-in-law for seven years. He then bought the farm in 1871 and it is still his property. In February of the following year he married Miss Rebecca Holland, who was born upon this farm October 17, 1845, her parents being Nimrod and Mary Ann (Banford) Holland, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1836, settling upon the farm which is now the property of Mr. Davis. Mrs. Holland was a daughter of John Banford, who came from Ireland to America and also lived upon this farm. The old house is now standing in which Mr. and Mrs. Banford spent their last days, the former passing away at the very venerable age of ninety-nine years, while his wife was eighty-six years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Holland was the owner of eighty acres of land and in addition to his farming pursuits engaged in school-teaching, taking much interest in the cause of education. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist church and he died in that faith in March, 1848, while his wife long survived him, passing away in November, 1899, at the age of eighty-nine years. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have become the parents of four children: Mary L., who was born March 17, 1869, and is now a resident of Colorado, married A. M. Osler and has two children, Carrie and Ralph. Albert H., who was born November 17, 1872, was a student in Warren Business Col-

lege and after spending six months in that institution he purchased a third interest in the college. Following his graduation he engaged in teaching there for three years and then sold his interest, since which time he has lived upon his father's farm. He married Rachel Davis and after her death wedded Anna Schaffer. Charles E., born January 13, 1875, married Anna Elmendorf and they have four children. He was formerly with a building company and is now engaged in the coal, feed and wood business in Indiana. Olive L., born September 29, 1882, is the wife of Bruce E. Sandle, a farmer residing near her father.

Mr. Davis owns three hundred and twenty acres of land to which he gives his personal supervision, carrying on both farming and stock-raising, his specialty being Merino sheep. He is one of the largest landowners of Highland township and his home is pleasantly located about four miles from Otsego. In his political faith he is a democrat and has served as school director, while in religious belief he and his family are members of the Methodist church. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for from the age of ten years he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and all that he possesses has been acquired through his persistent labor guided by sound judgment. He has worked earnestly year after year and his example should well serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.

HON. HARVEY L. COGSIL.

Harvey L. Cogsil, a farmer of Adamsville, Ohio, is prominently identified with general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising interests in Salem township, where by his industry, perseverance and integrity he has won a place among the foremost representatives of this great department of activity. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, November 17, 1832, and was the seventh in order of birth in a family of eight children, whose parents were Harry and Mary (Vincel) Cogsil. Her paternal grandfather was John Cogsil, a resident of Connecticut, in which state Harry Cogsil was born in 1806. The latter was reared and educated near Danbury, Connecticut, and about 1818 removed to Loudoun county, Virginia. He was married in the Old Dominion to Miss Mary Vincel, a native of that county and a daughter of John Vincel. Retaining his residence in Virginia until 1838 he then completed his arrangements to come to Ohio and took up his abode in Carroll county, where he purchased a farm, residing thereon until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was a prosperous farmer and successful business man whose estate at the time of his death was valued at about eighty thousand dollars. His labors not only proved of benefit to himself but were also helpful in the advancement of community interests. He was the president of the first railroad built in Carroll county and was president of the first county fair. He did all in his power to stimulate local progress and improvement and his name is inseparably interwoven with the best development of the early day. In his political views he was originally a whig but afterward became a democrat and several local positions of honor and trust were conferred upon him and he proved a worthy and capable officer. His wife was a member of the Lutheran church and she too has passed away. The mother of Harry Cogsil belonged to the Hanly family, prominently and actively represented in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cogsil became the parents of eight children: Antoinette, Oliver, George W., John P., Harvey L., Mary, Anson B. and one that died in infancy.

Harvey L. Cogsil was about six years of age when he came to Ohio with his parents. He was educated in Carroll county and when a young man entered upon the study of law under the direction of E. R. Eckley, an attorney of Carrollton, being admitted to the Ohio bar in 1861. The following year, however, he put aside business considerations that he might respond to his country's call for aid and enlisted as a member of Company H, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the reserve corps and afterward became a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Mr. Cogsil joined the army as a private but was promoted from grade to grade until he held the rank of captain in recognition of his meritorious service and bravery upon the field of battle. He participated in a number of engagements including those at Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman. He was taken prisoner at Newtown Creek but after two hours was released.

When the war was over Mr. Cogsil returned to Muskingum county and purchased a farm. He then completed his arrangements for a home of his own by his marriage in 1867 to Miss Roseta Schuebley of a prominent family of this county. Her death occurred in 1869 and she left two young children: Harvey H., who is now married and lives on a farm in Carroll county, Ohio; and Anna, who died in childhood. For his second wife Mr. Cogsil chose Alice L. Vincel, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1840, and is a daughter of Philip and Eliza Vincel. By this marriage there are five children: Maude A., Frank, John T., Bruce and Mabel.

The family home is a farm of eighty acres well improved and richly cultivated near Adamsville

and there Mr. Cogsil is engaged in stock-raising. He has been very successful in his business operations owing to his marked enterprise, keen sagacity and sound judgment. In politics he has been prominent and influential, laboring earnestly for the welfare of his party, on whose ticket he was elected to represent Muskingum county in the state legislature in 1880. He has also held numerous local offices and while living in Carrollton served as its mayor. He has been a member of the school board of Adamsville and is the champion of every measure for public advancement and improvement. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church and they are influential residents of their community to whom the hospitality of the best homes is cordially extended.

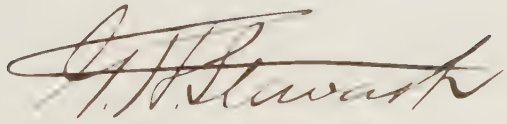
GEORGE H. STEWART.

George Harris Stewart, vice president and active head of the First National Bank of Zanesville, has had a notable record in connection with financial circles. A native of Loudonville, Ashland county, Ohio, he was born on the 17th day of May, 1849, a son of George Harris and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart. His lineage may be traced from a long line of Scotch ancestry, from the Stewarts, the Harrises, the Douglases, etc., to the Stewarts of Pennsylvania. George Stewart, the great-great-great-grandfather of George H. Stewart, of Zanesville, was a member of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania in 1730-32, and Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, his great-grandfather, saw active service during the Revolutionary war. Judge George Harris Stewart, father of George H. Stewart, of Zanesville, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and removed from the Keystone state to Loudonville, Ohio, early in the '30s. There he was married to Miss Emeline Chappell, a native of Vermont, who in her childhood was brought by her parents to this state. She was a representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio, the Chappells having on their emigration westward made their way down the Ohio and up the Muskingum rivers to Richland county, now a part of Ashland county, Ohio, but then a frontier region. Caleb Chappell, the grandfather of Mr. Stewart, built the first flouring-mill in that portion of the state. It was about 1830 that George H. Stewart, father of the subject of this sketch, arrived in Ashland county, establishing a mercantile business in Loudonville, which he conducted many years. He was a very successful, public-spirited, generous man and was one of the first associate judges of Ashland county. He lived to be almost seventy-five years of age, passing away in 1883. His widow survived him until 1890 and was seventy-eight years of age at the time of her death.

In the schools of Loudonville, George H. Stewart of this review acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Haskell's Academy in that town. Throughout his business career he has been connected with financial interests. When about seventeen years of age he went to Ashland, Ohio, where he entered the First National Bank, of which his uncle, J. O. Jennings, was the president. There he remained four years and in December, 1869, Peter Black, then president of the First National Bank of Zanesville, engaged him to come to this city and enter the bank as bookkeeper and teller. Four years later he was promoted to assistant cashier, and in January, 1874, became cashier, at which time he was probably the youngest incumbent of this office in any bank of like proportions in the state, being not yet twenty-five years of age. He acted in this capacity continuously until August 10, 1903, when he was elected vice president and made chief active executive officer of the bank. During his long connection with this institution there have been two extensions of its charter, and to-day Mr. Stewart has seen longer active service than any banker in Zanesville. His rise has resulted from a thorough mastery of every duty assigned him and untiring devotion to the interests which he has represented. His popularity as cashier was due to his consideration for and helpfulness to the many patrons of the bank. He has extended his efforts to other fields of activity, being now the treasurer and one of the largest stockholders of the J. W. McCoy Pottery Company, a large and prosperous manufactory of Roseville.

On the 7th of June, 1877, Mr. Stewart was married to Katie Cassel, a daughter of the late William C. Cassel, owner and proprietor of the Cassel Flouring Mills of Zanesville. Mr. Cassel was a prominent and influential citizen and was widely known throughout Ohio. He died in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of four daughters and a son: Louise Cassel; Helen Chappell, the wife of Captain Leigh A. Fuller, surgeon in the United States army; Jean Montgomery, the wife of Walter V. H. Black, of the Black & Grant Company, wholesale dry goods, of Zanesville; William Cassel, who is a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; and Mary Elizabeth, a student in the home schools.

Mr. Stewart is a supporter of the republican party with firm faith in its principles. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and his cooperation can be counted upon to further every progressive movement that has its root in a desire for the general good. He is indeed a self-made man in every sense of that term, for he came to Zanesville empty-handed and has at-



tained his position entirely by his own efforts. Steadily he has worked his way upward in a field of activity, demanding strong intellectuality, firm purpose, close application and ability. Through the development of his latent powers and resources he has mastered the manifold duties that have devolved upon him and wrought along lines of successful accomplishment. These facts are indicated in the history of the bank, which at his early connection therewith had deposits amounting to only one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars, while to-day they reach over one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the total assets over two million one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Stewart has long been regarded one of the most conservative and influential men in the banking fraternity of Zanesville.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

William Morris, who carries on general farming on section 19, Brush Creek township, was born upon his father's farm in this county, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Smith) Morris. His paternal grandfather, John Morris, was a native of Scotland, born in Edinburgh, whence he came to America at an early day. William Morris, Sr., is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and although he is now one of the prosperous citizens of his locality he started out in life empty-handed and worked at making rails for twelve and a half cents per hundred. He was also employed at other labor at twenty-five cents per day. When a boy in the harvest-field he determined to win success, however, if it could be done through honorable effort and by frugality, industry and strong determination. He has gradually made advancement and is to-day one of the extensive landowners of Morgan county, having eight hundred and eighty-six acres there. He belongs to the Christian church and his life has ever been upright and honorable. In no business transaction has he ever been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen and his integrity has stood as an unquestioned fact in his career. Unto him and his wife have been born eleven children and the record is remarkable in that the family circle remains unbroken by the hand of death. They are as follows: William, of this review; John L., who married Minnie Smith, and has three children; Leslie, of Noble county, who wedded Daisy Russel, and has five children; Theodore, of Noble county, who married Melissa Combs, and has two children; Ephraim, of Noble county, who married Miss Willes, and has five children; Amos and Walton, both at home; Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Smith, of Noble county, by whom she has three children; Hattie, the wife of a Mr. Van Parks, of Noble county, by whom she has one child; Edith, at home; and Mary, the wife of Everett Willes, of Noble county.

William Morris was reared upon his father's farm and is indebted to the public school system of the state for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was married in early manhood to Miss Sarah Russell, a daughter of Samuel Russell, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was a very successful farmer, living east of Zanesville at the present time. His father was James Russell, who at one time resided in Muskingum county, but afterward removed to Noble county, where his death occurred. For several years after his marriage Mr. Morris made his home in Noble county, where he carried on general farming. He then purchased ninety-six acres of land in Brush Creek township and took up his abode thereon, since which time he has given his attention to the further cultivation and development of his land. His fields are well tilled and he annually harvests good crops. He also raises good stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morris were born twelve children, of whom four died in infancy. Those still living are: Minnie M., Mamie V., Anna B., Clarence L., Sherman, Maywood, Wilmettee and Amond. Mr. Morris is a stanch advocate of republican principles in his political views and keeps well informed on the questions of the day but has never sought or desired office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mechanics lodge, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. The family home is noted for its generous and gracious hospitality and both Mr. and Mrs. Morris have a large circle of warm friends. That his has been an honorable and upright life is indicated by the fact that many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present.

HENRY ABELE.

Henry Abele, a general contractor of Zanesville, was born in this city in March, 1857, his parents being Fred and Phoebe (Daringer) Abele, both of whom were natives of Germany, but were married in this country. The father came to Ohio about 1850, settling in Zanesville, where for a number of years he followed carpentering, having learned the trade in early life. He was thus identified with building operations in Zanesville for a long period, but is now living retired at the age of seventy-seven years, while

his wife has reached the age of sixty-eight years. They occupy a pleasant and attractive home on McIntire avenue. In their family were eight sons and daughters, who are yet living and all are residents of Ohio, one of whom resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Henry Abele acquired his education in the eighth ward school in Zanesville and when he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught he began earning his own livelihood by working as a cigar-maker. He followed that pursuit in San Francisco for two years and in New York for one year and he was also employed in a similar way in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Davenport, Rochester, Syracuse and many other cities of this country. He followed that business altogether for seventeen years and because of his good workmanship was always able to find employment. He began contracting in Zanesville in 1887 and has thus been identified with the business interests of the city for eighteen years. He contracts for street paving, putting in sewers, concrete work, abutment piers for machinery, etc., and he graded all of Brighton, Maplewood, Rosedale, Tiledale and other additions. Many important contracts have been awarded him and his business now makes heavy demand upon his time and attention.

In January, 1887, Mr. Abele was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hine, a native of Monroe county, Ohio, and a daughter of Baltzer Hine, who was born in Germany, while his wife was a native of Bavaria. They are still living in Monroe county and Mr. Hine is a blacksmith by trade, having always followed that pursuit in order to provide for his family. He has now reached the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, while his wife is fifty-nine years of age. Their daughter, Mrs. Abele, was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, in 1858, and by her marriage has become the mother of eight children, as follows: Lelia, who was born October 30, 1887, and is a graduate of the grammar school; Richard, who was born May 26, 1889, and is in his third year in the high school; Ada, who was born March 5, 1891, and is in her first year in high school; Clara, born December 12, 1892; Helen, born October 20, 1895; Lewis and Edward, twins, born May 22, 1899; and Mary, born August 18, 1894.

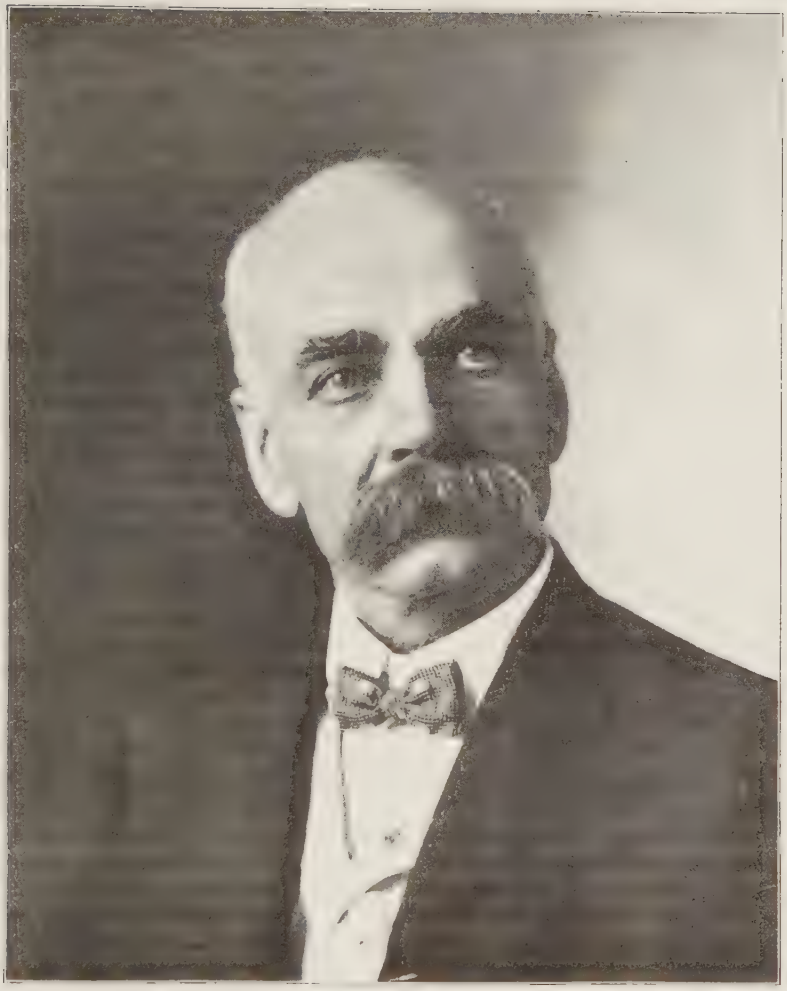
Mr. Abele's study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and he has found that close application, faithfulness to the terms of a contract and honorable dealing will add each year a good fund to his financial resources. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Zanesville and belongs to the Lutheran Evangelical church, while his wife holds membership in the St. Thomas church. They have a fine home at No. 121 McIntire avenue and occupy an enviable position in the social circles of the city.

WILLIAM H. SLACK.

William H. Slack, controlling important business interests in Zanesville and Muskingum county, has through his intense and well directed activity won for himself a place among the foremost representatives of trade relations in this part of the state. He is now a wholesale dealer in meats in Zanesville and owns considerable valuable property in the city, together with a good farm in Washington township. He was born in Madison township, April 28, 1854, and was a grandson of Jacob Slack, one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, who served his country in the war of 1812. He was identified with the early agricultural development here and died at the venerable age of eighty-eight years.

His son, John Slack, was born in Washington township, March 9, 1811, and was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, for at that time it seemed that the work of improvement had scarcely been begun. On large tracts of timber land the trees were uncut, and only here and there was seen the home of a settler, his little cabin often being built of logs. There were no railroads and few advantages were to be enjoyed. John Slack married Margaret Shaw, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are now living: Mrs. Shrigley, of Zanesville; Mrs. James D. Hoge, of this city; Mrs. E. Fisher, of Zanesville; Mrs. Clara Adamson, of Colorado; William H.; Mrs. Ada Vandenbark; and James D., of Zanesville. Alvia B. died in 1904. John Slack gave his political support to the democracy, was prominent in the ranks of his party and frequently attended as a delegate the local and state conventions of his party but always refused to hold office or become his party's candidate for any political preferment. He was a Master Mason, loyal to the teachings of the craft, and was a devoted member of the Baptist church. He lived to see seven generations, from his great-grandfather down to his great-great-granddaughter, who was six years of age at the time of his death.

William H. Slack acquired a public school education and remained at home with his father until nineteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account and has since made a creditable place and honored name for himself in the business circles of his native county. He has



WILLIAM H. SLACK.

lived for a quarter of a century upon his present farm of forty acres, two and a half miles from the courthouse on the East pike, and there he has a beautiful home, commodious and tastefully furnished. He is well known as a wholesale dealer in meats of all kinds and he has a cold storage upon his farm, handling thirty head of cattle, fifty head of small stock and from twenty-five to fifty head of hogs each week. His business has long since become quite profitable and the success which has attended him in commercial operations and agricultural life has permitted of his investment in city realty. He is now the owner of the building in which is located the waitingroom for the Zanesville Street Car Company, at the corner of Sixth and Main streets and likewise of the Sharpe Building on Fifth street in Zanesville.

When twenty-three years of age Mr. Slack was married to Miss Molly E. Tschiffely, a native of this county and a daughter of Lewis Tschiffely. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living: Edward A., Clarence, Bernard H., Isabel, Gordon, Anna, Margaret and Evelyn. The family constitutes a happy household and its members are prominent in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Slack exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy, affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and holds membership in the Baptist church and his fidelity to the principles of the last two make him a man worthy of the trust and confidence uniformly given him.

ROBERT G. BUCHANAN.

Robert G. Buchanan, who follows farming and is also raising fine Merino sheep, is the owner of one hundred and sixty-two acres of valuable land in Meigs township. He was born in this township on the old Buchanan homestead, March 6, 1855, and is of Scotch lineage. His father, Samuel Buchanan, was a native of Pennsylvania and was reared to farm life, which he always followed throughout his business career. He came to Muskingum county at an early period in its settlement, taking up his abode in Salt Creek township, and later he purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land in Meigs township. There he developed an excellent farm property, becoming one of the most prominent agriculturists of his community. His attention was devoted to the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock. He cleared most of his land himself and the farm was the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise. He was of strong and steadfast purpose, accomplishing everything that he undertook, and his prosperity was therefore the just reward of his own labor. He wedded Mary Gray, who was born near Cadiz in Belmont county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Robert and Anna Gray. They became the parents of the following named: Anna married Benjamin Mitchell and has one son, Alva. Sarah became the wife of Albert Marshall, a prominent farmer of Meigs township, this county. Margaret is the wife of Jacob Cline, of Muskingum county, and has a son and daughter, Delton and Flora, the latter the wife of Charles Brothers, by whom she has three children, Emmett, Hazel and William. Alcinda is the wife of Nathaniel White, of Duncan Falls, Ohio, and they have two children, Anna, the wife of William Hartman, and Charles, who is married and has two children, Wilson and Zora. Ora Bell married Crawford Gorrell and is living in Bristol township, Morgan county.

Robert G. Buchanan, also a member of this family, spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm, where he early became familiar with the work incident to the development of a good farm property. His educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools. After arriving at man's estate he was married on the 5th of September, 1877, to Miss Edith B. White, a daughter of William A. and Martha E. (Fenton) White, of Blue Rock township. Her brothers and sisters were J. Franklin, Rosella, Lenora, Phoebe, and Carlo and Polly, twins, Georgie and Joseph H. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan has been blessed with six children, Mary; Maude, the wife of Curtis F. Onstott, who is a graduate of the Denison University of Granville, Ohio, of the class of 1892, and is now a professor in the business college at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Annora; Clara R.; Blanche; and Sadie. The three eldest daughters were educated at Philo, Ohio, and have been successful teachers of Muskingum county.

The family home is a good farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres in Meigs township, and Mr. Buchanan is regarded as one of the foremost agriculturists of the state. He raises fine Merino sheep and has been very successful in his business affairs. He now has a fine country home twenty miles from Zanesville and his place bears every evidence of careful supervision and progressive methods. His business affairs have been so capably conducted that he is now a prosperous agriculturist. The cause of education has always found in him a warm friend and he has spared neither time nor expense in furthering the interests of the schools in his locality. He acted as a member of the school board at various times and although he has never cared for office he has also been supervisor in his township, being elected to that position as the candidate of the democratic party.

The Buchanan family is one of the oldest Methodist families of this state and Robert G. Buchanan of this review adheres to the same faith.

EMESIAH McDONALD.

Emesiah McDonald is a representative of a family prominent in conquering the wilderness of Muskingum county and planting the seeds of civilization here. From the early part of the nineteenth century representatives of the family have resided in this part of Ohio, aiding materially in reclaiming the land from the dominion of the red men and transforming the prairie and the forest into rich and highly cultivated fields, with here and there thriving towns and villages, having all of the improvements known to modern progress. James McDonald and his wife, grandparents of our subject, were both natives of County Down, Ireland, and having crossed the Atlantic to America became residents of Pennsylvania. They made their way from Warren, in that state, to Ohio, traveling in a wagon after the primitive manner of the times, for it was long before the era of railroad transportation. They took up their abode in Salt Creek township and the grandfather entered land from the government, securing a farm which is still in possession of his descendants. Hardships and trials were to be borne but the family possessed resolute hearts and willing hands and they subdued the wilderness, supplanting it by a valuable farm property. The original family home was a log cabin in the midst of the green woods but as the years passed by acre after acre was cleared, the land plowed and good harvests were gathered. The early McDonalds were prominent Presbyterians and were actively associated with the early moral progress of the community as well as its material development. Unto James McDonald and his wife were born the following named: Joseph, John, James, Margaret and Nancy, all now deceased.

John McDonald, father of our subject, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1812, upon a farm which his father was cultivating there. He was a young lad of only about four years when the family came to Ohio. Here he was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, sharing with the family in the arduous task of developing a new home. Eventually he began farming on his own account and purchased a part of the farm owned by his father. He settled there when it was a wilderness and the nearest neighbors were miles away. Deer and bears were numerous in the forest and there was much wild game to be secured. It seemed that the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun. Not far from the home was a large sugar camp and one of the spring duties upon the farm was the manufacture of maple sugar. The task of clearing and cultivating the fields was carried resolutely forward and in course of time John McDonald had a good property. He married Miss Sarah Mershon, a native of Virginia and a representative of one of the old and respected families of that state. Their children were: Emma, who died in infancy and was buried at Chandlersville; Alcinda, who died at the age of eighteen years and was interred at the same place; Emesiah, of this review; Robert M., who married Miss Moore, by whom he had a son, Melvin, who is still living, and after losing his first wife wedded Ida Wyon, of Blue Rock township, by whom he had one child, Cloud, who is still at home. Robert M. McDonald is now a merchant at Mansfield, Ohio, carrying on a successful business and he was for seven years guard at the reformatory there, and his carefully directed business interests have made him a prosperous citizen. Both Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald were members of the Baptist church in Blue Rock township. Although educated in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of that township Mr. McDonald made the most of his opportunities through life and by reading, observation and experience became a well informed man whose influence was ever on the side of progress, improvement and the right.

Emesiah McDonald, whose name introduces this review, was born on the old farm homestead near his present place of residence, July 26, 1846, and the days of his boyhood and youth were not unlike those of other lads of the period. He acquired his education in the public schools and assisted his father in the work of the home farm. He was engaged in public school-teaching for seven years but his attention is now chiefly given to mercantile interests and he is the owner of an excellent general store in Salt Creek township. This is one of the best enterprises of the character in the county and he carries a large and carefully selected line of goods, while his reliable business methods and earnest efforts to please his customers have secured him a large and growing patronage.

Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Cline, a daughter of T. J. and Mary (Ewing) Cline, of a prominent and well-to-do family of Salt Creek township. Their children are as follows: Allie, who studied music at Delaware, died at the age of twenty years and was interred at Chandlersville. Rose is the wife of Harold Birch, of McConnelsville, Ohio, who formerly resided at Columbus, where he was engaged in the printing business, but he is now editor and owner of the Daily Citizen at McCon-

nelsville. Mr. and Mrs. Birch have three children, Josephine, George M. and Donald W. Howard McDonald, the third member of the family, was graduated from Muskingum College in the class of 1901 and then entered Princeton University, in which he completed his course in 1902. He has taught for two years in Muskingum College and is now professor of Greek in that institution. He is a prominent young man of superior intellectual attainments and is popular with and respected by his associates and his pupils. Already he has gained a notable position in educational circles in this state. Harley E., the youngest member of the family, was also for a number of years a prominent educator of Muskingum county. He pursued his literary education in Muskingum and Scio Colleges and is now preparing for the practice of medicine, being at this writing, in 1905, a senior in the Ohio Medical University at Columbus. Both of the sons are members of the Methodist church and have justly won the respect and admiration which is so uniformly accorded to them. The remainder of the family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. McDonald, attaining his majority, gave his political support to the republican party and although living in a democratic township he has been elected and served as justice of the peace for twenty-seven consecutive years, discharging his duties without fear or favor, his decisions being based upon the equity and the law in the case. His business interests are capably conducted along modern lines and in harmony with a high standard of commercial ethics. He is a most respected citizen, regarded as one of the public-spirited men of his locailty and his co-operation has long been a factor for public good. His home is a fine residence in Salt Creek township near his store and his hospitality is greatly enjoyed by the many friends of the family.

ELIJAH SNIDER.

Elijah Snider, a retired farmer residing in Gratiot, was born in Hopewell township, Perry county, near the city of Somerset, January 3, 1830, his parents being George and Rhoda (Scofield) Snider. Both the Snider and Scofield families were established in Ohio in pioneer times and bore the hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier. His maternal grandmother, preparing for the conditions of frontier life, became an excellent shot and from her own doorway killed a deer in the wilderness in Ohio. She was the daughter of the Rev. Elijah Scofield, one of the early pioneer preachers of this portion of the state. George Snider, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, August 5, 1800, and died in 1895, at the very advanced age of ninety-five years. About ten years previous he had removed to Allen county, Ohio, and his death occurred after a brief illness. In his youth he had acquired his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses and throughout the period of his business activity carried on agricultural pursuits. He was an extensive farmer in his day, owning two hundred acres of land and his business was successfully conducted. He held membership in the German Baptist church and in his political views was originally a whig and afterward a republican. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to local office and he served in a number of township positions. His wife, Mrs. Rhoda Snider, departed this life at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of the following named: Louisa, the wife of Amos Lough; Malinda, the deceased wife of Theodore Watkins; Elijah; Keziah; Amos, who married Emma Mohler; Polly, the wife of William Lance; George, who married Eliza Roberts; and Angeline, the deceased wife of John Dupper.

Elijah Snider, reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, shared with the family in the usual hardships which come to those who establish homes in a frontier district. He worked in the fields during the summer months and acquired his education by attending the common schools in the winter seasons. He continued at home until twenty-five years of age and was then united in marriage to Miss Malinda Kiecick, a daughter of William Kiecick, who came from Ireland and settled in Ohio during an early period in its development. Following his marriage Mr. Snider rented a tract of land which he continued to cultivate until his labors had brought him a capital sufficient to justify his purchase of ninety-two acres of land east of Mount Perry. He afterward sold that property and about the time of the close of the Civil war he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Muskingum county. He also bought other tracts of land in Perry county just across the boundary line. He has been very successful in his business career, for at the time of his marriage he started out without capital and by the assistance of his estimable wife he has gained a comfortable competency which now enables them to enjoy all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. They continued to reside upon the farm until 1904, when they took up their abode in Gratiot to spend their remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. Mr. Snider had always carried on general agricultural pursuits, and stock-raising, was practical in his work, systematic in his methods and energetic in all that he did. As the years advanced he was enabled to add a considerable fund to his savings and he is now one of the prosperous citizens of his community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Snider were born six children: Theodore, deceased; George, who married Hattie Speaks and has three children; Robert, at home; Sophia, who married Noah Swinehart and has one daughter; Sarah, the deceased wife of John Smith and the mother of three children; and Dan, who married Miss Ford and has five children.

Mr. Snider is a member of the German Baptist church and is a republican in his political views. He is numbered among the men who have conquered the wilderness and who have come off victors in the struggle with the conditions of pioneer life. He has for seventy-five years been a witness of the changes that have occurred here and wonderful indeed has been the transformation wrought by the improvement of the natural resources of the county and the introduction of all of the advantages known to the older east. Mr. Snider, respected for his genuine worth, is now classed with the representative and prominent pioneer people of Muskingum county.

JAMES L. HOLDEN, M. D.

Dr. James L. Holden, a representative of the medical fraternity of Zanesville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1858. His paternal grandfather, Peter Holden, was a sea-captain in the merchants' marine service of England. The father, William H. Holden, was born in Maryland, near Baltimore, came to Perry county, Ohio, with his widowed mother when six years of age. Following the completion of his literary education he studied medicine and became a very successful physician. He was also admitted to the bar and was a man of scholarly attainments and broad information. He served by appointment of Governor Bishop as superintendent of the Athens Insane Asylum and in 1871 he removed to Zanesville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession in which he continued up to the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fall upon the sidewalk in 1888, when he was sixty-five years of age. His ability well fitted him for leadership and he wielded a wide influence in molding public thought and action. While living in Perry county he represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature for three terms and for three terms he was also a member of the state senate, representing Perry and Muskingum counties. There he was connected with much important constructive legislation, introducing a number of bills during those sessions which have had material effect upon the welfare and progress of the state. In community affairs he was also deeply interested and in Zanesville was elected mayor, serving from 1887 up to the time of his demise. Fearless in defense of his honest convictions he was the champion of every measure or movement which he deemed would prove of public benefit and his efforts were far-reaching and effective. His political allegiance was given to the democracy but he never sacrificed the general good to partisanship. At the time of the Civil war he gave proof of his loyalty and public-spirited citizenship by joining the army as a surgeon and he was afterward a member of the pension and examining board, while in Zanesville. Through the exercise of his professional skill he accumulated a comfortable competency. He was a man of large physique and fine personal appearance, which, taken in connection with the moral strength of his character, made him one of the representative men of his community. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and its teachings proved the guide of his life. He married Maria Hartley, a daughter of William Hartley, who was born in Hartleyville, Perry county, Ohio, where he settled in pioneer times, there following the occupation of farming. Mrs. Holden was also a devoted Christian, holding membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, surviving her husband until 1898 and was also sixty-five years of age at the time of her demise. They were the parents of three children: John Wesley, a practicing dentist of Zanesville; Mary L., the deceased wife of W. C. Stewart, manager for the Forest City Stone Company; and James L.

No event of unusual occurence or importance happened to vary the routine of life for James L. Holden in his boyhood days. He was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools, while later he was a student in Zanesville Business College, from which he was graduated in 1876. Natural predilection and environment probably combined to shape his course in life. Always more or less familiar with principles of medicine and methods of practice because of association with his father he determined upon the medical profession as a life work and after reading privately for some time he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1879 and was graduated in 1882. He began practice in Zanesville and has been very successful in the prosecution of his chosen life work. In order to still further promote his efficiency he pursued a post-graduate course in New York Post Graduate Medical College in 1894 and in the New York Polyclinic in 1895-6. He also attended lectures in London, Berlin and Paris hospitals in 1897, thus becoming familiar with the methods of practice of the leading physicians and surgeons of the old world. In his profession he follows modern scientific methods and his knowledge is broad and comprehensive, well qualifying him for the arduous duties which con-

tinually confront the physician in his efforts to diagnose disease, foretell its complications and results and check its ravages upon the human system. He belongs to the County and State Medical Associations.

Dr. Holden was married in 1880 to Miss Sarah Thomas, a daughter of John J. Thomas, who was an artisan. She was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and has become the mother of two children: Pansy, deceased; and Pearl, now six years of age. Mrs. Holden belongs to the Presbyterian church, while Dr. Holden has membership relations with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a stanch advocate of the democracy and in 1901 he was elected mayor of Zanesville. He has a wide acquaintance in the city which has long been his home and the world instinctively pays deference to him because his success has been worthily achieved.

JOHN W. SARBAUGH.

Viewed in a personal light John W. Sarbaugh may be accounted one of the prosperous and prominent men of Highland township for in his business career he has made steady advancement through his own labors, while in matters of citizenship he has ever been loyal and progressive and at the time of the Civil war he demonstrated his fidelity to the Union cause by enlisting with the boys in blue.

Mr. Sarbaugh was born in Salem township, Muskingum county, September 8, 1837, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Prince) Sarbaugh, both of whom were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, where they were reared and married. After the birth of their eldest child they came to Ohio, about 1836, and the father, a farmer by occupation, became the owner of a small tract of land. Here six more children were added to the family and five of the number are still living, but the parents have departed this life.

John W. Sarbaugh acquired his education in the common schools of Salem and Highland townships and in his youth began earning his living as a farm hand, being employed in that capacity until twenty-four years of age when he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the Union Army at Zanesville, November 25, 1861, as a member of Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Munson and Colonel Leggett. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and with his command Mr. Sarbaugh participated in the battle of Shiloh on the 7th of April, 1862, and in the raid from Shiloh to Purdy on which he captured a prisoner. A few days after the evacuation of Corinth he became ill and was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was granted a twenty-days furlough. On the expiration of that period he rejoined his regiment at Bolivar, Tennessee, but was left at Corinth, ill, and was sent to St. Louis, where he was honorably discharged December 4, 1862, on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Following his return from the war Mr. Sarbaugh was in ill health for almost a year, after which he engaged in the manufacture of shingles and in building fences. He then rented a farm in Perry township, where he lived for seven years, after which he purchased his present farm.

In February, 1864, Mr. Sarbaugh was united in marriage to Miss Nancy B. Holland, who was born June 4, 1837, a daughter of Nimrod and Mary Ann (Banford) Holland. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Muskingum county about 1818, settling on the farm where James Davis now resides. Here the father owned eighty acres of land and in connection with its cultivation he engaged in school teaching, taking great interest in the educational department of this part of the state. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and were also active in its work and upbuilding. His death occurred in March, 1848, and his widow, long surviving him, was called to her final rest in November, 1899, at the age of eighty-nine years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Sarbaugh had a family of three daughters and a son: Ida, who was born March 7, 1865, is the wife of Amon Osler, living on the old homestead; Jennie E., born August 24, 1867, is the wife of Charles Roberts, a gardener in Indiana; Wilbur H., born August 18, 1870, and educated in the Columbus Medical College from which he was graduated in 1897, is now practicing medicine in Gilboa, Ohio, where he and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Gertrude Landfear, now reside; and Dora E., born November 6, 1876, is the wife of Will Dunkle, of Centerville, Indiana.

Mr. Sarbaugh's farm comprises one hundred and three acres of land about three and a half miles west of Bloomfield, and there he has engaged in the tilling of the soil and in the raising of stock, having some fine farm animals upon his place. The land is richly cultivated and the fields annually return golden harvests. All that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors and his farm is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and activity. He is thoroughly reliable in every business transaction and at all times his life history has been in keeping with his professions as a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. He has served as class leader for forty years and

is very prominent in church work. He holds membership with Concord Hanson Post, No. 468, G. A. R., and is also connected with the Patrons of Industry. His political views endorse republican principles and he has acted as school director. His entire life has been passed in Muskingum county and his history proves what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. He realizes that there is no excellence without labor and with industry as the basis of his success he has steadily advanced from a humble position to one of affluence.

GEORGE G. HOWARD.

George G. Howard was born on the 27th of November, 1840, in the house in which he now resides and which is one of the old historical landmarks of this locality. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Howard, was a native of Maryland and was married in 1810 to Miss Arieanna Cole. He came with his family to Ohio in 1828, settling in Zanesville when it was but a small town giving little promise of future development and progress. He carried on merchandising on Main street and on Fourth and Fifth streets, being thus interested in and identified with the commercial development of the city from 1828 until 1835. In the latter year he purchased the farm upon which George G. Howard now resides and which comprises three hundred and eleven acres of rich and valuable land. Samuel Howard then began farming and he died upon the old homestead April 27, 1876, at the very venerable age of ninety-one years.

His son, Abraham C. Howard, father of our subject, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, May 22, 1811, and was therefore a youth of seventeen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. He continued to reside upon the old home farm and as the years passed he prospered in his undertakings. He married Miss Elizabeth Gist, of Brooke county, West Virginia, their wedding being celebrated in the Old Dominion, and both died upon the farm where George G. Howard now resides, the father passing away January 31, 1877, while the mother's death occurred in July, 1895. He was a whig in his political allegiance until the formation of the new republican party when he joined its ranks, continuing one of its supporters until he passed from this life. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, namely: George G.; Samuel, deceased; Lewis R. C., a resident of Morgan county; Joseph, of Indiana; Clara and Caroline, both deceased; Charles R., a resident of Zanesville; Julia, who is living at home with her brother George; and William R., who is superintendent of Greenwood cemetery.

George G. Howard and his sister Julia occupy the old farm homestead, about five miles from Zanesville. She is a member of the Second Street Methodist church. She owns the old homestead of two hundred and thirty-one acres, while George G. Howard superintends the old farm for her. He was reared to the occupation of farming and has made that work his life vocation. His time is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and to stock-raising and the products of the farm each year bring him a good income. The old part of the house that stands upon this place was built in 1801 on the old Wheeling road. Few districts of the county have been longer developed than the Howard homestead and Mr. Howard cultivates it in keeping with modern, progressive ideas, making it a valuable property. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is well known in the county where his entire life has been passed and he enjoys the esteem of many friends with whom he has been acquainted from his boyhood days.

WILBERT C. BATEMAN, M. D.

Dr. Wilbert C. Bateman, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Zanesville, is a native son of Ohio, born in Taylorsville, this state, in 1867. He represents one of the pioneer families of Muskingum county. His paternal grandfather, John Bateman, was born at The Blades, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was one of a large family of children born unto John and Mary Bateman. His educational privileges were extremely limited but he became a man of wide, general information, gaining his knowledge from reading and observation. When he was only eight years of age he removed with his parents to Muskingum county and by the death of the father the mother was afterward left to care for her family alone in the midst of the forest. For two years John remained at home and although but a boy assisted materially in the support of the family. When he was only ten years of age he was bound out to a tanner by the name of Snode and while serving his apprenticeship his hardships were many. He found Mr. Snode a severe taskmaster and when sixteen years of age left him and went to boating on the Muskingum river, following cargo after cargo to New Orleans, during which time he also engaged in different trades. On one trip when he arrived in New Orleans he had no money and he and his comrades were forced to walk the entire distance back to Ohio. He afterward engaged in the canal boat business on Ohio's first canal and for

ABRAHAM C. HOWARD.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOWARD.

a time was the owner of a boat. He was on the first steamer that went down the river to New Orleans but it did not have the power to make the return trip. Later Mr. Bateman became a railroad contractor and laid many of the first ties of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His next venture was in the manufacture of salt and at different times was the owner of several lumber camps. He was a man of resourceful business ability, quick to recognize and utilize an opportunity and as the years went by he prospered. At an early day, however, he was in very limited financial circumstances and worked for many weeks for twelve and a half cents per day. At the time of his marriage he began housekeeping with the proceeds of the sale of a single hog, which he had fattened. In 1854 he bought a farm and was identified with agricultural interests in Muskingum county until 1865. He continued a resident of Ohio up to that time and then removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, while later he lived for a time in Carroll county, that state, and in 1874 went to Kokomo, Indiana, where his last days were passed.

On the 22d of January, 1835, John Bateman was married to Mrs. Anna M. Grosh, a native of Maryland, and for forty-seven years they traveled life's journey together. She died in 1882, at the age of seventy years, and in 1884 he married Margaret Marcus, of Indianapolis, who died two years later. There are four children living of the first marriage: Mrs. Sarah Bowers, Samuel, John G. and Mrs. Ann Maria White. John Bateman was a remarkable example of manhood. Up to his seventieth year he never weighed less than two hundred and twenty-five pounds, of sturdy build, hard muscle and with nerves like steel. He was peculiarly adapted to meet the hardships of pioneer life. He met with many difficulties and obstacles which would utterly discourage a young man of the present age but he persevered and at length overcame these by determined and earnest purpose. He was a man who held friendship as a sacred trust and was most true and loyal to all to whom he once gave his friendship. He was a typical pioneer settler who aided in reclaiming wild land for the purposes of civilization and in laying a broad and deep foundation for the building of the great commonwealth of Ohio. He died in Kokomo, Indiana, in 1900.

Samuel Bateman, father of Dr. Bateman, was born at Gilbert Station, Muskingum county, in 1838, and was reared in the vicinity of Zanesville, where he continued to live until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the boys in blue, becoming a private of Company C, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. After two years' service he was honorably discharged with the rank of first sergeant and in 1864 he again went to the front as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, with which he was connected for one hundred days. He was first lieutenant in this command and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson and a number of skirmishes. Following the close of hostilities he was engaged in farming and in the operation of a sawmill until 1871, when he began working for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as lumber inspector. He continued with that corporation until September, 1903, and since that time has been on the retired list. In politics he is a republican and he holds membership with the Grand Army post at Zanesville and with the Odd Fellows fraternity, belonging both to the lodge and the encampment. In 1860 he was married to Miss Harriet L. Wright, who was reared in Louisville, Kentucky, and died in 1901, at the age of sixty-five years. They are the parents of four children: Ida M., the wife of Robert Atchison, a resident of Putnam by whom she has one child, Robert; John Walter, who is living in Columbus and is a machinist by trade and married Nellie Russell, by whom he has one daughter, Mabel; Wilbert Charles; and Mary M., the wife of Edwin Lawson, a brakesman on the Panhandle Railroad, by whom she has one daughter, Catherine.

Wilbert C. Bateman pursued his education in the schools of Zanesville until ten years of age, when he became cash boy in the department store of H. H. Sturtevant & Company, where he was promoted from time to time. Later he became connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the machine shops, entering upon an apprenticeship when sixteen years of age and served for four years in the machine shops at Newark, Ohio. He afterward returned to Zanesville, where he worked for the Blanding Machine Company as a machinist for some time, and during all these years while busily employed during the day time at hard labor he gave his evening hours to the study of medicine, it being his ambition to become a member of the medical fraternity. Subsequently he pursued a course of study in Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and following his graduation from that institution with the class of 1897, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Zanesville. He has been county jail physician for three years and for two years was connected with the Infirmary Hospital, while for five years he acted upon the charity staff of the City Hospital. His standing in his profession is an enviable one because he has closely applied himself to the mastery of the principles of the medical and surgical science, is careful in the diagnosis of a case and in his practice closely conforms to a high standard of professional ethics.

On the 5th of November, 1895, Dr. Bateman was married to Miss Della E. Flowers, a native of Muskingum county and a daughter of Thomas and Cynthia (Roerick) Flowers. They have four children, all natives of Zanesville, namely: Elvin, Rolland, Fern and Vesta. Dr. Bateman is a republican in his political views. He served as president of the board of education in Zanesville for two years and since the 1st of June, 1904, has been a health officer here. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and, moreover, his personal traits of character have gained for him the good will and esteem which are uniformly accorded to him. He is now meeting with creditable success in his profession and possesses that laudable ambition which is the keynote of all progress.

ROBERT H. EVANS.

Robert H. Evans, of Zanesville, is president of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, was one of the founders and was president of the Chamber of Commerce and has also conducted an extensive business as a general contractor. In business his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that successful accomplishment was assured and while he has promoted his individual success he has also contributed in large degree to the improvement and progress of his native city, the consensus of public opinion classing him with the leading men of Zanesville.

Mr. Evans was born in this city, October 15, 1856, and is a son of Robert J. Evans, a native of Richmond, Virginia, who, at the age of sixteen years, came to Zanesville, where he has since resided, having now reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Through a long period he was engaged in contracting business and it was under his direction that Robert H. Evans of this review was trained for the extensive and important work that he has done as a general contractor. The father married Miss Lorinda Stone, a native of New York, and they have become the parents of seven children, six of whom are yet living, four being residents of Zanesville. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have now traveled life's journey together as man and wife for sixty-two years and on the occasion of their golden wedding a celebration was held by their relatives and many friends, at which were gathered all of their descendants. At the ages of eighty-seven and eighty years respectively they are still enjoying good health.

Robert H. Evans attended successively the public schools of Zanesville, the district schools of Wayne township, Muskingum county, a business college in Zanesville and Scio College at Scio, Ohio, being graduated from the last mentioned institution with the class of 1871. He was elected to a professorship in the Scio College and served for one year as assistant in Latin and mathematics. He was a youth of eight years when his parents removed from the county seat to a farm in Wayne township. Mr. Evans entered upon the study of law in Zanesville under the direction of the late John W. King, who was his preceptor for two years, when he entered the Boston University, there pursuing a two years' course in law. In June, 1883, he returned to Ohio and in the fall of the same year located in Columbus, where he entered the office of Byrne & Peters, prominent attorneys of that city, during which time he was also interested in the general contracting business with his father and brothers. Early in 1886 Mr. Evans was admitted to the bar and soon afterward removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was then admitted to practice in the courts of that state and spent four years in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1890 he returned to Ohio and once more taking up his abode in Zanesville has since given his attention almost exclusively to a general contracting business, which he now conducts under the name of R. H. Evans & Company. The firm has offices both in Columbus and Zanesville and its attention is confined largely to the construction of public works for the state of Ohio and in the execution of its contracts is surpassed by no firm in the state. In this connection Mr. Evans has erected many notable buildings and for a number of years his business has been of mammoth proportions.

On the 5th of June, 1905, he opened the doors of the new Security Trust and Savings Bank of Zanesville as its president. The institution is capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has entered upon a prosperous existence. Mr. Evans had already become so widely and favorably known in business circles throughout the state as to warrant a successful career for the new institution.

On the 4th of November, 1884, Robert H. Evans was married to Miss Mattie J. Crawford, of Connonton, Harrison county, Ohio, and unto them have been born four children: Mary, Ruth, Marguerite and John Crawford, all at home.

Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Evans belongs to blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Zanesville and the Mystic Shrine at Columbus. He has always been identified with the democracy. He is president of the Chamber of Commerce and his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church on Second street. A man of broad mind and genuine public spirit with ready appreciation of needs and possibilities in public life as well as in the business world,

Robert N. Evans.

Mr. Evans has done much to promote the welfare and progress of his native city, lending his active aid and co-operation to many movements for the general good. The magnitude and importance of his business interests are indicative of his unfaltering enterprise, laudable ambition and keen discernment, while his support of progressive public measures is an indication of his deep interest in the development of Zanesville.

WILLIAM PLETCHER.

William Pletcher, now deceased, belonged to a family of German lineage that through many years was prominent in agricultural circles in this section of the state and William Pletcher deserves mention among the men of the past and the present who have contributed to the public welfare or are now aiding in the work of general improvement. He was born October 13, 1829, in Morgan county. His father, Henry Pletcher, Jr., was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1804, and his grandfather was Henry Pletcher, Sr., who was the first representative of the name in Ohio. His birth probably occurred in Loudoun county, where he remained until after his marriage and then came to this state, settling in York township, Morgan county. He was in very comfortable circumstances at that time, bringing with him a cash capital of fifteen thousand dollars, which was then considered a fortune. He purchased here one hundred and sixty acres of land for each of his children and all settled upon the tract given them and continued in connection with farming pursuits throughout their remaining days. Mr. Pletcher was a man widely known for his kindly spirit and benevolent deeds, the poor and needy finding in him a warm friend.

Henry Pletcher, Jr., was a youth of fourteen years when with his parents he came to Ohio. He had previously learned to read and write the German language and after his removal to this state he acquired a knowledge of the English tongue. He led a life of intense and well directed activity in his farming operations and he always found time to aid in the work of the Lutheran church, of which he was a devoted member, and in promoting measures for the general good. He married Jane Deitrick, a daughter of Nicholas Deitrick, and their children were as follows: Sarah, the widow of Isaac Cohagan; Susan, deceased; William; Henry; Nicholas; Noah; Mary J., the widow of Harrison Turner; Hiram; and George. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pletcher, Jr., resided upon their farm in Morgan county and there the father died February 4, 1884, after surviving his wife for more than thirteen years, her death having occurred August 17, 1870. She too was a devoted member of the Lutheran church and was esteemed throughout the county because of her many good qualities of heart and mind. She was often found in the sick room where assistance was needed and it was through exposure from such labors that she injured her health so that her death eventually occurred.

William Pletcher, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood days upon the home farm in Morgan county and mastered the elementary branches of learning in one of the pioneer schools conducted on the subscription plan. He gave his father the benefit of his services until after his marriage, when he took up his abode in Morgan county, but after two years returned to Muskingum county, settling in Brush Creek township in 1854. His farm was the one upon which his widow still resides and which remained his place of residence until his death, covering a period of about forty-four years. He was one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of his locality and aided in making Brush Creek township what it is to-day. When the land came into his possession it was heavily covered with timber, but he cleared away the trees and planted his crops, which in due course of time brought forth rich harvests.

Mr. Pletcher was married in Muskingum county to Miss Sarah Ann Stambrook, a daughter of Henry Stambrook, who entered land in Muskingum county when the greater part of this district was still in possession of the government. He was born in Pennsylvania, where his grandfather settled on coming to America and in which state he was afterwards killed by Indians. Henry Stambrook was married twice and became the parent of sixteen children. Those born of the first marriage were: Abraham, Jacob, Peter, Susie, Henry, Betsy and Polly. After losing his first wife Mr. Stambrook was united in marriage, in Pennsylvania, to Eva Catherine Leffler, a daughter of Adam Leffler, and before their removal to Ohio they had three sons, Adam, Frederick and John. Here other children were added to the family, namely: Martha, Margaret, Solomon, Philip, Sarah A. and James. Upon coming to Muskingum county Mr. Stambrook entered two hundred acres of land in Brush Creek township and to the cultivation and improvement of that farm devoted his remaining days. He also engaged in stock-raising. He held membership in the Lutheran church and his political faith was that of the democratic party.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William Pletcher was celebrated in 1851 and they became the parents of the following named: James H., who married Louisa Wells, is a successful farmer of Brush Creek township. Winfield Scott, also

a prosperous agriculturist of that township, married Sarah Dozer and has eleven living children and one deceased. Mary Jane is the wife of Jesse T. Baughman, a substantial farmer, by whom she has six living children and one who has passed away. Alice R. is the wife of Albert Dozer, a farmer and member of one of the old-time families of Brush Creek township, and their children are seven in number. Elzina is the wife of Martin Ice, who is the owner of valuable lands in Ohio and western states. Clara W. is the wife of William Deitrich, an energetic farmer of Muskingum county.

The religious faith of William Pletcher was that of the Lutheran church, of which he was a member up to the time of his death. He voted with the republican party but did not aspire to office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming interests which were capably managed and brought to him an excellent return. A gentleman of domestic tastes, he was devoted to his family, considering no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. On his farm he made splendid improvements, including the erection of good buildings and everything about his place was indicative of his careful supervision. He labored in keeping with modern business ideas and at his death he left to his widow a valuable property of one hundred and eighty-seven acres. She still retains possession of one hundred and thirty-seven acres of this farm, which is now devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Mr. Pletcher passed away January 3, 1898, and his loss was deeply regretted by many friends who had come to know and honor him because of his genuine personal worth. His widow still survives and is a kind, motherly woman who has a cheery word and pleasant smile for all, and the circle of her friends is only limited by the number of her acquaintances. To know her is to admire and respect her. She yet lives in the old homestead where she and her husband spent so many happy years of a long wedded life and reared their family of seven sons who are a credit to their name. Mrs. Pletcher yet enjoys excellent health and bids fair to see many more years of life, a wish which is entertained by all who know her.

OZEM BREWSTER.

Ozem Brewster, who is one of the oldest and best known residents of Salt Creek township, was born within its borders, January 30, 1825, and comes of one of the oldest New England families. The Brewsters came to America on the Mayflower and were thus pioneers in the settlement of the Plymouth colony. The grandfather of our subject lived and died in Vermont. The father, Jonathan Brewster, was born in Connecticut, March 4, 1780, and spent his early life in Rutland county, Vermont, his home being near Lake Champlain. Later he came to Ohio, settling in this state in 1802. He lived at Chandlersville for a time and was employed at the salt works by John Mathews. Subsequently he conducted a sawmill for Mr. Mathews. As a boy he drove oxen in hauling logs to the sawmill and in that time gained considerable practical knowledge of the workings of such a plant. He also attended to the settlement of accounts for Mr. Mathews, displaying in his boyhood days excellent business ability and sound judgment so that he was trusted with the financial interests of the business.

Having arrived at years of maturity he was married to Miss Catherine Reise, daughter of Thomas Reise, on the 19th of November, 1812. Immediately afterward they located upon the farm which is now owned and occupied by Ozem Brewster, the father clearing space enough to erect a log cabin for himself and bride. She was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 10, 1793, and hopefully and courageously the young couple began their domestic life in the midst of the forest. After purchasing the necessary equipments for their pioneer home Mr. Brewster found that he had no money left but he was not disheartened and with the assistance of his estimable wife he began the development of a farm and as the years passed by he prospered. In the early days wild game of various kinds was to be had in abundance and he and his wife largely subsisted on this until they raised their first crop whereby their larder was much increased, in variety at least. The second year brought them still better crops and Mr. Brewster continued his active labors until he had become a successful farmer, owning a valuable property. In connection with his farming operations in early life he also conducted a sawmill with much profit to himself. He was extensively engaged in stock-raising as well as the cultivation of his fields and he owned two hundred and sixty-four acres of fine land in Salt Creek township, which was supplied with all modern accessories and conveniences. He held membership in the Baptist church and was ordained one of its deacons in 1842, holding that position up to the time of his death. He was a man of kindly, beneficent spirit, generous to those who needed assistance and always extending a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. He was an invalid in his last few years but never faltered in the religious faith, which was his stay and guide throughout life. His broad humanitarian spirit was indicated by his active and helpful interest in

OZEM BREWSTER.

the anti-slavery movement and he did much to assist the down-trodden negro. His life was characterized by unremitting diligence in his business affairs and yet he always found time to do good, to perform an act of kindness or a deed of charity. His wife came with her parents to Muskingum county about 1800, and her people, like the Brewster family, were among the early settlers in this part of the state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brewster were born the following: Stephen, born in 1813, Mary, in 1815, and Susan, in 1819, all deceased; John, born in 1822; Nancy, born in 1825, now deceased; Ozem, of this review; W. S., born in 1832, deceased; and Sarah Jane, born in 1838.

Ozem Brewster is one of the oldest native-born citizens now living in Salt Creek township. He has been interested in farming from early boyhood days when he assisted his father in the cultivation of the fields, beginning to work almost as soon as old enough to reach the plow handles. He has seen many improvements made in farm machinery, the old-fashioned sickle and flail giving place to the reaper, binder and mower of the present time, and in all the work of improvement he has kept pace. He has spent his entire life upon the farm homestead, caring for his aged parents in their advanced years, and he is still the owner of the original farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres which was cleared and developed by his father. In politics he has always voted the republican ticket but has never had any aspiration for office. He has ever been noted for his frugality and sterling qualities that make him an honored and respected citizen of Muskingum county.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Among the residents of Otsego to whom has been vouchsafed an honorable retirement from labor in recognition of resultant toil in former years is William Walker, who was born in Monroe township, November 26, 1847, his parents being Joseph and Margaret (Emler) Walker, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1799, and his father was born on the ocean while his parents were en route from Ireland to America. The great-grandparents crossed the Atlantic while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain, and the two sons, Alexander and Robert, both became daring and valiant soldiers of the great Revolutionary war when the colonies threw off the yoke of British tyranny. Robert was killed at Fort Meigs by the Indians, who cut out his tongue, but not until he had killed two of the red men. His brave deeds attracted attention and at the time of his death he was a lieutenant of the army. The other son, Alexander, the grandfather of this subject, is accredited with saving a man's life while with Wayne's army by giving a portion of his parched corn to him, when they were being starved out. In 1803 he built a flour mill in Pennsylvania which is still standing and is yet in operation. Alexander had five children, two girls, Elizabeth and Ann, and three sons, Joseph, the father of this subject, William who was supposed to be drowned at Vicksburg, Mississippi; and John, who died at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Colonel Joseph Walker, father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1799, and was married to Margaret Hammond, of that place, on the 9th of August, 1825. Three days afterward he started alone for Muskingum county. Here he established a tannery and soon afterward he brought his wife to the new home which he had prepared. For eighteen years they led a happy and contented life until August 6, 1843, when the wife of Joseph Walker passed away. By this marriage there were five children, of whom two daughters and a son are yet living, namely: John, a resident of Caldwell county, Missouri; Julia Ann, the widow of Barton Cone, of Otsego; and Jane, the wife of H. O. Slater, of Adamsville. On the 6th day of July, 1844, Mr. Walker was married to Margaret Emler, of Monroe township. They had six children, of whom five are now living: Charles, a resident of Monroe township; Robert, who is engaged in the milling business in Barberton, Ohio; William; Mrs. Eleanor Langley, of Guernsey county; and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, of Ottumwa, Iowa. The deceased member of the family was Dr. A. E. Walker, who practiced his profession in Plainfield, Ohio. He left a wife and two daughters. The second wife of Colonel Walker died October 7, 1881, at the age of seventy years, and he survived until March 22, 1885, when he departed this life at the age of eighty-five years, nine months and twelve days. He won his title as an officer of the Ohio militia. On the 9th of August, 1838, he was commissioned by Governor Joseph Vance as adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, Second Brigade, Fifteenth Division of the Militia of Ohio, and throughout his remaining days he retained possession of the sword and commission. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county and took a deep and helpful interest in all local and political affairs. His political allegiance was given to democracy and he did everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He made his home in Monroe township, settling first in the midst of the forest, where he conducted a tannery as well as operated his farm. As the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings, be-

coming one of the substantial agriculturists of his community. He owned one hundred and forty-five acres of land, and his labors made it rich and productive so that he annually harvested good crops.

William Walker pursued his education in the common schools of his native township and worked in a tannery for several years after his father had retired from that business. He then married and moved to a farm owned by his father-in-law, where he made his home until 1902, having come into possession of the old Wine homestead after his father-in-law's death. As an agriculturist, too much can not be said of Mr. Walker, as his practical and systematic methods won for him the esteem and respect of all. The high state of cultivation in which his fields were kept, and the continual adding of modern implements and improvements to his farming utensils, made him one of the foremost agricultural men of the day. Mr. Walker took a special pride in the raising and cultivation of fruit. And indeed it was a rare treat to visit one of his orchards during the gathering of the fruit, and taste the sweet and luscious products that only time, patience and careful tillage can bring forth. In 1902 he retired from active life and took up his abode in Otsego, where he now owns a fine residence. He is also in possession of five hundred and twenty-five acres of valuable land, and is to-day one of the representative and most influential residents of Monroe township. He has one farm which adjoins the corporation limits of the village, on which are nine oil wells, one of these being among the most productive of the oil belt of Otsego. His farms are well stocked with good grades of cattle, horses and hogs, and also well supplied with the latest improved machinery for carrying on the work.

In 1871 occurred the marriage of William Walker and Miss Nancy Jane Wine, a daughter of George and Susanna (Kinney) Wine, of Highland township, the former a native of Virginia and the latter born in Madison township, Muskingum county. Mr. Wine was one of the most prosperous residents of Highland township and was respected and honored by all who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. Walker became the parents of three daughters: Anna, who married E. B Castor, of Otsego, and died at a very early and untimely age, leaving two boys, Homer W. and Walter L. These boys have, since their mother's death, made their home with their grandparents, and although they have, by the providence of God, been deprived of a mother's tenderly care and watchfulness, yet they have found in Mr. and Mrs. Walker and their comfortable home all that this loss could mean to them. Emma, the second daughter, became the wife of Charles Vencel, of Monroe township, and they now reside on one of the principal farms of that community. They have one son, Paul L. Mr. Vencel is an enthusiastic agriculturist and one of the leading business men of Otsego. Mary, the third daughter, is at home. Mr. Walker, his wife and daughters are all members of the Baptist church, in which he has continuously served as deacon since 1871. They contribute generously to the support of the church and take an active and helpful part in its work. Mr. Walker votes with the democracy and while living in Highland township was active as a worker in the ranks of his party, but though he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he now leaves the work of the party more largely to others. His life has been characterized by activity and industry, by straightforward dealing and commendable purpose, and his position in the public regard is an enviable one.

CHARLES J. MURDOCK.

Charles J. Murdock is the senior member of a firm that at a comparatively recent date began business in Zanesville but the enterprise and business capacity of its members have won for them rank with the foremost representatives of commercial interests here. Mr. Murdock was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1871, and traces his ancestry back to Virginia, where occurred the birth of his grandfather Elias Murdock, who on leaving the Old Dominion established his home in Washington township, Morgan county, Ohio, near what was known as Wolf Creek. He was one of the first settlers there and saw many hardships incident to life on the frontier. There were wild animals and wild game could be had in abundance. The forests were uncut, the streams unbridged and the fields uncultivated. He assisted materially in reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization and as the years passed developed a good farm. He married and had seven children, but only two are living, Mrs. Mary Breckenridge and Mrs. Virginia Waterman. His son, George W. Murdock, was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1831, and was reared to the occupation of farming. As the years advanced he saw no reason to change his mode of life and always continued to engage in the tilling of the soil. He was prominent in community affairs, enjoying in full the respect and good will of his fellowmen. In religious faith he was a Methodist, while his political affiliation was with the republican party. He married Miss Sarah Shinn, a native of Noble county, Ohio, who died in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years, while his death occurred in 1899. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. John

Lightner; B. F., who resides in Columbus; M. S., who is living in Morgan county, Ohio; and Charles J.

Charles J. Murdock was reared upon his father's farm and early assisted in the work of the fields, to which he gave his attention when not busy with the duties of the schoolroom. After completing his own education he taught school for several terms and later he engaged as buyer for a commission house in Columbus, Ohio, the firm dealing in fruits and produce. Mr. Murdock acted in that capacity for five years and in 1896 he came to Zanesville, as representative or manager of a store in Zanesville which is owned by the Columbus firm of Murdock & Co. Mr. Murdock of this review became financially interested in the business, the senior partner being his brother. At length, selling out his business, he engaged in the oil business in Washington county, Ohio, for a year and upon withdrawing from that line of trade he returned to Zanesville. On the 2d of December, 1901, he formed his present partnership under the firm style of Murdock & Woodward, wholesale dealers in produce and fruit. They ship their goods throughout the surrounding counties and also enjoy an enviable city patronage. Their store is located at the corner of Third and South streets and they are represented upon the road by three traveling salesmen. Their business has met with gratifying increase as time has passed and the house sustains an excellent reputation for fair dealing and progressive methods.

Mr. Murdock is a member of Amity lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the Commercial Travelers' Union of Zanesville. His political views accord with republican principles. He married Bertha Atkinson, of Noble county, Ohio. By a former marriage he had one child, Doris. There is ever a degree of satisfaction and profit in scanning the life history of one who has attained a high degree of success as a direct result of his own efforts, who has had the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired end, prompted by honest principles which have given due value to each consecutive detail of effort—such has been the record of Mr. Murdock.

JAMES E. TANNER.

James E. Tanner, who is a prosperous farmer of Hopewell township, where he is extensively engaged in carrying on agricultural pursuits, was born in Licking township on the 24th of November, 1836, and in April, 1848, accompanied his parents on their removal to Falls township. In his youth he pursued his studies in a log building where school was conducted on the subscription plan. The boys had to cut cord wood during the winter months in order to have a fire and the teacher "boarded around" among the pupils. The methods of instruction too were as primitive as the building, but Mr. Tanner gained a fair knowledge of the common English branches of learning, to which he has since added through practical experience and observation.

In September, 1860, James E. Tanner was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Sidle, a native of Muskingum county and the oldest living child of David Sidle, who came to Ohio in 1805 and who is mentioned on another page of this volume. Mr. Tanner resided with his father up to the time of his marriage in 1860 and then removed to Hopewell township, where he has since lived. He first purchased one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land here, to which he has added from time to time until he now has a valuable farm of three hundred and seventy-one acres. In the midst of this stands a fine country residence and there are good barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, while all around are well tilled fields giving promise of golden harvests. He raises corn, hay and wheat and in addition to the cultivation of these cereals he is also extensively and successfully engaged in the raising of stock, having three hundred sheep, thirty cows and a large number of hogs. His father assisted him in early manhood by giving him a tract of land to which he has since added until he is now one of the prosperous farmers of his community. For fourteen years he was a member of the agricultural society of the county and for seven years acted as its treasurer, and he has always been interested in every movement or measure that calculates to advance the welfare of the farming class. He is to-day numbered with the progressive agriculturists of his community and in all that he does is also eminently practical. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have been born four children: Linnie, the wife of A. W. Smith; Zela, who married Ed Koss; Hillis E., of Falls township; and Hattie O., the wife of W. H. Tanner, who is chief of the fire department of Zanesville.

Mr. Tanner is a democrat and for six terms has served as trustee of Hopewell township. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason. He represents old and honored pioneer families of the county, his paternal grandfather having come to Ohio in 1806, while his maternal grandfather arrived in 1807. His wife's father came in 1805 and her grandfather Thrapp arrived in 1808. Coming here they located in pioneer districts and aided in reclaiming this region for the purposes of civilization. This work has been carried on by their descendants and Mr. Tanner is a zealous and progressive citizen doing what he

can for the general good. At the same time he is devoted to his family, the welfare of his wife and children being very dear to him. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the county and the warm regard which is extended to him by those who have known him from his boyhood days is an indication that his life has been well spent.

THOMAS J. BARTON, M. D.

Loyal to his friends and devoted to his profession, Dr. Thomas J. Barton was one of the prominent and popular physicians of Zanesville, whose position in the city was none the less the result of an irreproachable private life than of superior capability as a practitioner. He was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 16th of April, 1849, and with his parents removed to Ashland county, this state. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in Vermillion College in Ashland county. In 1868 he continued his studies in Washington & Jefferson College, where he completed the regular three years' course in two years, winning the degree of Master of Arts. He then became superintendent of schools in Ashland, Ohio, and while engaged in teaching he took up the study of medicine. Having acquired a broad literary education, he entered upon the acquirement of professional learning by matriculation in Bellevue Medical College of New York city in 1874. He completed his course by graduation there in 1876 and with his well earned degree of M. D. he returned to Ohio, locating in Zanesville in June, 1876.

Here he practiced continuously until his death, covering a period of almost twenty years. He exerted his efforts along modern scientific lines and his labors were attended with a high measure of success. He was very careful in the diagnosis of a case and his judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault in anticipating the outcome of disease or the complications that might arise. He maintained, too, a high standard of professional ethics which gained him the unqualified regard of his fellow members of the profession. In addition to his private practice, which was large and of an important character, he acted as secretary of the board of pension examiners under President Cleveland, and was surgeon for all the railroads entering Zanesville and also for the street railway. He held membership with the local, the State and the American Medical Associations.

On the 9th of September, 1875, Dr. Barton was married to Miss Katharine Beer, of Ashland, Ohio, and their married life was marked by the utmost congeniality, Dr. Barton always reserving his best traits of character for his own home. He was a prominent Mason, attaining the Knight Templar degree of the York rite, the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite and was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He held membership in the Second Presbyterian church and took a helpful interest in its various activities. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he ever stood fearless in defense of his honest convictions. He was known as a champion of justice, truth and right and was a representative of a high type of American manhood. He held friendship inviolable and the duties of the profession sacred, and the qualities of an upright manhood which he continually manifested have caused his memory to be enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him.

CHARLES L. BALLOU.

Charles L. Ballou, a leading merchant of Roseville, was born in Harrison township, Muskingum county, August 6, 1860, and is a son of Jacob and Emily C. (Evans) Ballou, the former also a native of Harrison township, while the latter was born in Guernsey county, Ohio. Jacob Ballou was reared to the occupation of farming and followed that calling in Harrison and in Brush Creek townships, becoming the owner of a valuable property which was well developed and supplied with all modern improvements. In its management he displayed marked enterprise. He died January 9, 1905, at the age of eighty years and ten months. He was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over fifty years and always took a great interest in church work. He was the founder of the Methodist church at Cannelville, Ohio. He was a cousin of James A. Garfield, president of the United States.

Charles L. Ballou, having pursued his education in the public schools of Brush Creek township, later gave his undivided attention to assisting his father in the operation of the home farm and subsequently he began farming on his own account. In addition to the tilling of the soil he also operated a threshing machine and dealt in horses until thirty years of age. He then engaged in the development of coal mines at Canonville, in Brush Creek township, until 1901, when he came to Roseville and purchased the store of J. N. Owens. He has since given his time and attention to general merchandising and has a well equipped establishment, while the public accords him a liberal patronage. He has the entire confidence of the trading community, owing to his honorable business methods and his desire to please his patrons.

T J BARTON M D

Mr. Ballou was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie McHenry, who was born in Harrison township and is a daughter of John McHenry, a native of Meigs township, Muskingum county. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou are now the parents of two children: Iva L., the wife of Elmer Brown; and Earl.

Mr. Ballou exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, as he has ever preferred to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Odd Fellows lodge and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Whatever tends to advance the general welfare and to promote the growth and substantial improvement receives his endorsement and support. While possessing the qualities of a successful business man and a desirable social companion he, moreover, possesses as one of his marked characteristics an unswerving fidelity to duty. His private interests are never allowed to stand in the way of public good and thus he has become honored and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance or who have met him in a business way.

LORENZO D. ABELL.

Lorenzo D. Abell, who as a coal operator is engaged in developing the natural resources of the state and thus while contributing to his individual success is also promoting the general prosperity of his community, was born November 4, 1864, in the city of Zanesville. His father, Silas Abell, is a native of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, born March 7, 1838, and came from the Keystone state to Ohio with his parents, Joseph Dill and Anna Marie (Farrier) Abell, who settled in Putnam, Ohio. Joseph D. Abell was born in Pennsylvania, November 10, 1801, and his wife, who was born January 15, 1798, was a daughter of S. Farrier, who came from Pennsylvania overland by wagon and settled on the river bank in Putnam, a town just across the river, that has now become part of Zanesville. He was a glass-blower by trade. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Abell were born ten children: Emeline; Anna M.; Alice T. and Joseph C., deceased; Marcus F.; Elizabeth and William G., deceased; Silas; Virginia; and Ira, who has passed away.

In early life Silas Abell learned the potter's trade and at one time was one of the oldest potters in Ohio. He mastered the business in Putnam under the direction of Henry Wilber, one of the earliest representatives of pottery manufacture in that place. Mr. Abell followed his trade until the inauguration of the Civil war, when he entered the United States navy as a seaman and was on a man-of-war throughout the period of hostilities. Following the close of the struggle he settled in Zanesville and later removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he established a pottery, conducting it for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he removed to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and later returned to Zanesville, where he is now living in retirement from further labor, his rest being well earned and richly deserved. He married Miss Maria Miles, and they became the parents of the following children, five daughters and a son, namely: Ida, the wife of George Hahn, by whom she has one child, Abell; Emma, the wife of Albert Sly and the mother of two children, Conrad H. and Grace; Lorenzo D.; Viola; and Blanch, the wife of Samuel Price and the mother of two children, Keasley and Virginia.

Lorenzo D. Abell was educated in Bremen but at an early age had to leave school and provide for his own support. He began working for the Encaustic Tile Company, running a press machine for three months, after which he entered the employ of the Schultz soap factory. Later he returned to the tile company and again he worked in the soap factory, where he remained for two years. When that time had elapsed he began learning the trade of watch-making and the jewelry business under Charles L. Moore, with whom he remained for five years, when he engaged in business for himself in the same line in Zanesville in 1889. He was located at No. 146 Main street and was senior member of the firm of Abell & Taylor. In 1891 he purchased his partner's interest and continued in business alone until 1893, when he sold out. Later he was connected with various enterprises and on the 25th of October, 1895, he again purchased his old store and stock and once more engaged in the jewelry business, in which he continued until 1898, when he became interested in coal operations and formed the Muskingum Coal and Railroad Company, of which he became president. This company took up leases and began operating in coal lands, mining coal at Buckeye on the Ohio & Little Kanawha and Zanesville & Western Railroads. They made their first shipments on the 1st of May, 1902, sending out the first carload at that date, and they have since been very successful, their output constantly increasing.

On the 17th of April, 1889, occurred the marriage of Lorenzo D. Abell and Miss Lulu Tanner, a daughter of John Wesley and Ada M. (Marshall) Tanner. In politics Mr. Abell is a democrat and is recognized as one of the most active leaders in the ranks of his party in Ohio.

He works untiringly for its growth and success and takes an active part in the canvas. He enjoys the excitement of a political contest but has never sought or desired office. He is an able speaker and frequently makes addresses for his party during campaigns. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since attaining his majority, holding membership in Lafayette Lodge of Zanesville. He is one of the progressive young men of this city, possessing the spirit of enterprise so characteristic of the age. He possesses the energy and strong determination which lead to consecutive advancement and this has enabled him to work his way constantly upward.

RANSBOTTOM BROTHERS.

Progress has always centered in the towns and cities and civilization has been advanced not only by the individual but by the concerted effort of many, directed by the minds of those possessing keen sagacity, an appreciative understanding of possibilities and an adaptability that enables them to use the means at hand and to combine force so as to produce new possibilities and great results. With the advancement along commercial lines in Roseville the Ransbottom Brothers have been closely associated in recent years and are now conducting one of the extensive and well-equipped potteries of Muskingum county.

The father, Alfred Ransbottom, was born in Delaware county, Ohio. His father was a native of Virginia and at an early day settled in Delaware county, where he carried on business as a potter and broker, accumulating a large property. He was a gentleman of the old school, a typical Virginian, who loved fine horses and enjoyed bestowing his hospitality with a liberal hand. Alfred Ransbottom became a potter and was superintendent of extensive interests in that line. He learned the trade at Nashport and afterward instructed his sons in the same line of activity. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church he took an active interest in its work and stood for all that was elevating and honorable among his fellowmen, enjoying the unqualified confidence and regard of those with whom he was associated either in business or social life. In his fraternal relations he was a Mason. He was also strong and temperate in his views and habits. His political support was given to the republican party and he never aspired to office although he served as a member of the Roseville school board for a number of years. He died in 1895, at the age of sixty-two years, passing away honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Wickham, was born in Licking county, Ohio, and died March 28, 1905, at the age of sixty-four years. Her father, William Wickham, was a native of Kentucky and came to Ohio when a boy with his parents, the family home being established in Licking county, where he afterward followed the occupation of farming and reared his family. His daughter, Mrs. Ransbottom, was a member of the Baptist church.

Unto Alfred and Ruth Ransbottom were born eight children: William, now deceased; Almeda, the wife of William Watt, a farmer of Crooksville, Ohio; Jane, the wife of James Reed, a miner of Roseville; Edward M., the senior member of the firm of Ransbottom Brothers; Charles W. and Frank M., who are partners in business; James C., a potter of Roseville; and Morton C., also a member of the firm.

The Ransbottom Brothers were educated in the public schools and were instructed by their father in the art of pottery-making. The plant which they now own and operate was established by John Beem about 1890. In the meantime F. M. Ransbottom had built up a good trade in stoneware as a traveling salesman, while the other brothers had become familiar with the practical workings of a pottery. In 1901, putting together the money that they had haved by working at the business, they formed the present company of Ransbottom Brothers and purchased the Beem plant. Since then its capacity has been enlarged three times and the plant which they purchased for a few thousand dollars is now worth many thousand dollars. Their business has steadily increased until in order to meet the demand of the trade it is necessary to employ more than one hundred operatives. The main building is three hundred and two by fifty feet, a brick structure, a part of which is two stories in height. There is another brick building thirty-five by one hundred and eighty feet and the next building is forty by seventy feet. They have five twenty-four foot kilns and a brick warehouse, sixty by two hundred and thirty-eight feet. They manufacture flower pots, cuspidors, jardinieres, umbrella stands and stoneware of all kinds. They are prepared to make anything in the stoneware line or clay specialties. The plant has just been equipped with the latest modern machinery and is the best equipped pottery of the kind in Muskingum county and they employ more high-priced potters than any company in this part of the state. For the past four years the brothers have been operating the Buckeye Stoneware concern at Buckeye Cottage, where they employ thirty-five men and manufacture stoneware. They also have a contract to take the output of the Pace Brothers Pottery of Roseville.

All of the brothers are married. Edward W. was married in 1888 to Miss Phoebe Bash, who

F. M. RANSBOTTOM.

was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1868, and they now have two children, Edna and John, aged respectively sixteen and five years. F. M. Ransbottom wedded Miss Lizzie Kackley and they have two children, Ruth and Clair. C. W. Ransbottom married Miss Ida Smith and has three children, Charles, Lawton and Fay. James married Miss Sadie Scheedles. Morton C. married Miss Rose Cunningham and has two children, William and Paul.

Edward Ransbottom is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and Modern Woodmen camp, while F. M. Ransbottom belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the commandery and the shrine, and he is also connected with the United Commercial Travelers. Morton C. Ransbottom is a Mason and also a Knight of Pythias, and James R. is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. All are stanch advocates of republican principles and F. M. Ransbottom is chairman of the county executive committee. They are men of good business ability, executive force and keen discrimination and the enterprise of which they are now the head is a growing concern, which has already reached profitable proportions and is regarded as one of the valued additions to the industrial life of the county.

SOLOMON DOZER.

Solomon Dozer, deceased, was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. A native son of Ohio, he spent his entire life in this state, commanding the esteem and confidence of all who knew him by a life that was in entire harmony with honorable, manly principles. He never sought to win public notoriety that comes through high political office but was content to do his duty day by day and rear his family according to the precepts of the Christian religion, and to-day eight sons, all worthy citizens of Muskingum county, do honor to his name.

Mr. Dozer was born March 23, 1823, in Champaign county, Ohio, and comes of a family of German lineage. His parents were Henry and Mary (Zerkle) Dozer, who removed to Ohio from the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. The father's birth occurred August 10, 1783, upon the Atlantic coast and at an early age was left an orphan. He lived at Massanutton, on the south fork of the Shenandoah river, in Virginia, and when about twenty years of age wedded Mary Zerkle, who was two years his junior. With their son, then three weeks old, they came alone to the west, reached the west bank of the Muskingum river, September 20, 1805. Their first residence was formed with linen sheets, fastened to the trees as posts. Those at all familiar with the history of Muskingum county know of the pioneer conditions which then existed. Henry Dozer killed wild game within what is now the corporate limits of Zanesville and aided in clearing the land now within the boundary limits of the city, planting an orchard about a mile south of the courthouse. Later he located with his family on Jonathan creek, where he entered and improved land and not only gave his attention to his own farm but also worked for other pioneers of the locality and supplied venison and other game to Crooks Hotel, his family and his neighbors. When the war of 1812 came on he and his only brother enlisted in the service, taking part in several skirmishes in the western part of Ohio. The brother was killed and Henry Dozer lost a thumb. In midwinter of 1812-13 he removed his family to a new home in Brush Creek township, and while he was absent to get a load of his goods a pack of wolves came howling round his cabin, which had only sheets for doors. The mother was there alone with her four little sons, the eldest but seven years of age, and taking an old musket she discharged it at the pack, driving the animals away. About October 1, 1822, Henry Dozer removed to the Mad river country, about ten miles south of Urbana, entering a tract of land on Chapman creek and it was on that claim that Solomon Dozer was born. In 1826, however, the family returned to Muskingum county and the following year Henry Dozer entered a farm a mile and a half southeast of Cannelville, but in February, 1827, established his permanent home on what was afterward known as Dozer ridge. About the year 1828 Mr. Dozer received from Mr. Buckingham a fine apple from an orchard which had formerly been planted by Mr. Dozer. This apple contained nine seeds, which were planted by one of Mr. Dozer's daughters and produced nine thrifty trees, each differing in variety and only one resembling the original. From these trees they ultimately developed an excellent orchard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dozer became members of the Lutheran church but afterward in connection with their sons George and Samuel and their wives they organized a society of the United Brethren church, the Dozer home being used as the house of worship. Henry Dozer continued to engage in farming until his death, on the 29th of March, 1843, and was survived by his wife until August 7, 1855, when her remains were laid by the side of her deceased husband. They were the parents of twelve children, but the first born died in infancy and another at the age of six years, that interment being one of the first in the cemetery east of Cannelville. Ten of the children were married and had large families and the representatives of the name

have ever been noted for patriotism, honor and fidelity in all life's relations.

Solomon Dozer largely devoted his attention in youth to the work of the old homestead farm. His education was obtained in a pioneer school conducted on the subscription plan, the little "temple of learning" being a log building. He underwent all of the hardships and privations incident to the establishment of a home upon the frontier and continued the work instituted by his father of promoting public progress through the reclamation of wild land for the purposes of civilization and through active support of all measures for the general good.

On the 24th of December, 1846, he was married to Mary M. Swingle, a daughter of George Swingle (first), and purchased an eighty-acre farm a half mile west of his father's home, on which he erected a hewed log house of two stories. This was later replaced by a comfortable and commodious frame dwelling and he also built a large barn. In all his farming methods he was practical and progressive and his labors were characterized by industry and economy. He became interested in choice varieties of fruits and did much for the improvement of orchards in the neighborhood, probably having the best varieties of peaches, pears, grapes and cherries ever grown in the southern part of the county. He supplied his orchard and also others from a nursery of his own. He also raised high grades of cattle and hogs. In the latter part of the '60s he purchased eighty acres of land adjoining his original tract and in November, 1872, bought a farm on the west bank of the Muskingum river, a mile above Gaysport, locating thereon in 1875. It remained his home until his death. He planted three orchards there and made many other substantial improvements.

Mr. Dozer was always deeply interested in the cause of education and while he had but meager advantages himself he desired that his children should have excellent opportunities in this direction. He was prominent in organizing the Antioch school district, also the Black Diamond and Fairview schools, and ever advocated the employment of good teachers and the improvement of the course of instruction. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and his sons always followed in his footsteps in this regard. He filled the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, arriving at decisions that were strictly fair and impartial, and he served on the grand jury at Zanesville and on the federal grand jury at Columbus. He and his family were all devoted members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Dozer was an advocate of every movement that tended to uplift mankind and ameliorate the conditions of life. He was a man whose word was as good as his bond, his integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career. He possessed much firmness and decision of character and yet withal had a most kindly and considerate spirit that prompted him to give aid to the poor and needy and sympathy to the distressed. His example is indeed worthy of emulation and to his family he left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and his death, which occurred on February 7, 1904, was the occasion of very deep and widespread regret. He was indeed one of the most prominent of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, a man whose upright character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. and Mrs. Dozer were the parents of eight sons and three daughters and at this writing seven sons and one daughter are yet living. The eldest, Mrs. Jerusha Bailey, was accidentally drowned when crossing the Muskingum river on the ice while returning from church, during her honeymoon, January 28, 1877. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Dickes died in February, 1880, leaving a husband and two daughters, Nora and Ida. She had been a teacher of instrumental music and also a teacher in the public schools.

David E. Dozer, who for five years engaged in teaching in Brush Creek township, acquired a commercial education in Zanesville and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1875. He practiced law in that state for sixteen years and is now a prominent attorney of Defiance, Ohio. Both he and his wife completed the four years' course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1889. He married Miss M. Frances Baughman in 1872 and they had a daughter, Vida E., who died in February, 1897.

Erastus N. Dozer, who was a student in the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and taught school for four years, was married in 1876 to Rachel Patterson. They have two sons and two daughters: Shelby E., Clara B., Beatrice E. and Jesse C. He follows the occupation of farming and lives at Gaysport.

Albert P. Dozer married Alice Pletcher and has since followed the occupation of farming, living at the old home in Brush Creek township. He has served as justice of the peace for two terms. They have five sons and two daughters, Homer E., Ethel G., Herbert R., Alwilda, Orville D., Harlan S. and Elmer.

Henry G. Dozer became a law student in the office of his brother in Michigan and later attended the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and after teaching for several terms in the public schools he was admitted to the bar in 1881. He married Ida Briggs and located at Cheboygan, Michigan. March 4, 1885, he received the appointment of city attor-

ney and was twice elected county attorney and once circuit court commissioner. He died in Cheboygan, in 1897. Two sons preceded him to the spirit land.

William J. Dozer, who completed his education at Theil College, in Pennsylvania, is now engaged in the insurance business at Cleveland, Ohio. He married Susie D. Rundell and has one son and one daughter, Velma and Harold D. Mrs. Frances C. France is living at home and has two sons and a daughter living, namely, H. Roy, Elma V. and Carl M. Those deceased are Solomon R. and Mary.

Rev. C. L. V. Dozer completed a course of study in Fultonham Academy, afterward pursued a full course in Theil College, from which he was graduated, and then entered upon the study of theology at Mount Airy Seminary, in Philadelphia, where he remained for three years and was then graduated. He was ordained a minister of the Lutheran church in June, 1895, and is now pastor at Northeast, Pennsylvania. He was married to Miss Mary E. Bowman, in April, 1900, at Anderson, Indiana, but his wife died in New Mexico, in 1905, leaving one son living, Theodore.

Rev. Charles E. Dozer was educated at Greensburg Seminary, Pennsylvania, in Theil College and in the Theological School at Philadelphia and engaged in preaching in that city for seven years, but is now located at Freeport, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Corinne E. Worest, of Philadelphia, in April, 1903, and has one child, Reginald E.

Cyrus S. Dozer resides upon the old homestead farm, giving his time and energies to its improvement. To him we are indebted for the material for this history. The family own one hundred and seventy-two acres of fine land, well improved and situated about three and a half miles south of Taylorville on the Muskingum river. The place is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The family have contributed in so large a measure to the material improvement, the intellectual progress and the moral advancement of Muskingum county that no history would be complete without the record of their career.

WILSON W. SHORE.

Wilson W. Shore, one of the owners of the Dresden Woolen Mills, is classed with the valued citizens of Muskingum county that England has furnished to this locality. His birth occurred in Yorkshire, September 13, 1857, his parents being Jonathan and Sarah (Broadhead) Shore, who were likewise natives of Yorkshire. Bidding adieu to friends and native land they sailed to the United States with their family in 1868, reaching the American port on the 25th of August of that year. After residing in Rushville, Indiana, for about two years they removed to Dresden on the 24th of September, 1870, and here the father secured a position in the woolen mills, then owned by L. Rambo. He remained an employe in the factory until 1883, when he purchased an interest in the business and in 1890, associated with his two sons, Wilson W. and Harry J., he purchased the mill which has since been conducted under the firm style of J. Shore & Sons. The father was connected therewith and was active in its management until his death, which occurred in August, 1900, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He had made for himself a creditable position in manufacturing circles in Muskingum county and had become well known as a reliable, enterprising business man. He is still survived by his wife.

Wilson W. Shore spent the first eleven years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, where he continued his education, studying in the public schools of Rushville, Indiana, and later of Dresden. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with woolen manufacturing, save for a brief period between the ages of twenty and twenty-three years, when he was employed as a saleman in a dry-goods store in Zanesville. His early connection with business life, however, was in the line of woolen manufacturing, for on putting aside his text-books he secured employment in the mill in which his father was interested. Following his sojourn in Zanesville he returned to Dresden and again worked in the mill, becoming a partner in the enterprise when in 1890 it passed into possession of his father, his brother and himself. It is now owned by the two brothers and the business has long since become a profitable concern. The Dresden Woolen Mills manufacture a general line of woolen goods and employment is furnished to about thirty operatives, the product of whose labor finds a ready sale on the market. The main building, a frame structure, is fifty by sixty-five feet and five stories in height, while the brick building is forty by fifty feet and three stories in height with basement. The plant is well equipped with good modern machinery and under careful and painstaking management a quality of goods is turned out that is creditable to the house and secures a good market.

Mr. Shore was married in Dresden to Miss Minnie A. Edwards, a native of this city and a daughter of Oscar F. and Jemima (Osborne) Edwards. Her father was born October 3, 1818, in the state of New York, and was a son of Peter

Edwards, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a wealthy merchant. He had a brother who served with the American Army in the Revolutionary war. Oscar F. Osborne came to Ohio when a young man and located in Muskingum county. In early manhood he engaged in teaching in Dresden and for twenty-five years was a member of the board of education. He also gave his attention to merchandising. His death occurred in Dresden when he was fifty-nine years of age. His wife, a native of Dresden, was the daughter of Thomas Osborne, who was born in Pennsylvania and at an early day became a farmer of Muskingum county, where his well-managed business affairs eventually made him a large landowner. Mr. and Mrs. Shore have become the parents of one son, Ben Edwards, who was born in Dresden in 1886 and is now a student in Denison University at Granville, Ohio. They reside in the old Edwards home, which is a large two-story frame residence that has been remodeled and is in excellent repair. Mr. Shore has also erected buildings which he rents.

In his political views he is a republican but without aspiration for office. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder and they take an active and helpful part in the church work. Mr. Shore is a man who has always regarded his own self-respect as infinitely more valuable than wealth or fame and in his career has ever followed the admonition of the English bard "To thine own self be true." In all his business relations he has been straightforward and honorable and his success has had its beginning in his modern ideas, laudable ambition and progressive spirit.

BROWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the great productive industries which have been important factors in the upbuilding of Zanesville and which have contributed in large measure to its prosperity and progress, the Brown Manufacturing Company deserves special mention. For nearly thirty years it has given employment to hundreds of men and has sent hundreds of thousands of wagons and agricultural implements into every state and territory. The works are located in the block between North Seventh and Eighth streets, along the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railways. As the business has increased additions have been made to the plant until there are now twenty-eight brick buildings, with an aggregate floor space of more than six acres, in which are employed more than four hundred and twenty men, many of whom have been with the firm since its foundation. Here are made one and two-horse wagons, harrows, single and double shovel plows, one and two-horse cultivators, and in fact every implement for taking care of corn after it has been planted. From the time when the first wagon left the shop no pains have been spared and no detail neglected which would add to the durability or effectiveness of the product of the works. The choicest materials have been used, and as a result their vehicles and implements have gained a reputation as broad as the land for a combination of strength with a minimum of weight and an ease in operation which can not be equaled anywhere. This is the great consideration from the buyer's point of view and it is, and has always been, the aim of the management to make an article which will meet all the requirements of the user, with the fewest, if any, objectionable features.

The capital stock of this company, together with the surplus foots up half a million dollars. Their output at present is about five thousand wagons and fifty thousand implements per year. The weekly pay-roll amounts to from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars annually, which goes directly into the pockets of citizens of Zanesville. Every department of the works is running full at present, and the demand for their products was never better from the south and west and particularly from Texas, owing largely to the rapid settlement of all the available agricultural territory and immense crops that are being raised by the farmers.

The Brown Manufacturing Company was established in 1873 by W. P. Brown, O. C. Ong, James Herdman and others. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Ong died in the '80s and Mr. Herdman in 1901. Each have maintained a continuous relation to the business from its inception. Since the death of Mr. Herdman the affairs of the company have been conducted by the following named officers: John Hoge, president; U. H. Brown, treasurer and general manager; N. H. Moore, secretary; and J. B. Ford, assistant manager and superintendent. U. H. Brown is a nephew of the founder of this enterprise, W. P. Brown, whose name was given to the industry. From his youth he has been familiar with the business in all its details and has been largely instrumental in making it what it is to-day—one of the best known wagon and cultivator manufactories in the United States.

CHARLES U. SHRYOCK.

Charles U. Shryock, a republican leader of central Ohio and a prominent citizen of Zanes-

W. W. Brown

ville, was here born in 1863. Having attended the public schools he learned the printer's trade and in 1888 he established a job printing plant, which he has since conducted with gratifying success.

Mr. Shryock is married and has five children. His political support has ever been given to the republican party and he has taken a very active interest in its work. He is now one of the city trustees and represented his district in the state senate during the seventy-second general assembly, where he was connectd with considrable constructive legislation.

EDGAR C. JORDAN.

Among the newspaper publishers of Muskingum county is Edgar C. Jordan, of Adamsville. He was born in Jasper county, Iowa, November 6, 1862. His great-grandfather was John Jordan, who is said to have been kidnapped in England thirty or forty years prior to the Revolutionary war and brought to America when a boy of eleven years of age. Here he was bound to a man in New York to work a number of years. When his time of servitude had expired he moved to Maryland, secured a home, married and raised a family. He lived to see this country freed from England and to start upon its triumphant march of progress among the great nations of the world. He died at the remarkable age of one hundred and five years. Deacon Caleb Jordan, the grandfather, came from Maryland to Ohio in the year 1817. His first settlement was in Belmont county, but he remained there only a short time and then moved to Adams township. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this county and to him is given the credit of naming Adams township when it was formed from a part of Madison and Monroe townships in the year 1824. The township was named in honor of John Quincy Adams, who was then a candidate for president of the United States. Deacon Caleb Jordan was elected justice of the peace of Adams township when it was formed and continued to hold that office for a number of years. He was deacon of the Adamsville Baptist church and held other positions of trust and honor in this part of the county. He died July 18, 1845, at the age of seventy-two years. Rachel Jordan, wife of Deacon Caleb Jordan, died in the year 1856, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Caleb Jordan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 20, 1819. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Adams township, where he acquired a good education in the local schools. He taught in the public schools of his home township and at various times filled responsible offices in the same place. In 1848 he married Jane Clossen, eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hugara) Clossen, of Adams township, and in the year 1857 they moved to Iowa, where he was engaged at various times in mercantile business, farming and teaching. He was the father of six children, two of whom died in infancy. One son, Spencer C. Jordan, who was founder and editor of the West Lafayette Press, died November 20, 1900, at the age of thirty-four years. The three children living are: Mrs. Mary J. Clossen, of Adamsville; Mrs. Martha E. Nash, of Coshocton; and the one named in the beginning of this brief history.

Edgar C. Jordan is one of the number termed as self-made men. His father having died before he reached his eleventh year he was placed at many disadvantages, both in fitting himself for some useful avocation and in securing an education. Shortly after the death of his father his mother moved from Iowa to Ohio, taking with her all of her four children then living. She located in a humble dwelling on one of her father's farms in Adams township, and there it was amid the picturesque hills, narrow valleys, rippling streams and inviting forests that young Jordan grew to manhood. As the years passed away he worked on the farm for his grandfather during the warm weather and went to the public schools in the winter. When twenty years of age he was granted a certificate to teach school and his first term was taught in his home district. After this he attended school in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and subsequently resumed teaching. He continued teaching until the spring of 1891, when he moved to Adamsville to take charge of the Adamsville Register, a local paper founded by E. Spencer about two years previous to that time.

March 23, 1890, he was married to Anna E. Sauer, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Koppert) Sauer. She was next to the oldest of a family of six daughters and was born July 31, 1864. She received a good education in the common schools and taught a number of terms. Her parents were Germans, and her father, Michael Sauer, was born in Germany, August 4, 1839. His father, Martin Sauer, emigrated to America in the year 1840, and was one of the early German settlers of Adams township. In the year 1862 Michael Sauer married Elizabeth Koppert. Both are still living although the latter has been an invalid for more than two years. All of their six children are still living.

Since moving to Adamsville in the spring of 1891, Edgar C. Jordan has been in active business life. He has continuously published the Register, a weekly newspaper, which now circulates in nearly every home in and around the

village. Besides publishing the newspaper he has held a number of positions of trust, being justice of the peace of Salem township for three years, mayor of the village of Adamsville for ten years and is now postmaster at the village, having been appointed to that position in the fall of 1902.

In the year 1899 Mr. Jordan secured the nomination for representative at the Muskingum county republican convention and although the entire ticket named at that convention was defeated he had the satisfaction of receiving the highest number of votes of any candidate on the county ticket and was defeated by the least majority of that number.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have an interesting family of two children, Edna Gertrude Jordan and Herman Sauer Jordan. Both are now attending the Adamsville schools and have good opportunities to become useful and respected citizens.

STEWART C. OSLER.

Stewart C. Osler, a prominent and successful young farmer of Highland township, owning and operating two hundred and eighty acres of well improved land, was born March 2, 1855, and is the second child of Eli and Nancy (Caughey) Osler. His father, born in 1821, on the farm owned by Mrs. Sarah Osler, widow of James Osler, never lived anywhere but in Highland township, till about fifteen years before he died, when he moved to Union township where he remained till his death. Since his second year Stewart C. Osler has lived on the old homestead farm and was educated in the Jamison school district. When twenty-five years of age he started out upon an independent business career, living on the old homestead farm with his father till twenty-five years of age. In 1884 he went to Kansas, locating at Valley Center, Sedgwick county, where he spent one year, after which he returned home and again resumed farming and stock-raising in Highland township, having bought the Robert Smith farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he now lives.

In 1889 Mr. Osler was united in marriage to Miss Anna Cornell, a daughter of John W. and Margery (McBride) Cornell. The father was a son of William and Permelia (Inks) Cornell, who came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, settling in Franklin county, near Columbus, when the country was new and the city contained only one log cabin. The farm which he there cleared and owned is still in possession of some of his descendants. William Cornell, however, died a number of years ago and his wife passed away in 1882, when nearly ninety years of age. They reared a large family, having nine children: Sarah, Lucinda, Mary, Jacob, William, Jane, Levi, John and Anna. Of this number Levi and Jane are now deceased. All resided in Ohio with the exception of Mary, who made her home in Iowa.

John W. Cornell, father of Mrs. Osler, was born in 1827, and died in August, 1901. He had always devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and his political support was given to the republican party from its organization. He married Margery McBride, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1837, her parents being William and Margery McBride. She was eleven years of age when she accompanied her parents to Muskingum county, the family home being established in Highland township about 1849. Her father and mother spent their remaining days in this county, the father being killed in 1862, while his wife survived him until 1886. They were the parents of eight children: Jane, Sarah, Mary, Eliza, Alexander, Margery, Rachel and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell were married in Highland township and afterward went to live in Franklin county, Ohio. They have become the parents of the following: Ola, the wife of Charles Evans, of Franklin county; Jennie Anna, the wife of S. C. Osler; William; Frank; and Charles. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Osler was born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 8, 1865, and in her girlhood days was a student in the public schools. She remained at home until 1889, when she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Osler. There have been two children born of this union: Charles C., born January 7, 1890, working on the farm with his father; and Margie, born January 30, 1896, at home. The parents hold membership in the Union Presbyterian church, attending religious services at Bloomfield. Mr. Osler is an advocate of republican principles, interested in the growth and success of his party. At the same time he is interested in progressive measures for the intellectual and moral development of his community and finds time to further school and church work, aside from his business interests which are now extensive and make heavy demands upon his attention.

J. LINCOLN SMITH.

J. Lincoln Smith, a photographer of Zanesville, whose ability places him in the front rank with the formost representatives of art in this city, was here born November 17, 1860. His father, John K. Smith, was born in Prussia, Germany, and was brought to the United States by

J. L. SMITH.

his parents when nine years of age, the family home being established in Baltimore, Maryland. When a young man he accompanied his parents to Falls township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where the father purchased property. He had been a weaver in Germany but after taking up his abode in the state devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. John K. Smith assisted in the farm work and drove cattle over the mountains to eastern markets, dealing largely in stock. Following his marriage he took up his abode in Zanesvillle and was associated with his brother Jacob in a factory for making lasts, remaining in that business for some time. The brothers were afterward associated in business with W. R. Hazlett and as their enterprise grew and demanded increased space they removed to Sand Bank between Second and Third streets. There they began the manufacture of boxes and spokes in conection with that of lasts and Mr. Smith continued in the manufacturing business along that line until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1886, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He started out in life empty-handed and owed his prosperity entirely to close application, to his persistency of purpose and to his straightforward business methods. He was a faithful and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, took an active interest in its work and served as trustee and deacon for a number of years. In politics he was a republican and while he had firm faith in the principles of the party he was never an aspirant for political office. His fraternal relations were with Amity lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Cypress Commandery, K. T. He married Elizabeth Taylor, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and whose death occurred in February, 1903, at the age of seventy-four years. She, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were eight children but three of the number died in infancy, the others being: George W., a lumberman of Idaho; Margaret, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Sarah L., the wife of Dr. J. T. Davis, of Zanesville; J. Lincoln; and Robert H., who is traveling salesman for the S. A. Weller Pottery Company.

J. Lincoln Smith was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and afterward took up the study of photography in a gallery which had been purchased by his father for his brother, George W., who at that time was the leading photographer of Zanesville. There he mastered the practical work of the profession and became so proficient that he is now the leading representative of the art in this city. He is not only familiar with all the technical work but also possesses an artistic sense that enables him to produce the best possible results in pose and likeness. When Mr. Smith first took up photography the modren equipments now in use were not to be had and photographers were obliged to learn how to make their own chemicals and negatives, as well as how to pose the subject and make the picture. No other art has advanced with such rapid strides as has the art of photography, but Mr. Smith being constantly watchful and studious has kept pace with the advancement made and to-day has one of the most modernly equipped studios in this part of Ohio. The following is a list of a few of those represented in this history whose engravings were made from photographs taken by Mr. Smith and are specimens of his artistic skill and ability: W. A. Graham, Colonel T. F. Spangler, H. H. Sturtevant, George H. Stewart, James K. Geddes, N. T. Gant, A. S. Leland, R. H. Evans and many others.

In 1879 was celebrated the marriage of J. Lincoln Smith and Miss Gertrude E. Watson, who was born in Calhoun, Missouri, and in infancy was taken to Poughkeepsie, New York, by her parents. Her father, William K. Watson, was in the tailoring business there. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four chidren living, while their first born, Roy W., died when in his thirteenth year. The others are Gertrude L., Don D., Sydney M. and Miriam G. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Smith is connected with a number of fraternities, being a valued representative of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Woodmen, Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum, while at one time he was also an Elk. His political views accord with republican principles and at one time he was a trustee of the city cemeteries. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Zanesville, where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative men of the city.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, JR.

William Thompson, Jr., who follows the dual pursuit of farming and undertaking, conducting the latter business at White Cottage, was born on the old Thompson homestead farm in Newton township. His father, William Thompson, Sr., also a native of the same township, is a prominent agriculturist here. His grandfather, Robert Thompson, who was likewise a leading farmer of Newton township, died in Muskingum county at the age of eighty-six years. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Ireland and on emigrating from that country to the new world made his way to Ohio and cast in his lot

with the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, entering land from the government in Newton township. It was entirely wild and unimproved, but possessing marked industry and perseverance he soon cleared and cultivated his land, making it a good farm. William Thompson, Sr., having arrived at years of maturity, was married to Miss Elizabeth Gladstone, a native of Pike county, Ohio. They own a splendid farm property, improved with good buildings and all modern accessories and conveniences. The land is cultivated in keeping with modern ideas and progressive methods and in his chosen life work Mr. Thompson has gained a very satisfactory and creditable degree of success.

William Thompson, Jr., spent his boyhood days in the manner of most farm lads of the period. He, with his five brothers and three sisters, was reared on the home farm about two miles from White Cottage, and in his youth he mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools. Thinking that he would find other pursuits more congenial than following the plow he came to White Cottage when twenty-two years of age and entered the employ of a miller, with whom he remained for three years. Since 1896 he has been engaged in the undertaking business and he is also the owner of a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres near the village. His land is productive and the work of cultivation is carried steadily forward so that each year his crops add a good fund to his financial income. Persistency of purpose is one of the strongest elements of success and this is a salient feature in the business record of Mr. Thompson.

In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of William Thompson, Jr., and Miss Alta Ardroy, a native of Perry county, Ohio, and one of four daughters of R. G. Ardroy, a representative of one of the old families of Muskingum county. Their home has been blessed with two children, Alta Esther and Glenn Gladstone. Mr. Thompson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and he is a member of the United Presbyterian church, which indicates his action toward his fellowmen and his like conduct in all life's relations.

R. BRUCE BAINTER, M. D.

Dr. R. Bruce Bainter, engaged in the practice of medicine in Zanesville, was born April 18, 1866, in Salem township, Muskingum county, his parents being Julius A. and Margaret (Adams) Bainter. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Bainter, was a native of Pennsylvania and in his boyhood days came with his parents to Muskingum county, his youth being passed upon one of the pioneer farms of Monroe township. He was married at the age of twenty-seven years to Miss Crumbaker and took up his abode on a farm in Monroe township, where for many years he actively and successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits. The land which he purchased was covered with a dense growth of forest trees, but soon the woodman's ax awakened the echoes and one by one the trees fell before his sturdy strokes until the land was cleared and made ready for the plow. He voted with the democracy and like all American citizens should do felt a deep interest in the political situation of his country. He held membership in the Lutheran church, was identified with various church activities and for a number of years served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. His wife, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1815, was a daughter of John and Catherine Crumbaker and died in 1882, while Frederick Bainter survived until 1901, departing this life at the very venerable age of ninety-seven years. He was one of the oldest and most honored of the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county.

Julius A. Bainter, son of Frederick Bainter, was born in Monroe township in 1834 and was there reared upon the farm, remaining on the old homestead until 1857, when he started out in life on his own account. He has become the owner of a valuable farm property as the result of his well directed and untiring efforts and is to-day numbered among the leading agriculturists of his community. He married Miss Margaret Adams, who was born February 7, 1840, her parents being George and Christina Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Bainter have eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, while five are yet living in Muskingum county, one in Missouri and three in Ohio. These Henry H., a physician of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; Harvey, of Missouri; R. Bruce, of Zanesville; George F., also a physician of Tuscarawas county; Nina B.; Nora Dayle; John W.; Harmon G.; and Jennie. Mr. Bainter and some of his children are members of the Lutheran church and his political allegiance is given to the democracy.

Dr. Bainter, having acquired his preliminary education in the common schools, attended the high school at Adamsville and for a short time was a student in Scio College. He afterward engaged in teaching school for seven years and later attended a medical college at Baltimore, from which he was graduated in 1893, ranking seventh in a class of one hundred and sixty pupils. He has since pursued post-graduate work in the medical department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1904 again took post-graduate work in the Chicago Clinical School. When in college he pursued special courses on the diseases of women and also of the nose and

throat, receiving diplomas for the work done in both. He is a subscriber to several of the leading medical journals and is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, for which he has prepared papers.

Dr. Bainter located for practice in Coshocton county, Ohio, where he remained for two years and then went to Adamsville, Muskingum county, where he remained for nine years, removing to Zanesville in 1904. Here he is now engaged in general practice, for which he was well equipped by superior college training. He is thoroughly familiar with the principles of the medical science and his ready adaptability of his knowledge to the needs of his patients shows him a skilled and capable physician. His office is located at No. 155 North Seventh Street in Zanesville and he has every reason to feel gratification over the patronage which has been accorded him during the period of his residence in the county seat.

In 1888 Dr. Bainter was married to Miss Atta Garrett, who was born June 4, 1866, in Adamsville, and is a daughter of J. W. and Eva (Beatty) Garrett, the former a druggist of Adamsville. Dr. Bainter and his wife are prominent socially, having gained many friends in the county during the years of their residence here, while already the hospitality of many of the best homes of Zanesville has been extended to them.

WASHINGTON S. SOWERS.

Washington S. Sowers, a veteran of the Civil war, now following farming on section 18, Brush Creek township, was born October 9, 1836, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Daniel and Ann (Paterson) Sowers, the former born in Pennsylvania, July 17, 1804, and the latter on the 18th of July, 1810. Daniel Sowers came to Ohio in 1845 as a window-glass blower, but after a brief period returned to the east, where he following the same pursuit. It was during that period of his residence in the Keystone state that he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died February 13, 1847. Mr. Sowers again came to Ohio in 1851, taking up his permanent abode in Muskingum county, his death occurring upon his farm in Brush Creek township. He became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation and to which he added substantial and modern improvements. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his life was characterized by honorable principles to which he displayed the utmost fidelity. The members of his family are as follows: David, Adeline and Oney, who died in infancy; Washington S.; and Job, who lives in Helena, Arkansas.

Washington S. Sowers was a young lad when he came with his father to Ohio and upon the old homestead he remained until his father's death, after which he removed to his present farm on section 18, Brush Creek township. He is now practically living a retired life upon forty acres of his land, while his sons are cultivating the remainder of the farm. For many years, however, he was very active and energetic in the prosecution of his agricultural interests and developed a splendid property, annually gathering rich harvests which brought him an excellent financial return. During the period of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations, enlisting on the 1st of October, 1862, as a member of Company E, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He received an honorable discharge August 4, 1863, after having participated in several important battles, including the engagements of Raymond, Mississippi, Jackson and Champion Hills. At the last named he was taken prisoner and was made to act as nurse. Later he accepted a parole rather than be sent to a southern prison pen.

In 1858 Mr. Sowers was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Worstall, a daughter of John Worstall, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and was a representative of an old Quaker family. He came to Ohio in company with his father, who also bore the name of John Worstall, and he became one of the earliest settlers of Brush Creek township. He was a carpenter by occupation and his son and namesake learned and followed the same trade, being identified with building operations here at an early day. Later he concentrated his energies on farm work. He married a member of the Neff family, her people having come to Ohio at a very early day from Loudoun county, Virginia.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sowers were born six children: John W., whose birth occurred February 5, 1859, married Lizzie Morningstar, and has two children. Anna B., born January 5, 1860, is the wife of Clarence Dilts, a farmer of Clay township, and they have two children. Cora, born March 10, 1865, is the wife of William Offenbacher, a resident of Harrison township, and they have six children. Charles P., born October 11, 1867, and Robert E., born July 25, 1873, are at home. Hattie R., the youngest, died in infancy.

Since attaining his majority Washington S. Sowers has given his unfaltering support to the principles of the republican party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He has been honored with various public positions of trust and responsibility and for six years was justice of the peace, be-

ing commissioned by Governor Hayes. He has also been school trustee, school director and supervisor, and in the discharge of his duties has ever been prompt and faithful. He belongs to the United Brethren church and perhaps in this relation may be found the secret of his straightforward, honorable conduct and manly life. With a recognition of the value and worth of character he has so lived as to command the esteem of his fellowmen and has gained the friendship of many with whom he has been associated.

HENRY MUNSON.

Henry Munson, a retired farmer living in Zanesville, who has now reached the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey, was born in Akron, Ohio, August 19, 1828. His grandfather, Theophilus Munson, was a major in the Revolutionary war and after the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of independence settled in New Hampshire. He married a Miss Reed and in their family were four children: Samuel, William, Angeline and Ulilia.

Frederick Augustus Munson, father of our subject, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and throughout the greater part of his life followed the occupation of farming but in early manhood he learned the tailor's trade, giving it his attention for a few years. He married Harriet Gardner, a native of Oneida county, New York, and about 1831 they removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, becoming pioneer residents of this portion of the state. Mr. Munson died in this county in 1855, at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife passed away in 1888, at the age of eighty-four years, having long survived him, her last days being passed in Illinois. In their family were four sons and three daughters, but only two are now living: Henry and Augustus, the latter residing upon a farm near Decatur, Illinois.

Henry Munson was only about two and a half years old when brought by his parents to Muskingum county and he was reared in Muskingum township, spending his boyhood days amid pioneer environments. In early manhood he purchased land and began the development of a farm which he continued to cultivate until about sixteen years ago when he purchased the place that he now occupies on Maple avenue in Zanesville. Here he has since lived a retired life. In his earlier years he was an enterprising, progressive agriculturist and he made his fields very productive by reason of the care and labor he bestowed upon them. He was thus enabled to harvest good crops and he found a ready sale on the market for his products so that he accumulated a comfortable competence as the years passed.

In 1852 Mr. Munson married Martha J. Harris, who was born in Muskingum township, a daughter of Simeon Harris. They have one child, Althea, who married Lewis Lane, of Zanesville, and has two children: Glenn, who married Miss Vandenbark, of Texas, and has a daughter, Adeline; and Mamie. Mrs. Munson has been to her husband a true companion and helpmate, aiding him in every possible way. They began their married life in a little cabin but through their united efforts they prospered as the years went by and are now able to enjoy a handsome competence. They have a fine country home on the banks of the Muskingum river in Muskingum township, where they own two hundred and forty acres of valuable farming land. Mrs. Munson is an active member of the Methodist church and her husband attends services with her. He assisted in building the first church of that denomination in their locality, aiding in cutting down the timber and burning brush from the chosen site. In his political views Mr. Munson is a republican and although he served as township trustee he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs while upon the farm and since that time he has enjoyed a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits.

JOHN DETENBECK.

John Detenbeck is now living retired from active farming operations but is still the owner of good land in Washington township, much of which is underlaid with coal. He was born in Wayne township, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 11, 1840, and is a son of Casper and Catherine Detenbeck. The father, a native of France, died December 6, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years, while his wife passed away June 13, 1880, when sixty-five years of age. He had come to the United States when a young man, leaving France in company with his father and mother, but the father died on shipboard and was buried at sea. Casper Detenbeck located in Wayne township, Muskingum county, where he followed the occupation of farming. He first purchased thirty-six acres of land but his energy and enterprise enabled him to add to this until at the time of his demise he was the owner of an excellent farm property of one hundred and thirty-five acres. He had a family of seven children, three of whom are yet living, the eldest being John, of this review. The others are: Philip H. and Elizabeth J., the former on the home farm in Wayne township.

John Detenbeck was reared upon his father's farm until fourteen years of age and pursued his

HENRY MUNSON

education in the country schools. He married Miss Mary Ann Voll, a native of Wayne township and a daughter of John A. Voll, a representative of an old and prominent family of this county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Detenbeck has been blessed with two children. The son, Jacob A., who was born in Licking county, Ohio, married Arley McCurdy, of Perry township, a daughter of Bert McCurdy and a granddaughter of John McCurdy, who was a pioneer settler of this part of Ohio. Jacob Detenbeck manages his father's farm, has been operating a threshing machine for fifteen years and is also superintendent of his father's coal mines. The daughter, Sarah A., is the wife of J. B. Jones, a resident farmer of Washington township.

Throughout his entire business career John Detenbeck carried on agricultural pursuits and for fourteen years he has lived upon the farm which is yet his home and which comprises eighty acres of land devoted to general agricultural interests. Upon the farm are rich coal deposits, there being a five-foot vein and a tunnel five hundred yards has been made, while the output is fifty thousand bushels of coal annually. His coal is brought to the surface by dog-teams. The farm is pleasantly located about two and a half miles from the city limits. For many years Mr. Detenbeck was numbered among the active and industrious men of this county. He worked hard year after year, realizing that labor is the basis of all success, and as a result of his unremitting diligence and economy he at length acquired a capital sufficient to enable him to live retired at the present time. He is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil and is classed with the substantial residents of his community. His political adherence is given to the democracy and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Nicholas' Catholic church, of which his family are also communicants.

OLIVER B. CRUMBAKER, M. D.

Dr. Oliver B. Crumbaker, engaged in the practice of medicine in Duncan Falls and Wayne township, is a native of Salt Creek township, born November 25, 1846. The family was founded in Virginia at an early day and the grandfather, Jacob Crumbaker, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, acting as first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Maryland Regiment. There is a letter in existence which was written by him at Fort Henry, while he was wearing the military uniform of the nation. He was a blacksmith by trade and in 1816 he came to Ohio, locating in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, which region was just being opened up to civilization. There he secured three hundred and twenty acres of land and as the years passed transformed this quarter section into productive fields, his farming interests enabling him to provide a living for his family.

Elias S. Crumbaker, father of Dr. Crumbaker, was born in Frederick, Maryland, January 30, 1811, and was therefore only five years of age when brought to Muskingum county. He was reared upon the old farm homestead here amid the environments of pioneer life, sharing with the family in all the difficulties and hardships which usually fall to the lot of the frontier settler. He wedded Mary Briggs, a native of this county, and in 1887 they celebrated their golden wedding. They became the parents of eight children: Elenor, deceased, Rosanna, Louisa, Oliver B., Matilda, Emma, John and Clara. The father was quite successful in his agricultural pursuits, becoming a prosperous farmer of Salt Creek township, where he remained until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. In his political views he was a whig until the dissolution of the party and then joined the ranks of the new republican party.

Dr. Crumbaker spent his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm in Salt Creek township, and at the age of seventeen years, in January, 1864, he espoused the Union cause and was assigned to duty as a member of Company D, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. He thus served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, August 25, 1865. Later he returned to his home and thinking to make the practice of medicine his life work he began studying toward that end, receiving thorough training in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1869. He located for practice in Chandlersville, Ohio, and afterward in Arton, and in 1875 he came to Duncan Falls, where he has since remained, having now for thirty years followed his profession with good success in this part of the county. Reading and investigation have kept him in touch with the progress made by the medical fraternity and his experience has brought him many lessons of value so that he has long been recognized as a capable physician, his skill being demonstrated by the excellent results that follow his labors.

In 1870 Dr. Crumbaker was married to Miss Edith Mason, a native of Harrison township, Muskingum county, and a daughter of John Mason, who was a prominent farmer of this part of the state, while her grandfather, Dr. Rufus Mason, was one of the early physicians of Muskingum county. Dr. and Mrs. Crumbaker have lost two children, Eugene and Nellie. Those still living are: Oliver N., Floyd J., Charles M.,

Percy, Nellie, Morris and Mary. Dr. Crumbaker is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is interested in any subject that tends to bring to man a better knowledge of that mystery which we call life or which broadens his efficiency in the treatment of disease. He is known as a conscientious, earnest and able physician.

WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

William R. Marshall, who owns and operates a good farm in Highland township, was born January 18, 1855, in Guernsey county, Ohio. His father, Robert Marshall, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born about 1820, and following his removal to Ohio he has become an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Adams township, Guernsey county, his home being about three miles from the farm upon which his son William now resides. He owns two hundred and twenty acres of fine land devoted to the raising of grain and stock. In community affairs he has been actively interested and for many years has capably served as justice of the peace. His co-operation may always be counted upon to further any progressive movement and he is known for his sterling worth and reliability in all life's relations. He wedded Miss Sarah McClure, who was born in Union township, Muskingum county, about 1819, a daughter of John McClure, who came from Virginia to Ohio about 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were the parents of six children, but one son died in 1876. Two of the surviving sons are residents of Nebraska and the other three live in Ohio.

William R. Marshall pursued his education in the Pike schoolhouse in Adams township, Guernsey county, and as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow began work in the fields. After putting aside his text-books his undivided attention was given to farm labor on the old homestead for five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Richardson county, Nebraska, where he purchased a ranch and engaged in the stock business, buying and selling cattle and hogs. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land there and resided thereon for ten years, when he removed to Pawnee county, Nebraska, where he spent the succeeding decade. Again he sold out and at this time returned to Ohio, settling upon his present farm, where he has lived continuously since 1888. He had purchased the place five years before and he has made it a valuable and productive property, equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories. It comprises one hundred and seventy acres of land conveniently situated a mile and a half from Bloomfield and two and a half miles from New Concord. The place is devoted to general farming and to stock-raising. He makes a specialty of hogs but also raises cattle, horses and sheep and this branch of the business adds a considerable fund to his annual income.

On the 9th of April, 1884, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Anna Belle Bennett, who was born July 8, 1864, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (McDonald) Bennett. Her father was a native of Ireland and became a farmer of Adams township, Guernsey county, Ohio, but both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall became the parents of five children: John, who was born October 15, 1886; Sarah E., born January 22, 1890; Robert H., April 18, 1892; Cora Elma, March 26, 1894; and Frank Ray, March 6, 1899. All are still at home with their father, but the mother departed this life October 7, 1904, amid the deep regret of many friends as well as her immediate family.

Mr. Marshall is a republican in his political views and has served as school director. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a member. He may well be called a self-made man, for he started out empty-handed and gained the foundation of his prosperity while in the west. That he has led an active and busy life characterized by executive force and excellent business ability is indicated by his well improved farm, which is to-day one of the model farming properties of Highland township.

JOHN J. TANNER.

John J. Tanner, now living a retired life in Roseville, was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, September 25, 1841, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Morrison) Tanner. His paternal grandfather was John Tanner, who came here at an early day. Noah Tanner was born in Newton township, about five miles from Roseville, August 11, 1811, and having arrived at years of maturity was married to Miss Mary Morrison, whose birth occurred in Culpeper county, Virginia, who came to Muskingum county with her father, Tapley Morrison, who established his home in Newton township. John Tanner, a brother of Noah Tanner, served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. Noah Tanner was a farmer and shipper of live stock and for many years was thus identified with agricultural interests, but eventually he left his

JOHN J. TANNER.

farm and removed to Roseville on the 1st of April, 1864. He became interested in business affairs there as proprietor of a hotel and in the capacity of landlord became very widely and favorably known. He died in 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. In the family were seven children: George, now living in Roseville; Amanda; America, the wife of David Pace; John J.; Alcinda, who married A. Ward, of Columbus, both now deceased; James, of Terre Haute, Indiana, also deceased; and Charlotte, who died in infancy.

In taking up the personal history of John J. Tanner we present to our readers the life record of one whose acquaintance in Muskingum county is extensive for he has always lived within its borders and has been an active factor in business interests. He was educated in the township schools and was reared upon his father's farm until nineteen years of age. He was married in 1861 to Miss Catharine A. Cunning, who was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 19th of January, 1842, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Kennedy) Cunning. Before her marriage Mrs. Tanner was a successful school teacher in Roseville, Ohio, and vicinity. Her father was born in Belfast, Ireland, and when a boy came to the United States, settling first in New Hampshire. He afterward returned to the land of his birth, where he was married and again came to America, bringing his wife with him. At the time of his second arrival in the new world he settled in Vermont. Subsequently he went to Canada, where he was engaged in merchandising, and in 1840 again came to the United States. He was a railroad man, did various kinds of contracting and also worked on public works. In 1852 he brought his family to Muskingum county, where he was engaged in railroad construction. He died in 1871, when about sixty-two years of age, his birth having occurred in 1809.

Following his marriage in 1861 Mr. Tanner carried on general farming until 1863 and in November of the following year he sailed for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco on Christmas day, 1863. He went first to Vallejo and soon afterward received employment at the marine navy yard, where he worked at five dollars per day, continuing there for a year. On the expiration of that period he and his brother James went to Sacramento and afterward to Virginia City, Nevada, where they engaged in mining, and in 1864 Mr. Tanner of this review returned to Ohio by way of the Nicaraugua route, landing at New York and arriving in Roseville in December, that year. He has since resided in this city save that in the year 1864-5 he operated an oil engine in Morgan county and in 1866 he engaged in the butchering business here and continued in this business and the shipping of live stock until 1904, prospering in his undertakings because of his judicious investments in stock and his profitable sales. He did well but on account of ill health he at length retired from business life and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have been born the following named: Charles A., who is engaged in merchandising in Zanesville; Noah H., who is head mail clerk between Indianapolis and Pittsburg, which position he has held for twenty years, is living at Zanesville; Minnie J., the wife of Dr. G. A. Emery, a druggist of Toledo, Ohio; Alta, the wife of C. P. Willems, employed as purchasing agent and stock-keeper of a prominent rubber goods house, the Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois; J. Frank, a business man of Roseville and Coshocton, Ohio; Florence, the wife of J. H. Laughlin, of Paulding, Ohio, who is secretary of a company of fire underwriters; and Earle, also of Roseville.

Mr. Tanner, building his present home in 1878, erected a new section, which is a two-story structure and which is located on Main street between Third and Fourth streets. His careful management of his business affairs and his untiring industry have been marked characteristics in winning him a well-merited success. In his political views he is a democrat and has held the office of councilman in Roseville, while socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows society and religiously with the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a member. The business career of Mr. Tanner is one which would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny for his methods were straightforward and honorable and his life record shows that success and an untarnished name may be won simultaneously.

SALATHIAL WARNE.

Salathial Warne, following the occupation of farming in Rich Hill township, was born in this township, November 11, 1830. His father, Pierce Warne, was the first white child born in Rich Hill township, his natal day being August 5, 1807. The grandfather, Abraham Warne, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in 1805, and entered from the government a tract of land which became known as the old Warne homestead. He was one of a family of eleven children, and after reaching adult age was married to Sarah Pierce. Their son, Pierce Warne, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and for many years figured as one of the most

prominent pioneer settlers of this community. He was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and while sharing in the hardships and trials that fell to the lot of the early settlers of the community he also bore a helpful part in the work of improvement and progress. He married and had nine children: Salathial, Maud L., deceased, Betsy J., Sarah, Lecta F., Nettie, Abraham, William L. and Alonzo.

The boyhood days of Salathial Warne were quietly passed in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He aided his father in the cultivation of the farm and in the winter months attended the public schools. He was married in 1864 to Miss Agnes Lonon, of Centerville, West Virginia, and unto them were born five children: Pierce, who married a Miss Reason, and resides at home; Allen, who married Maggie Miller, and is living in Rix Mills; Sarah C.; Carrie M.; and Francis.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Warne responded to the country's call for troops and in 1862 enlisted in Illinois under Colonel True, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry. He was assigned to Company I, and made a model soldier, always faithful to his duty and loyal to the cause he espoused. He was wounded in the knee and the injury still occasions him trouble. This wound was sustained at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, where he was also taken prisoner and then sent to Louisville, but after being incarcerated four days he was paroled and sent to his home. At length he received an honorable discharge and in Muskingum county resumed the occupation of farming, which he has made his life work. He has been a very successful agriculturist, conducting his farming interests along modern lines and he yet gives his personal supervision to the care and development of his land although he has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey. He represents one of the old and prominent families of the county, who have lived in this section of the state for more than a century. The name has always been a synonym for progressive and loyal citizenship and its members have always been accounted honorable and reliable business men.

JACOB T. BALLOU.

Jacob T. Ballou, now deceased, was for many years a leading farmer of Brush Creek township and represented one of the oldest families of Muskingum county. His birth occurred at Salt Creek, eight miles from Zanesville, on the 4th of March, 1824, and he was a cousin of President Garfield. His father, Henry Ballou, was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, September 6, 1796, and was a son of James and Mehitabel (Ingalls) Ballou. The grandmother was in early life left a widow with five small children to support and in 1814, accompanied by her two sons and three daughters, she made her way to Ohio, settling in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, about 1820. She was not long permitted to enjoy her new home, however, for her death occurred the following year. Henry Ballou was reared to the occupation of farming and on the 20th of March, 1823, was married to Phoebe P. Tanner. They began their domestic life in Salt Creek township, but subsequently removed to Harrison township, where they made a permanent home, Mr. Ballou placing his farm under a high state of cultivation. He was also prominent in community interests and was called upon to fill a number of township offices. He died February 23, 1857, and his remains were interred in Virginia Ridge cemetery.

Jacob T. Ballou was reared to farm life amid the wild scenes and environments of the frontier and with the family shared in many of the hardships and trials incident to settlement in a pioneer district. He early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow, working out of doors from the time of the early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. He never sought to change his occupation, content to devote his energies to the work to which he was reared and during the last thirty years of his life he occupied the homestead upon which his widow now resides. Here he owned one hundred and thirty acres of land which was devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

In 1845 Jacob T. Ballou was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Evans, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and a daughter of John Evans, who was born in Virginia and was a cousin of Judge Adams. Mr. Evans came to Ohio at a very early day and performed his full share in promoting the early growth of the county. His father, John Evans, Sr., was born in England and lived with his son in Muskingum county for a time. The family became very early residents of this portion of the state, the grandfather entering one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government for himself and forty acres for each of his sons. The name became closely associated with the early history of the county and at all times stood as a synonym for progressiveness and substantial activity in support of public measures for the general good.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ballou as the years passed were born the following named: Lizzie, the deceased wife of James Buchanan and the mother of six children; Anna, who became the wife of Frank Detro, by whom she had three children and after his death married again and had two

children; John, of Crooksville, Ohio, who married Ida Boyd and has two children; Charles, of Roseville, who wedded Lizzie McHenry and has two children; George at home; and Frances, the wife of David Detro. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Ballou has left the care of her farm to her son and daughter, the land being devoted to general agricultural pursuits and to pasturage for the stock. Mrs. Ballou has now reached an advanced age and yet resides on the old homestead where she and her husband spent so many happy years. She has a wonderful memory and a sunny disposition that during her life has gained her a host of warm friends, by whom she is still held in the warmest regard and affection.

Mr. Ballou voted with the republican party and was deeply interested in its success and growth, but would never accept any office save that of justice of the peace, which was conferred upon him without solicitation on his part. He was an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years before his death and was a man of most kindly and benevolent spirit, in whom the poor and needy found a warm friend. He was considerate in his treatment of all, was loyal to truth, justice and right, and his place in public regard was an acknowledgment of his genuine personal worth as well as of his business success.

JAMES W. KIRK.

James W. Kirk, following the occupation of farming in Rich Hill township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1854. His father, Nathaniel Kirk, was a native of County Down, Ireland, his birth having occurred near Belfast in 1826. He came to America in 1847. By his marriage to Eliza Campbell he became the father of thirteen children.

James W. Kirk, whose name introduces this review became a resident of Ohio in 1866, being at that time but eleven years of age. He was reared upon his father's farm and in 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Larrimer, a representative of one of the old families of this part of the state. Six children grace this marriage: Mildred C., who has been well educated and is a popular school-teacher of Rich Hill township: Raymond, Samuel, Norma, Harry and Walter, all at home with their father.

Mr. Kirk is a substantial and enterprising farmer and the family is highly respected in the community. He has been quite successful and now has a nice home near Freeland, on the Ohio River & Western Railroad. He is not yet a wealthy man but he has acquired a competence which will keep him in his old age in comfort. The farm is well tilled and is improved with modern equipments, everything about the place being neat and thrifty in appearance. Mr. Kirk is a warm friend of the cause of education and at an early day engaged in teaching school. He has done everything in his power to promote public progress and improvement in this section of the state and he aided in building the Ohio River & Western Railway, which has been of such practical benefit to the county. Since fifteen years of age he has held membership in the United Presbyterian church, to which his wife and elder children also belong and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

EDWARD P. WATERS.

Edward P. Waters, of Zanesville, is a native of New Jersey, whose birth occurred in Newark, in 1847. His father, Sampson Waters, was born in County Cornwall, England, and came to America when seventeen years of age, settling in Newark, New Jersey, where he formed the acquaintance of Rachel Marsh, whom he married. She died thirteen years ago at the age of sixty-nine years. They came to Ohio when their son Edward P. was nine months old and first settled at Newcastle, Coshocton county, and five years later removed to Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, eight miles west of Zanesville. There the father engaged in harness-making, conducting a shop in Sterling. He came to Zanesville about 1870 and continued in the harness business here for a number of years but retired several years prior to his death, his health failing him. He died February 19, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years. Unto him and his wife were born six children, of whom four are yet living: Abel, a resident of Cincinnati, was a soldier of Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Regiment and served throughout the entire Civil war, including the celebrated campaign with Sherman to the sea. Edward P. is the next of the family. Elizabeth died at the age of sixteen years. Albert L., who died at the age of twenty-two years served for three months in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Regiment at the time of the Civil war. Amelia Evaline is now the wife of R. B. Brown. Charles W. is living at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Edward P. Waters spent the first five years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came with his parents to this county. He was reared under the parental roof and in his father's shop learned the harness-making trade. At the time of the Civil war he was in Nashville, Tennessee, being connected with the quartermaster's department, and he worked at his trade there until he

became ill of typhoid fever after thirty-three days. He then returned to Zanesville and almost immediately afterward went to the northern part of the state, spending two years as a clerk in a general store in Martinsburg. He then again came to this city and secured a clerkship in the grocery store of John Gerwick, with whom he remained for several months. He was thus engaged in business for about two years and in 1869 he entered the postoffice as a clerk, acting in that capacity for three years, when he was appointed postal clerk on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, his run being from Columbus, Ohio, to Grafton, West Virginia. He was also at different times on other lines and he continued in the postal service for twelve years, spending five years on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and seven years on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

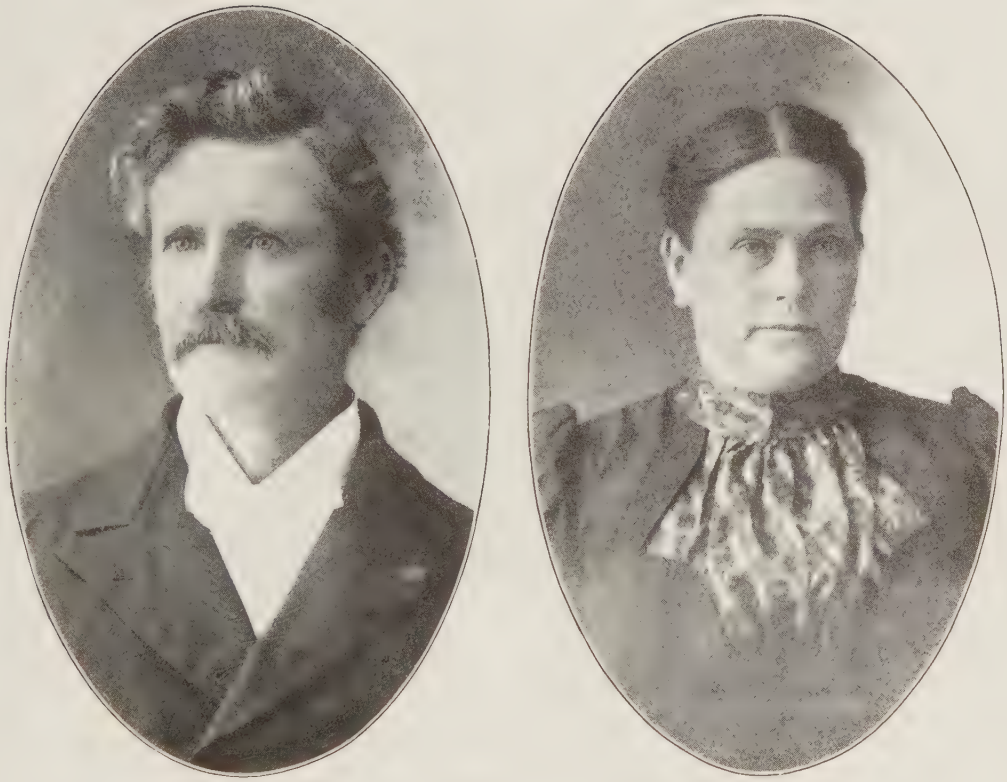
Mr. Waters left that position in April, 1886, and in the following July engaged in the laundry business, opening a laundry on South Third street, which he called the Muskingum laundry. There he continued alone for a year, when he admitted Bennett Taylor to a partnership under the same name. Later they incorporated the business, Mr. Waters being the first president of the company, and he continued with the Muskingum laundry until September, 1902, when he sold his interest and established another business of a similar character on South Fourth street, where he erected a brick building. He then established the "Ed Waters New Laundry," which is fully equipped with all modern machinery and appliances found in a concern of this character. He was the first to introduce steam laundry work in this city. He has been very successful and now controls a large trade, his business having reached such a volume that it returns him a very gratifying source of income. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he joined on its organization and for two years he served in the board of governors. Mr. Waters is well known in Zanesville and Muskingum county, where almost his entire life has been passed and he here enjoys the esteem of many friends.

REV. JOSEPH A. WELLER, D. D., PH. D.

Rev. Joseph A. Weller, educator, minister and agriculturist, now living in Clay township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, April 28, 1846. His father, Henry W. Weller, was a representative of an old and prominent family of this county. He was born in Morgan county, about a half mile south of the Muskingum county line on the 29th of December, 1818. His father, John Weller, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. He came to this state with his father, Henry Weller, of Loudoun county, who located in Muskingum county at an early period in the development of this section of Ohio.

Henry W. Weller, the father, was reared in Morgan and Muskingum counties and owned land and followed farming in both counties. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Anna Longstreth and for many years they traveled life's journey together, living happily as man and wife for sixty-two years. Mrs. Weller was born in Morgan county, March 14, 1821, and was a daughter of Phillip Longstreth, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer settler of this part of the state. Mrs. Weller died in 1903, leaving behind the memory of a life which was as a benediction to all who knew her. She possessed splendid traits of heart and mind, a kindly spirit and a generous disposition, while in her family she was a devoted and loving wife and mother. Henry W. Weller still survives and is one of the honored pioneer residents of this part of the state. He built his present home in this county about fifty-one years ago. In his business affairs he has prospered, capably conducting farming pursuits until he is now the owner of four hundred and sixty-six acres of valuable land. The Weller homestead is known as the Sunny Hill farm and is improved with modern equipments. Here Mr. Weller is spending his last years, cared for by his son Joseph A. He was reared in the faith of the democratic party and later became an advocate of free-soil principles. Strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, his home was a station on the famous underground railroad, whereby many negroes were assisted on their way to freedom in the north. When the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart advocates. Unto him and his wife were born three children, but the daughter, Samantha, was drowned during a cloudburst on the old home farm at the age of ten years, and the eldest son, John W., was killed at the battle of Fort Wagner on the 18th of July, 1863, while serving as a member of Company A, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Rev. Joseph A. Weller acquired his primary education in the public schools of Morgan county and afterward attended Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1876. He then became a student in the National School of Oratory and Elocution at Philadelphia, completing his course there with the class of 1878, and subsequently he was graduated from the Union Biblical Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio,



MR. AND MRS. J. A. WELLER.

HENRY W. WELLER.

where he received his degree as minister of the United Brethren church. He had determined to devote his life to the holy calling and for two years was pastor of a church at Marion, Ohio. He then acted as pastor at Westerville College for a year and was also professor of Greek and Latin in Western College at Toledo, Iowa, for six years. During the succeeding four years he was president of the Lane University of Lecompton, Kansas, and president of the Central College at Enterprise, Kansas, for five years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a call to the pastorate of his church at Springfield, Illinois, where he remained for two years, then spent one year in Canton, Ohio, and two years in Ashland, Ohio. At the end of that time he gave up the active work of the ministry and took up his abode upon the old family homestead in order to care for his aged father and mother, who passed away July 10, 1903. The work of education is the most important to which man can devote his energies, be it from the lecture platform, the schoolroom or the pulpit. Rev. Weller has labored in all of these departments and his influence has been of no restricted order. It is the educator who gives shape to and largely molds the destinies of those who come under his instruction and the seeds of truth planted by Rev. Weller have in the years that have come and gone borne rich fruit. He is now clerk of the board of education in Clay township.

At the time of the Civil war Rev. Weller was in hearty sympathy with the Union cause but was too young to enter the army. He became a member of the National Guard, however, and on the 2d of May, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Infantry, with which he remained until honorably discharged on the 2d of September, following, at Columbus. He was then but eighteen years of age.

On the 1st of January, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Rev. Weller and Miss Emma J. Howard, a native of Clear Lake, Iowa, and a daughter of the Rev. E. Howard, now deceased. Mrs. Weller is a highly cultured lady, being a graduate of the Western College, of Toledo, Ohio. She afterward taught painting and drawing in that institution and she has also taught English literature, Latin and German for four years, but has been especially successful as a musical instructor, at one time having a class of thirty pupils at Deavertown, Ohio. As a writer of both prose and poetry, she has contributed to several different publications and has produced some good serial stories and very pretty poetry. She is dearly beloved by all with whom she has come in contact and has a host of warm friends. Mr. and Mrs. Weller have had no children of their own, but have adopted and reared five, namely: Robert Henry, Eugene, Carrie A., Anna L. and Harry H.

Mr. Weller is a man of fine personal appearance, scholarly tastes and attainments and of broad general culture. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing him to be a man of strong mental development and refinement, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He possesses a humanitarian spirit that prompts him to the display of sympathy and kindliness and the exercise of qualities which have proven helpful to his fellowman.

HENRY HARRISON GUY.

Henry Harrison Guy, a capitalist of Roseville, was born in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1859, his parents being Alexander and Elizabeth (Pemberton) Guy, who are also natives of that county. The paternal grandfather, James A. Guy, removed from Pennsylvania to Perry county at an early period in its development and, locating on a farm, there reared his family. His son Alexander followed the same occupation and in addition to the tilling of the soil became largely engaged in stock-raising and dealing, accumulating a comfortable competence through the careful management of his business affairs. He is an advocate of the republican party. He is now seventy-three years of age, while his wife has reached the age of seventy-two years. Her father was Thomas Pemberton, a native of Virginia, who also became one of the pioneer farmers of Perry county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Guy have four children: Charles C., a dealer in monuments at Newark, Ohio, who filled the office of auditor in Perry county for two terms; Henry H.; Mary; and James O., who is engaged in farming and gardening on the old homestead.

Henry Harrison Guy at the usual age began his education in the district schools and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Later he attended a business college in Zanesville and leaving the farm he became connected with the development of the coal resources of the state as operator of the Old Crescent mine and also the proprietor of the New Crescent Mining Company in Perry county. To that line of business he devoted his energies for eighteen years, meeting with splendid success, the product of his mines finding ready sale on the market, so that he annually received therefrom a good income. In the spring of 1903 he practically retired from active business life and is now numbered among the capitalists of Roseville. He engages to some

extent in buying and selling real-estate for himself as a speculation and in 1904 he built the Guy block, the finest business block in Roseville, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. He also owns eight residences in the terrace and in this way he has contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and upbuilding of the city.

In 1891 Mr. Guy was married to Miss Carrie B. Curl, who was born in Perry county, in 1870, and is a daughter of Milton A. Curl. Her father was also a native of Perry county and a blacksmith by trade, while her grandfather was Andrew Curl, who came to Perry county in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Guy have one child, Lawrence Elman, who was born in Perry county, November 15, 1894. Mrs. Guy is a member of the Christian church and presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant and attractive home in Roseville. Mr. Guy is a stanch republican without political aspirations and now as the result of his former activity in business he is enabled to take life at his ease, enjoying the pleasures which come to those of refined and cultured tastes.

SEHORN E. LOVELL.

Sehorn E. Lovell, who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Zanesville, was born in Lewis county, West Virginia, April 28, 1864. His father, Jesse Lovell, was a native of that state and in 1869 removed with his family to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he spent his remaining days. He was a progressive and enterprising farmer and enjoyed in a large measure the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend and he did all in his power to uphold and advance the public-school system of the community in which he lived. He was an active, influential and efficient worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he long held membership, and his political support was given to the republican party. He died in 1895, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth West, was also a native of Lewis county, West Virginia, and she, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcpal church. Her death occurred in 1895, when she was sixty-four years of age. They were the parents of five children, of whom three died in infancy, while Warner died after reaching adult age.

Sehorn E. Lovell, the only surviving member of the family, acquired his education in the common and high schools of Milan, Missouri, and afterward entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1882, there pursuing his studies for eighteen months. He entered upon his business career as a representative of life and fire insurance companies at Milan, where he continued until 1896, when in the spring of that year he was enrolled as a student in the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville. When he had completed a thorough course of study he located for practice at McConnelsville, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1898, and on the 16th of May of the same year he opened an office in Zanesville, where he has since continued in practice although he made his home at McConnelsville and conducted his profession there throughout the remainder of the year. Since the 1st of January, 1899, he has been in continuous and successful practice in this city with offices in the People's Bank Building. Here he has a suite of four rooms, three rooms for private office work and one large and handsomely appointed reception room, all on the third floor. He has strictly modern equipments for the practice of osteopathy and treats all diseases after this method and his efforts have been attended with very gratifying results, the cures which he has effected having brought him a high reputation for skill and ability. He was licensed by the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. He now has a clientele comprising many of the best families of Zanesville and his reputation extending beyond the city has brought him many patrons from outside points. He is a worthy and skilled exponent of this system of practice and in alleviation of human suffering his labors have been very effective.

On the 24th of July, 1884, Mr. Lovell was united in marriage to Miss Ura L. Bankers, who was born in Afton, Iowa, July 1, 1865. They have three children: Lillian Belle, Jessie and Walter E. Mrs. Lovell is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally Dr. Lovell is prominent, belonging to McIntire lodge, No. 38, K. of P., of which he is past chancellor, Waukeek tribe of Red Men, Mozart lodge of Odd Fellows and Howard encampment. He is also a member of the Pathfinders and Eagles, while his poliitcal support is given to the men and measures of the republican party.

PETER WEAVER.

Peter Weaver, a well-to-do farmer of Clay township, living one mile south of Roseville, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, August 10, 1841, and is a son of John P. Weaver, a native of Germany. The paternal grandfather, John Weaver, who was also born in the same country, crossed the Atlantic to the new world, bringing with him his family, and settled in Morgan county, Ohio. He entered land on Island Run and though not

S. E. LOVELL.

a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the place at that time he soon overcame the difficulties of pioneer life and developed an excellent farm, continuing its cultivation until his death. John P. Weaver was but a boy at the time of the emigration of the family to the United States and was therefore reared upon the homestead in Morgan county. He married Miss Catherine Lenhart, a native of Germany, who came to Ohio with her parents in her girlhood days. Eight children blessed this union: Peter; William, who was a member of Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war and died in the army; Jacob; Elizabeth; Mary, deceased; Phebe; Louis E.; and Benjamin F. For many years the father carried on merchandizing in Taylorville, Muskingum county, and was a representative business man, whose close application and energy won him a gratifying measure of success. In his political views in early days he was an abolitionist, being strongly opposed to slavery and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of that institution he joined its ranks, continuing one of its stanch advocates until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-three years of age. He was a member of the Lutheran church and his life was at all times in harmony with his principles. He was also a Master Mason for over a quarter of a century.

Peter Weaver was educated in the common schools of Morgan and Muskingum counties, spending a part of his boyhood days in Blue Rock and Harrison townships. He watched with interest the progress of events in the south when secession was threatened and on the 10th of August, 1862, no longer content to remain at home, he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Tanner. Later he served under Captain James Linn and Captain Gorseth and was with his regiment until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Knoxville and was with Sherman in various important engagements in the Atlanta campaign. He was under fire one hundred and three days between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He took part in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Strawberry Plains and many others of lesser importance and at Nashville received an honorable discharge. He was often in the thickest of the fight and again was stationed on the lonely picket line, but wherever called he was found loyal to his duty, faithfully defending the old flag and the cause it represented.

When the war was over Mr. Weaver returned to Blue Rock, where he resided with his parents until his marriage, which occurred in January, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Virginia Savage, a native of Morgan county, Ohio. Her brother Ed was one of the miners who escaped death in the closing of the Blue Rock mine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were born five children, of whom James is now deceased. The others are Winifred C., Harry, Norman H. and B. F.

Mr. Weaver has been a resident of Clay township for thirteen years and now owns, occupies and operates eighty acres of land, which is productive and well tilled. He carries on general farming, working persistently and energetically year after year, and he has secured the success which is the legitimate outcome or earnest, persistent labor. His social affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his political support is given to the republican party.

HENRY S. CROZIER.

Henry S. Crozier, engaged in the practice of law in Zanesville, is descended from an old Pennsylvania family on the paternal side, while his mother's people were Virginians and her father came from Scotland. The paternal ancestry can be traced still farther back to Delaware and it is supposed that the first representatives in America were of Irish or French descent. His grandfather, Joshua Crozier, came from the Keystone state to Ohio at an early period in its development. He was a comb-maker by trade and long followed that pursuit. He married a Miss Clark and died near Zanesville, at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife reached the very advanced age of ninety-one years, passing away at her daughter's residence in Licking county, Ohio. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters, but only one is now living, Joshua, aged eighty-five years and a resident of Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio.

William Crozier, father of our subject, was a young man when he accompanied his parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio, his birth having occurred in the former state. He married Miss Elvira McKenzie, a native of Virginia, the marriage taking place in this city, then the home of her parents. Her sisters are Mrs. Julia Fluke and Mrs. Margaret McCarty, and one brother, George McKenzie, all of the city of Zanesville. Mr. Crozier, like his father, was a comb-maker by trade and he followed that pursuit in Zanesville until his death, which occurred June 7, 1844, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years. His wife, long surviving him, departed this life in 1881, at the age of seventy-four years. They had a family of four children but only two are living: Joshua B., a resident of Newark, Ohio; and Henry S.

A native son of Zanesville, Henry S. Crozier was born in 1844 and was reared upon a farm,

working in the fields in his boyhood days when not occupied by the duties of the schoolroom. He afterward engaged in teaching school for thirteen years at West Bedford Academy, in the schools of Cumberland in Guernsey county, and in Caldwell county, Missouri. He was superintendent of schools in the last-named place for four years, after which he returned to Zanesville in 1875. Since that time he has made his home in this city. While teaching school he read law and in 1876 he was admitted to the bar. After returning to Zanesville he served as secretary of the city water works for eight years and now is engaged in the practice of his profession and also in loaning money on real estate.

In 1870 Mr. Crozier was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Brown, a daughter of the Rev. N. T. Brown, of Knox county, Ohio. Unto them were born six children: Eva A., who is the widow of Samuel B. Mooreland and has one child, Alice; Florence, the wife of Charles W. Vincent and the mother of two children, Robert and Herbert; Carrie, the wife of W. H. Bucksbarg, by whom she has four children; David L., Gale, William H., and Glenn; Mary E.; Zella, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Julia, who is the wife of George E. Roach. The mother of these children died December 7, 1893, and on the 7th of May, 1901, Mr. Crozier was again married, his second union being with Miss Lillian M. Murray, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, and they have one child, Wilma B.

Mr. Crozier is a democrat in politics and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has always been interested in the welfare of Zanesville and has been a co-operant factor in many movements for public progress and improvement here so that he is regarded as one of the representative citizens of the county seat.

WILLIAM G. GILLOGLY.

The Gillogly family, numbering many prominent representatives in Muskingum county, comes of Irish ancestry, and the first of the name of whom we have authentic record was William Gillogly, who was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, his home being near Enniskillen, and there he successfully carried on business as a dealer in horses. He was married in 1800 to Miss Frances Tugman, and they became the parents of ten children: Catherine, Henry, William, John, Francis, James, Mary, Wesley, Ezra and Jane. The first two were born in Ireland, after which the father brought his family to the new world, settling in Horseshoe Bottoms, Pennsylvania. Later they removed to Rich Hill and to Meigs township, Muskingum county, where William Gillogly entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. The country was then so sparsely settled that their nearest neighbors were miles away. Upon the farm which he cleared and improved the other children of the family were born and the sons grew up to be sturdy frontiersmen, assisting materially in the development of the county and laying the foundation for the present Gillogly settlement in Rich Hill and Meigs townships. William Gillogly, the father, died in 1843 and was buried in Rich Hill cemetery.

Henry Gillogly, the oldest son of that family, was born May 1, 1805, before the emigration from Ireland. He married Martha Granstaff, in 1826, and they began life as pioneer farming people in Meigs township where he not only made for himself and family a good home but also earned the reputation of being an upright, honest and honorable man. There were twelve children born of this marriage, of whom two died in infancy. The others are Francis, Isabel, William G., Elinor, Catharine, Jacob, Henry, John, Mary J. and James. The mother died in 1849 and was buried in Salem cemetery, and in 1851 Henry Gillogly wedded Martha Johnson, by whom he had five children: Samuel, George, Martha E., Cassie and Alta. With the exception of those deceased the members of the family are all living in Meigs and Rich Hill townships and are the older representatives of the Gillogly settlement.

William G. Gillogly, the third member of the family of Henry Gillogly and the immediate subject of this review, was reared amid frontier scenes and shared with the family in the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits, proving a capable business man through the careful conduct of his varied interests. He was married to Miss Naomi Cariens, a daughter of Christopher and Tacy (Young) Cariens, and a representative of a prominent Virginian family. She was one of six children, the others being Harriet J., George, Martha, Rebecca and Sarah M. The marriage of William G. Gillogly and Naomi Cariens was celebrated March 16, 1854, and was blessed with a family of eleven children, ten of whom are yet living and are now married and doing well in business. George H., the eldest, married Elverta Spratt and is now a successful merchant of Spratt, Ohio. Purley married Sarah C. St. Clair and lives on a farm in Meigs township. Eliphalet married Calista Leasure and resides in Rich Hill township upon a farm. John C., the fourth of the family, married Jane Strickland. Martha J. died at the age of two years. Willie wedded Mary Leedam and lives in Redlands, California. James M. mar-

WILLIAM G. GILLOGLY AND FAMILY.

ried Elizabeth S. Gray, of North Dakota, and now lives in Atkinson, Nebraska, being a successful store-keeper of that place. Welcome married Olive Dudley and resides in Salt Creek township. Wade H. married Ina Beebout, of Johnson, Nebraska, and is conducting a store in Chandlersville, Ohio. Charles married Elizabeth Atkinson, of Meigs township, where he makes his home. Edwin wedded Mary Frazier and lives in Zanesville. Mr. Gillogly has every reason to be proud of a picture which he possesses, showing twenty members of his family—his ten sons and their wives.

Throughout his entire life William G. Gillogly has followed the occupation of farming and is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of Rich Hill township. He has been interested for many years in the raising of fine draft horses, having won many ribbons at local fairs. Whatever he undertakes he accomplishes, being deterred by no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent and earnest purpose. He has always voted with the democratic party and most of his sons adhere to that political faith. For many years he and his wife have been devoted members of Mount Zion Presbyterian church, and he assisted in building the new house of worship and has contributed liberally to the support of the church. He also helped to build the Ohio River & Western Railroad and has been active in the support of all measures which have tended to benefit the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gillogly are well preserved for people of their years and yet give personal supervision to the farm work. They have traveled extensively, visiting seventeen different states, and their fine home is filled with rare and rich curios and souvenirs of their many trips. Their last trip was to the Pacific coast, where they spent several months, viewing the many points of historical and modern interest and the beautiful scenery of the mountainous districts of the far west and of the broad valleys rich in fruit and flowers. They are held in high esteem by all who know them and their circle of friends is an extensive one.

SAMUEL M. RUTLEDGE.

Samuel M. Rutledge, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Wayne township, living near Duncan Falls, was born in Meigsville township, Morgan county, Ohio, October 7, 1847. His paternal grandfather, John Rutledge, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was descended from an old English family. He came to Ohio in 1817, driving across the country to Morgan county, where he entered land from the government. The tract was entirely wild and unimproved, but with a persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy he began to clear and cultivate the land and in course of time developed an excellent farm, rearing his family thereon and securing through his cultivation of the fields the means that enabled him to provide a living for his wife and children.

Jacob Rutledge, father of Samuel M. Rutledge, was born in Brooks county, Virginia, in 1814, and was only three years old therefore when taken by his parents to Morgan county. He was reared upon the home farm and attended the subscription schools. The methods of instruction and the course of learning were both quite imperfect as compared with the educational advantages offered at the present time, yet he gained a fair knowledge of the common branches of English learning. He afterward entered upon farm work on his own account, but remained at home up to the time of his marriage, when Miss Catherine Spencer became his wife. Following her death he married Miss Nancy McCune, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 27, 1812. She still survives and is yet living on the old homestead with her son Samuel. Though now ninety-three years of age she is mentally bright and active and is a most intelligent old lady for one of her years. Her father, Samuel McCune, was a native of Ireland and after crossing the Atlantic to the new world settled in Ohio, in 1799, as one of the pioneer residents of the territory, for at that time Ohio had not yet been admitted to the Union. He married a Miss Briggs and they took up their abode in Morgan county. All around them was an unbroken wilderness and one could travel miles without seeing evidences of civilization. So sparsely settled was the country that it was necessary for them to carry their corn to Marietta to be ground. After his marriage Jacob Rutledge remained in Morgan county until 1860, in which year he took up his abode in Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, where he owned and operated two hundred and forty acres of land, residing thereon until 1873. In that year he went to Zanesville and in 1875 he purchased the farm upon which Samuel M. Rutledge now resides. It continued to be his place of residence for eighteen years or up to his time of death, which occurred June 26, 1893. He had two children—James, now deceased, and Samuel M.—and he reared them up to habits of industry, economy and integrity. In his farming operations he was quite successful, carrying on his work systematically and with a definite plan of action. He voted with the democracy, affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and held membership with the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife is a member of the same church.

Samuel M. Rutledge, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, pursued his educa-

tion in the public schools of Morgan and Muskingum counties and for one year was a student in Athens College. He worked in the fields for his father when not engaged with his text-books and gained a creditable and comprehensive knowledge of the best methods of tilling the soil. On the 12th of November, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Talley, a native of Blue Rock township and a daughter of William Talley, who was born in the state of Delaware in 1808. When twenty-eight years of age he married Miss Mary Elliott and became an early settler of Ohio. Mr. Rutledge has two children: William C., a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University; who also spent one year as a student in Columbia Medical College of New York city; and George, the second son, was educated in the Zanesville high school and has completed his first year in the Ohio Wesleyan University.

The family home is upon a farm of three hundred and fifty acres of fine land in Wayne township and Mr. Rutledge devotes his attention to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Much of the farm is under cultivation and annually yields to him golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. His residence is a beautiful brick structure, standing on a knoll and thus commanding a splendid view of the farm and surrounding country. He keeps everything about his place in excellent condition and the attractive home and lawn make a pleasing picture for the traveler who passes by.

Mr. Rutledge is a democrat in his political views and for nine years he served as justice of the peace, discharging his duties without fear or favor. He served as county commissioner from 1891 until 1894, was also land appraiser and is a candidate for county treasurer on the democratic ticket. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a highly respected citizen of the township in which his entire life has been passed. He is esteemed wherever known and most of all where best known.

WILLIAM L. RANKIN.

William L. Rankin, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Newton township and the owner of a fine farm in this township, was born in his present home, June 1, 1839. His father, George W. Rankin, was a native of Virginia, and a son of William B. Rankin, whose birth occurred in county Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to America and in Philadelphia learned and followed the trade of cabinet-making. He married a Miss Duball, of Maryland, and subsequently removed to Virginia, while later he became a pioneer resident of the Buckeye state, arriving in Ohio in 1811, when George W. Rankin was an infant. He located a mile and a half west of White Cottage, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. After a few years he removed to Cambridge, Ohio, settling on the east pike and his next home was at Zanesville, where he entered the hotel business as proprietor of the Marquette House. His last days were spent in Brownsville, Ohio, where he died at the venerable age of eighty years. He was a Jackson democrat and was interested in political questions as well as in the material and intellectual development of the communities in which he resided. He contributed in no unimportant manner to the welfare and progress of his county and was numbered among the worthy pioneer residents of this section of the state. His children were as follows: George W., Charles, William, Dennis, Jackson L., Anna, Elizabeth, Carrie and Mary.

George W. Rankin, born in Virginia and brought to Muskingum county in his infancy, pursued his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of Newton township. He was reared to the occupation of farming which he followed to a greater or less extent throughout his entire life. He also engaged in merchandizing at Lexington, Perry county, and at White Cottage, Muskingum county, and in both business pursuits was quite successful. He married Miss Eliza L. Nye, who was born in Newton township, in 1817, and died in 1883. She was the daughter of Louis and Margaret (Stewart) Nye. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and became a pioneer settler of Ohio, where he followed surveying, running the first survey line in Muskingum county. He was a personal friend of General Putnam. When a young man he was erecting a house in this county and cut his leg with an ax. Friends then took him to Marietta in a canoe, where Dr. Hildreth wanted to amputate the limb, but Mr. Nye objected to the measure and ultimately recovered from the injury. The followng spring, however, while in the sugar camp he took a chill and the illness terminated his life. George W. Rankin, following his marriage, located with his wife upon a farm and throughout the remainder of his life carried on general agricultural pursuits and merchandising. He had at one time fourten hundred acres of land in one body in Newton township and was very successful in his business affairs. He held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gave his political allegiance to the democracy. His death occurred when he was fifty-nine years of age. In his family were seven children: Mrs. Maxie Duvall; Martha; Ester; Lillie and Helen, deceased; William L., of this review; and Fred, who died in infancy.

William L. Rankin has spent his entire life in Newton township, following the occupation of farming and stock-raising, to which he was reared. In youth he learned the best methods of caring for the fields and he has since conducted his farm along practical and progressive lines, the well tilled fields annually yielding him golden harvests in the shape of large crops. He now has a valuable tract of land of three hundred acres in Newton township devoted to general agricultural interests and the place is well improved, there being a good residence upon it together with substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. It is conveniently and pleasantly located about five miles west of the courthouse.

Mr. Rankin was first married to Miss Carrie E. Brigham, of Marietta, Ohio, by whom he had one son—Edward Kingsbury Rankin, now married and living in Zanesville. The wife and mother died in 1886 and in 1894 Mr. Rankin was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Brown, of Newton township. He is a democrat in his political views but without aspiration for office, concentrating his attention upon his business affairs which have always been characterized by a definite plan of action that has found consummation in a handsome competence. He is well known as one of the highly respected men and worthy representatives of an honored pioneer family.

CHARLES E. JAMES.

Charles E. James is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state. His paternal grandfather, Joseph James, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and of that family there are two surviving sons, one living near Gaysport, Ohio, and the other near Malta. He married Hetty Green and they became the parents of nine children: Velinda, Roah, Elizabeth, Alford, Isaiah, Andrew, Cyrus, Joseph and John.

Alford James, the father of Charles E. James, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylania, near Redstone, August 26, 1818, and after reaching mature years, was married to Kate McLucas, by whom he had one son, Francis M. James, who married Mattie Roland and had two children: Glenetta and Juanetta. After losing his first wife Alford James was married to Miss Anna Thornsburg, who was born May 5, 1826, and is still living in Meigs township, Muskingum county, near Muscville, her father being Thomas Thornburg, a native of Ireland, who at the age of fifteen years crossed the Atlantic to New York City. He thence made his way to Pennsylvania and was one of the early surveyors and school teachers of that state, the records of Pennsylvania containing many accounts of his surveys. On coming to Ohio he settled in Meigs township, Muskingum county, where he entered a tract of land of one hundred acres from the government. It was all wild and unimproved but with characteristic energy he began its development and on the farm he there cleared and cultivated he made his home until his death. Unto Alford and Anna (Thornsburg) James were born six children: Nancy C., the wife of William McLainey, of Rokeby Lock, by whom he has six children, Nellie F., Velma, Helen, Erma, Howard C. and Richard; Thomas M.; Hester; Albert G. and Alford E., twins; and Charles E. The father died November 25, 1893, at the age of seventy-five years.

The James family has for many years been a prominent one in Meigs township and through fifteen years Charles E. James has been one of the most popular and successful educators in this part of the state. There are many teachers in the family and they have always stood for progress along educational lines and for general intellectual development. The family own three hundred acres of fine farm land, on which stands a good residence. The farm is about eighteen miles from Zanesville and is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In his political views Charles E. James is a democrat and like the other members of the family attends to the Oakland Methodist Protestant church. From pioneer times the family has been represented in this part of the state and the work of progress and improvement instituted by the grandfather and carried forward still further by the father is still promulgated by the sons.

GILBERT L. KENNEDY, M. D.

Dr. Gilbert L. Kennedy, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Roseville, was born near Fultonham in 1848. His father, Phillip Kennedy, was a native of Ireland and was brought by his parents to the United States in infancy, the family taking up their abode in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. The grandfather was a sea captain in early life but for many years prior to his death was numbered among the landowners in Illinois and there extensively carried on general agricultural pursuits.

Phillip Kennedy reared to manhood under the parental roof, chose a professional career and studied medicine. He practiced for thirty years at Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, enjoying a large patronage which was indicative of the confidence reposed in his professional skill by

his fellow citizens. He held membership with various medical socities and thus kept in touch with the advanced thought of the profession that is evolved through research and experience. He held membership in the Lutheran church and in his political views was an ardent and active republican. He was recognized as a leader in the party ranks in his section of Ohio and did much to mold public thought and action. He served as a member of the state legislature from 1859 until 1861 and his political, as well as professional, prominence came in public recognition of his ability and worth. He died in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years. The mother of Dr. Kennedy bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Fulton and was born in Fultonham, Ohio, in 1822, while her death occurred in 1886. She was a daughter of Lisle Fulton in whose honor her native town was named, her father having for some years conducted a hotel there. Mrs. Kennedy also belonged to the Lutheran church and possessed many excellent traits of heart and mind.

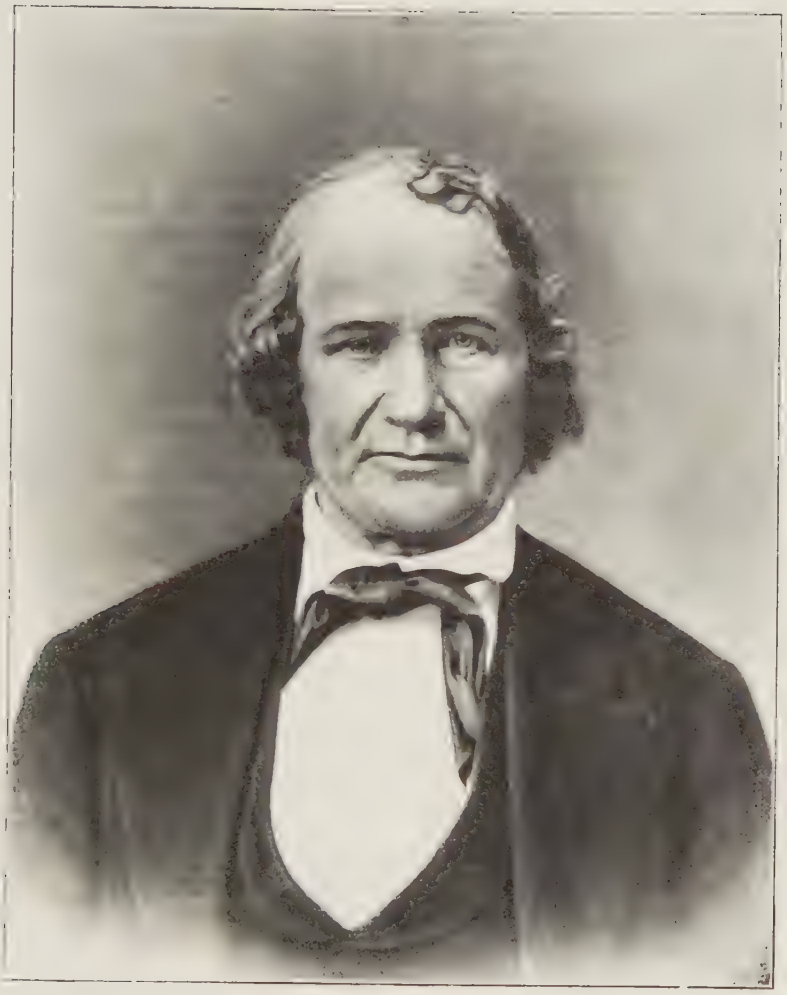
In the family were ten children, nine of whom reached manhood and womanhood: William H., who was a member of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and is now deceased; John S., who served as first lieutenant in Company K of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and afterward practiced medicine in Zanesville until his death; Edwin M., who was a member of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery and is now practicing law in McConnelsville, while at this time he is judge of the court of common pleas for this district; Gilbert L.; Elizabeth, the wife of Edgar W. Gray, a harness maker of Deavertown, Ohio; Mary, deceased; Tillie, living at Deavertown; Charles W., who is county recorder and living at McConnellsville; and Howard P., who died in California in 1893.

Gilbert S. Kennedy was a public-school student in this county and entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of his father. In 1874 he became a student in the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1876, and he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Deavertown, where he remained for twenty-two years. In February, 1899, he removed to Roseville, where he has since been practicing with success. He is an ardent and devoted student of modern medical and surgical methods, ever desiring of improving with the years his knowledge of his profession, thus rendering his labors of greater benefit to his fellowmen. He belongs to the Muskingum, Perry and Morgan Counties Medical Societies and also to the State Medical Association.

In 1876 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Kennedy and Miss Ella Shipton, who was born in Morgan county in 1855 and is a daughter of John and Dorcas Shipton, the former a farmer by occupation. Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy have two children: Ina M.; and John S., who is a traveling salesman for the Roseville Pottery Company. Mrs. Kennedy belongs to the Presbyterian church and he is identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while in politics he is a republican.

CHARLES HENRY SNYDER.

Charles Henry Snyder, who, following the occupation of farming in Falls township, has become well known as a representative agriculturist because of practical and progressive methods, was born upon the farm which is still his home, his natal day being April 7, 1861. His parents, Daniel and Charlotte (Deibel) Snyder, were both natives of Germany and when a young man the father crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Zanesville in 1847. Here he worked for his brother Charles, who was engaged in the milk business. Later he turned his attention to farming on his own account and purchased fifty-six acres of land in Falls township, to the further development and improvement of which he devoted his time and energies until his death. He was married in Zanesville to Miss Charlotte Deibel, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Deibel, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America in 1833, and after spending five years near Albany, New York, removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder became the parents of nine children, of whom three died in infancy. The others are Kate, John, Charles H., Mary Butler, Adeline and Daniel. The father never regretted his determination to make his home in the new world for, taking advantage of its business opportunities he steadily worked his way upward and gained a well-merited financial reward for his labors. He died November 18, 1876, and his wife passed away June 5, 1895. With the exception of three years spent in Kansas, Charles Henry Snyder has always lived in Muskingum county. His childhood and youth were passed in a manner similar to that of most farmer lads and he has always carried on agricultural pursuits. He has seventy acres of land in Falls township, which is located three miles northwest of the courthouse on the north side of Licking river. This is devoted to the raising of wheat, corn and garden products, and the crops which he produces annually return him a good income. He has made a close and thorough study of the best methods of raising the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and the products of field and garden find a ready sale upon the market. His sisters Kate and Adeline reside with him on



DANIEL SNYDER.

the home farm. Mr. Snyder gives his political influence and aid to the republican party, but has never sought or desired office, his attention being concentrated upon his business affairs, which, capably managed, make him a substantial resident of his native county.

DANIEL B. GARY.

Daniel B. Gary, whose business career is an indication of what can be accomplished through the utilization of opportunities that surround the entire race, its advancement coming through application, strong and determined purpose and the utilization of such advantages as come to all, is now extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Zanesvile. His father, Daniel B. Gary, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, in 1823, and came to Ohio about 1850. He had learned the trade of cabinet-making in his native state and settled in Zanesville, where he entered the employ of Douglas & Smith, with whom he remained for several years. He then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Ball and later was admitted to the bar, praticing in this city up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1899. He was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill out the unexpired term and in his law practice he had a good clientage connecting him with much important litigation tried in the courts of this district. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and became a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was made captain, while the colonel of the regiment was his former law preceptor. He served for two years with the Army of the Potomac, was then taken sick and finally resigned. He married Miss Mary A. Little, who was born in Zanesville, and is a daughter of James and Sarah Little. Her father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and cast in his lot with the early settlers of this portion of the state. For a number of years he followed farming in Muskingum county and his last years were spent in Zanesville. Mrs. Gary was killed in 1863, when thirty years of age, by the fall of the Market House. There were two children by that marriage: Albert E., now deceased, who married Capitola Wisewell and had two children, Lawrence and Lester; and Daniel B. Mrs. Mary A. Gary was the second wife of Daniel B. Gary, Sr., his first union having been with Miss Sophronia Thatcher, by whom she had three children, but none are now living. His third wife was Roxanna Helmich, who died, leaving one child, Sumner, now a resident of Akron, Ohio.

Daniel B. Gary, whose name introduces this review, was born in Zanesville, in 1853, and pursued his education in the public schools. After attaining his majority he learned the cabinet-maker's trade with W. H. Bailey, in whose employ he remained for a number of years. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Mr. Bailey under the firm style of W. H. Bailey & Company and this relation was maintained for three or four years. They were located at Potter Alley, north of Main street and later Albert E. Gary joined his brother Daniel B. in business in 1879 under the firm name of Gary Brothers, manufacturers of furniture. They manufactured furniture here for a year and then established a retail store on Main street. In 1881 Robert Silvey entered the firm under the firm style of Gary Brothers & Silvey and the store was then removed to Third and Main streets and there continued until 1891, when they removed to No. 67 Main street. In 1882 the firm had purchased the land and plant where the business is now conducted on the canal bank in Zanesville. Daniel B. Cary continued in the retail trade until 1891, when he withdrew and formed a partnership with W. A. McLaughlin under the name of Daniel B. Gary & Company. Thus he continued in the manufacture of chamber furniture, which he sold to the wholesale trade, the business being thus conducted until 1899, when it was incorporated under the name of the Zanesville Furniture Company, with Daniel B. Gary as president and general manager; Dr. Geyer, vice president; H. E. Barnes, secretary and treasurer; and H. D. Gary, assistant manager. The plant is well equipped with the latest improved machinery for carrying on the work and as its output is a marketable commodity, it finds a ready sale, making a good return for the capital invested.

In 1877 Mr. Gary was united in marriage to Miss Kate E. Gurley, who was born in Zanesville and is a daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Webb) Gurley, the former a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, while the latter was born in London, England, in 1832. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gary have been born two children: Harry Daniel, now twenty-six years of age, who married Gertrude A. Hollingsworth, of Zanesville; and Mary Elizabeth.

In politics Mr. Gary is a republican and socially is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. He has served as trustee in the former and as regent in the council of the latter organization. He has been somewhat prominent in community affairs, having in 1903 been elected a member of the city council, while in 1904 he was re-elected. Here he exercises his official prerogative in support of every measure which he deems will prove of benefit to the community. In 1892 he was elected a member of the board of education and served four years. He belongs to the First Presbyterian

church. He has thus put forth earnest and effective effort for the advancement of the city along material, social, intellectual, moral and political lines. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinion of others, kindness and geniality.

C. C. HIVNOR.

C. C. Hivnor, one of the young and prosperous farmers of Hopewell township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 8, 1872. His father, Joseph Hivnor, was a native of West Virginia, born in October, 1817, and in early life he came to Ohio, settling in Perry county. After a year, however, he removed to Morgan county, taking up his abode there about 1835. He married Lucinda Hopper, a daughter of Thomas Hopper, who was born in Virginia and came to this state prior to 1835 and settled in Morgan county. Mr. Hopper followed farming in order to provide for his family and was known as a man of genuine personal worth—an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Joseph Hivnor carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. In politics he was an active republican and both he and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. The cause of education found in him a warm and stalwart friend and for many years he served as school trustee and a member of the school board in Morgan county. He was never found remiss in the duties of citizenship and his labors proved no unimportant element in the work of public progress. Unto him and his wife were born nine children: Josiah, born in 1847, married Sarah Johnson, by whom he had three children, and he lost his wife in a steamboat explosion in 1879; Mary, born in 1849, died in 1882; John H. was married in 1872 to Sarah Neff, by whom he had seven children and he is now living in Zanesville with three of his children, but his wife died in January, 1804; Martha is the wife of Monroe Cook and has four children; Nancy is the wife of Thomas Moore and has two children; Frank, now deceased, married Lucy Warren and had four children; George W. married Bessie Moore and has one child; Anne is the wife of William Gobel and has five children; and C. C. Hivnor completes the family.

C. C. Hivnor was only fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death. Up to that time he had remained upon the old home farm, after which he started out in life for himself. He worked for a number of years in the lumber business in Zanesville, and in 1905 he removed to Hopewell township, where he purchased ninety-four acres of land. He has since made excellent improvements upon the farm and now has a good property, devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He is progressive in his methods, methodical in his work and follows a definite plan of action whereby he cannot fail to reach the goal for which all men in the business world are striving.

Mr. Hivnor was married September 20, 1899, to Miss Lulu Hollinshead, a daughter of Joseph and Mahala Hollinshead, now deceased, who resided in Morgan county for many years prior to their death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hivnor have been born two daughters: Lorena, born July 9, 1900; and Esther, born September 12, 1904. Mr. Hivnor votes with the republican party and though he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he has never aspired to office. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church and while he is a member of the Presbyterian church he usually attends the services of the former. Fraternally he is connected with Doric lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Deavertown. Whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own efforts and his strong purpose and laudable ambition give promise of further prosperity.

CHARLES MILTON LENHART, M. D.

Dr. Charles Milton Lenhart, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Zanesville, was born in Chandlersville, Muskingum county, September 29, 1863. His father, Leroy S. Lenhart, was also born in this county, June 17, 1832, and was a son of Joseph and Nancy (Vickers) Lenhart, whose children were as follows: James; Elias Milton; William Christy; Leroy Swomstead; Mary Catherine; and Joseph, Jr., who died at the age of five months. Of these Dr. William C. Lenhart was graduated from the Ohio Medical College with the class of 1870 and afterward engaged in practice at Somerset, Ohio, and still later at Fultonham. About 1874 he came to Zanesville, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, but about 1895, he removed to Columbus, where he is enjoying a large practice at the present time and is highly respected by every one. Joseph Lenhart, Sr., was born January 24, 1799, of German descent, and died June 8, 1839, leaving his widow with five young children to care for. She was again married, February 27, 1844, her second husband

DR. C. M. LENHART.

being Joseph Smith, a prominent farmer of Morgan county, Ohio, by whom she had one child, Martha Melvina, who was born February 22, 1845, and married Albert G. Emerson, December 13, 1865. Mrs. Smith was born in Putnam, Ohio, September 24, 1806, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emerson, in Peoria, Illinois, January 26, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She was a good Christian woman of vigorous intellect and was highly respected by all who knew her. She always had a good and kind word for every one and was an active member of the Methodist church in McConnelsville, Ohio, for thirty years.

Her father, James Vickers, was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 15, 1784, of Scotch parentage, and was married on the 23d of October, 1805, to Mary Hoover, who was born near Harrisburg, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1786, and removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1803, with her parents, Henry and Anna Hoover, crossing the mountains in wagons. Mr. and Mrs. Vickers were married in Lancaster and from that place removed to Putnam, Ohio, in March, 1806, theirs being the first frame house erected at the latter place as the other dwellings were all of logs. Mr. Vickers became a very prominent man in this locality and served as sheriff of Muskingum county for a number of years. He also held the responsible position of United States marshal with headquarters at Columbus, where he died suddenly in September, 1822, at his post of duty. He was one of the trustees of the first Methodist church in Zanesville, and during his early residence in Putnam religious services were held at his home for several years before the erection of a house of worship. There the visiting ministers also stopped when in this locality and it was while Lorenzo Dow, a prominent preacher of early days, was staying at the Vickers home that a son was born August 5, 1813, and given the name of Lorenzo Dow Vickers. Every Sunday the family crossed the Muskingum river in a skiff to attend church at the old courthouse, which was a double log cabin. After her husband's death Mrs. Mary Vickers removed to her country home near Roseville, where she died on the 15th of February, 1877. In their family were seven children, namely: Nancy, Martha, Mary, Lorenzo, Elias, William and John. The Indians once tried to steal the daughter Martha while the family were living in Putnam, Ohio.

Leroy S. Lenhart, the father of our subject, also prepared for the medical profession, which he followed for many years, practicing in Chandlersville for forty years. He was graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati in 1871, and ranked high among his professional brethren, having ability second to none in this part of the state. His practice was extensive, therefore, and he made judicious investment of his capital in land and other property. He voted with the republican party and in matters of citizenship, as in his profession, was equally progressive. He died February 9, 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years. In early manhood he married Sophia Robertson, who was born in Sonora, Muskingum county, Ohio, and who died April 27, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mrs. Lenhart was noted for her sweet disposition and noble Christian character and as a physician's wife she administered cheerfully to the sick, needy and those in distress as many at Chandlersville can testify.

John Robertson, the father of Mrs. Lenhart, was of Scotch descent and a farmer by occupation. It was in the year 1780 that seven brothers came from Scotland and settled in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. They all bore strong Scotch characteristics, the Gaelic brogue being very perceptible in their speech. The great-uncles of Mrs. Lenhart all had large families and they were especially noted for their temperance principles. One of the seven brothers was Mrs. Lenhart's grandfather. Her father came to Ohio in 1809 in company with five brothers, and settled in Muskingum county. He was soon afterward married to Margaret McConnell, of McConnelsville, and they had three children: Mary, who became the wife of Samuel Bowers; William; and Marjorie Ann. The wife and mother died and John Robertson subsequently married Hannah Boggs. By this union there were eight children: Sarah, the wife of James Conn; Margaret, who married Harmon Gore; Moses; John; Nancy; Mrs. Louisa Pearce; Mrs. Sophia Lenhart; and Mrs. Elizabeth McCloud. All are now deceased. Their father, John Robertson, died about 1848. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, coming here from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, when the work of improvement and development had been scarcely begun in this section of the state. The family were all Presbyterians.

Leroy S. and Sophia Lenhart had four children: Alice May, born March 15, 1857, is the wife of E. F. Jordan, residing near Cumberland, Ohio; Charles Milton, of this review, is the next in order of birth; Lillia, born February 10, 1868, died in infancy; and Elmer Leroy, born September 17, 1872, is now with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and was married April 30, 1903, to Frances Campbell, of Cuyahoga, Ontario.

Charles M. Lenhart prepared for his profession in the Miami Medical College, which he entered in 1883 and from which he was graduated with the class of 1886, receiving at that time the second prize from the faculty for excellence in surgery and also a special prize in anatomy

from the professors. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Chandlersville, Ohio, and in 1887 came to Zanesville, where he has been successful when viewed from both a financial and professional standpoint. He has taken post-graduate work in both medicine and surgery in the New York Polyclinic, where he took a thorough course in 1897. He had early hospital training which has especially fitted him for surgery and each year he visits the large metropolitan hospitals that he may become familiar with the latest and best treatments for medical and surgical practice. He is a general practitioner with a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine, while in the diagnosis of a case he is very careful and his judgment is rarely, if ever, at fault. He is now a member of the surgical staff of the Zanesville City Hospital; is surgeon for the Good Samaritan Hospital and also surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and he belongs to the American, State and County Medical Societies.

In 1897 Dr. Lenhart was married to Mary K. Frazier, a daughter of T. J. Frazier, of Zanesville. She was born in Tiffin, in 1878. They have three children: Charles Frazier, Mary Catherine and Ruth Robertson. The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen camp, while his wife holds membership in the Episcopal church. His political views lead him to give his support to the men and measures of the republican party, but aside from a public-spirited interest in politics, such as any true American citizen feels, he has taken no active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his practice, in which he has met with gratifying success.

GEORGE W. SELSAM.

George W. Selsam, a well-to-do farmer of Newton township, was born a half mile south of his present home, on the 31st of August, 1835, his parents being George and Nancy (McMullin) Selsam, who were natives of Maryland and on coming to Ohio located in Newton township, Muskingum county when it was a pioneer district. The father was a blacksmith by trade and after arriving in Ohio purchased a tract of land and turned his attention to farming, which he followed throughout his remaining days. He died at the age of sixty-one years, while his wife reached the age of sixty-four years. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are living, George W., Melinda, Nancy and Mary.

George W. Selsam was educated in the public schools of Newton township and remained with his father until the latter's death, working with him in field and meadow until he had gained a thorough knowledge of the business and largely relieved his father of the care and management of the property. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Permelia Jenkins, who was born in Newton township, in 1836, and is a daughter of John Jenkins, an early settler of this part of the state. Their children are Mrs. Nancy E. Roberts, William H., Andrew J., Charles E., Louis W. and Ora.

Mr. Selsam has been on his present farm for fifty-six years, owning here eighty-six acres of land which is productive and valuable because of his practical methods of cultivation and fertilization. He annually harvests good crops and is meeting with a fair measure of success as the years go by. His political views accord with democratic principles, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Selsam served his country in the Civil war, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1864, and was discharged the same year.

J. C. REVENNAUGH.

J. C. Revennaugh, a representative of farming interests in Muskingum county, was born on the old Revennaugh homestead in Windsor township, Morgan county, Ohio, in the year 1850. His father and grandfather both bore the name of John Revennaugh. The latter was a native of Ohio, born at Warren, about nine miles above Wheeling, and was of German descent. At the time of the war of 1812 he espoused the American cause and served under General William Henry Harrison on the lakes. In recognition of the service which he rendered to his country he was granted land warrants which were located in Iowa and are still owned by the Revennaughs. He and his brother Samuel, also a soldier in the second war with Great Britain, were discharged in Upper Sandusky and traveled on foot with an Indian guide to Warren. It was probably on this trip that they located the Revennaugh lands in Blue Rock township, Muskingum county. John Revennaugh, the grandfather, was married to Miss Jane Glass, who was born in Ireland. Her father was Robert Glass of that country, who married a Miss McCracken. Mrs. Revennaugh crossed the ocean with her parents in a sail-boat, the voyage consuming six months. The family home was at Warren, Ohio, and at that place he and his brother Samuel built a raft on which they came up the Muskingum river to Gaysport. The Indians still roamed through the forests at will and wild animals were

yet numerous. The brothers were hunting for a new home but, not liking the district which they visited, they returned again to Warren. Finally, however, they once more made their way to Muskingum county and John Revennaugh, Sr., settled in Blue Rock township on the farm where Shannon Parker now resides. He contributed in substantial measure to the early development of the community along material lines and he was also one of the charter members of the Blue Rock Baptist church and entertained the colporter who was sent to organize the congregation.

John Revennaugh, father of our subject, was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and became one of the pioneer residents of Muskingum county. He was married to Emily Marshall, of Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, March 20, 1833. They became the parents of seven children: Mary A., wife of Jonathan Worrel; Jane, the wife of George Simmons, a wealthy citizen of Oregon, who has extensive gold mining interests; Margaret, the wife of Samuel Osborne, a prominent and influential farmer residing near Gaysport, Ohio; Eleanor, the wife of William Harlin, a veteran of the Civil war, now living at Keifer, Ohio; William, who married Sarah Patterson, was a carpenter by trade, and was killed by the Ohio & Little Kanawha railroad near Zanesville, his widow still residing at their former home at Philo, Ohio; George, who married Harriett Roberts, met with an accident upon his farm, dying a few years afterwards on his farm near Rural Dale, Ohio; and John C., of this review. For his second wife the father chose Isabelle Gillogly and they became the parents of three children: Madison, who at the age of three was drowned; Rose, the wife of George Meerschaum, who resides at Cincinnati, Ohio; and Purley, who married Minnie Shaw, and is successfully conducting a hotel at Malta, Ohio.

John C. Revennaugh, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon the home farm in Ohio and throughout his entire life has carried on general agricultural pursuits. He resides with his family on a fine farm of about three hundred acres and is an industrious and well-to-do citizen. The property has been mostly paid for through the efforts of himself and the assistance of his estimable wife. He is now engaged in the raising of grain and stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Mr. Revennaugh was married to Miss Theodosia Allen, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Allen, who reside at Rural Vale, where they are prominent people. Four children have been born of this union: Mary, the wife of Benjamin Dilley, a graduate of the Normal school at Ada, Ohio, and now a successful and prominent teacher; Lulu A.; the wife of Rufus Gander, a well-to-do farmer and school teacher; Miss Jessie B., who graduated from a public school in 1902 and is now engaged in taking a course of music; and Finley C., who still resides at home and is attending school. The family are well known and the members of the household occupy a prominent position in social circles in which they move. In his political views Mr. Revennaugh is a stalwart prohibitionist, having for many years been an inflexible champion of the temperance cause. He has also been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church for twenty-three years, has served as class-leader and has taken an active part in various church activities, his life exemplifying his belief.

JAMES C. RAMBO.

James C. Rambo, a prominent general merchant of White Cottage, was born about a mile from the village on a farm in Newton township, October 31, 1863. He represents one of the old families of Pennsylvania, where lived his great-grandparents, who came from the Keystone state to Muskingum county, Ohio, during the pioneer epoch in its history. The great-grandfather entered land in Newton township and began the development of a farm in the midst of the forest. There he reared his family and it was in this county that Henry Rambo, the grandfather of our subject, was born. He remained here until 1849, when he went to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope, but not realizing the fortune that he had anticipated he returned to Muskingum county and resumed farming operations here. James Rambo, father of our subject, was born in Newton township, in October, 1827, and is now living in White Cottage. His entire life has been devoted to the pottery business and to farming. He has owned and operated two potteries in Newton township and through many years has carried on general agricultural pursuits. He is now practically living retired but owns thirteen acres of land in White Cottage, where he has a pleasant and comfortable home. His political support is given to the democracy and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He wedded Miss Mary Stradley, who is now seventy-two years of age. She was born in Newton township and is a daughter of Samuel Stradley, a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Rambo became the parents of nine children: James C., Helen, deceased, Clarinda, Marietta, Matilda, Arthur, Orla, Anna and Jennie.

At the usual age James C. Rambo entered the public schools wherein he acquired his education

and was fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. In his youth he began earning his living by working in a factory and was thus employed until he attained his majority. In 1883 he accepted a position as salesman in the store of A. W. Dugan, at White Cottage, and while thus engaged gained a practical knowledge of the business, so that he was well equipped for carrying on a mercantile enterprise of his own when, in 1893, he entered into partnership with W. J. Dugan in the conduct of a general store. Since 1904 he has been sole proprietor of the establishment, which, however, is conducted under the name of J. C. Rambo & Company. He carries a large and carefully selected line of general merchandise and his business has reached proportions that render it profitable. In controlling and enlarging this he has followed a definite plan of action and his enterprise has prevented discouragement when obstacles and difficulties have arisen. He has overcome all these by persistent purpose and is now in control of an excellent business. Mr. Rambo votes with the democracy and was at one time a candidate for county auditor. For seventeen years he has filled the office of township clerk—a fact which is indicative of his capable service and the trust reposed in him by those who know him best. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason and in the latter fraternity has taken the degrees of council and commandery. A gentleman of genuine personal worth he has gained the friendship which follows genuine respect and in his community his standing is that of a leading and influential citizen.

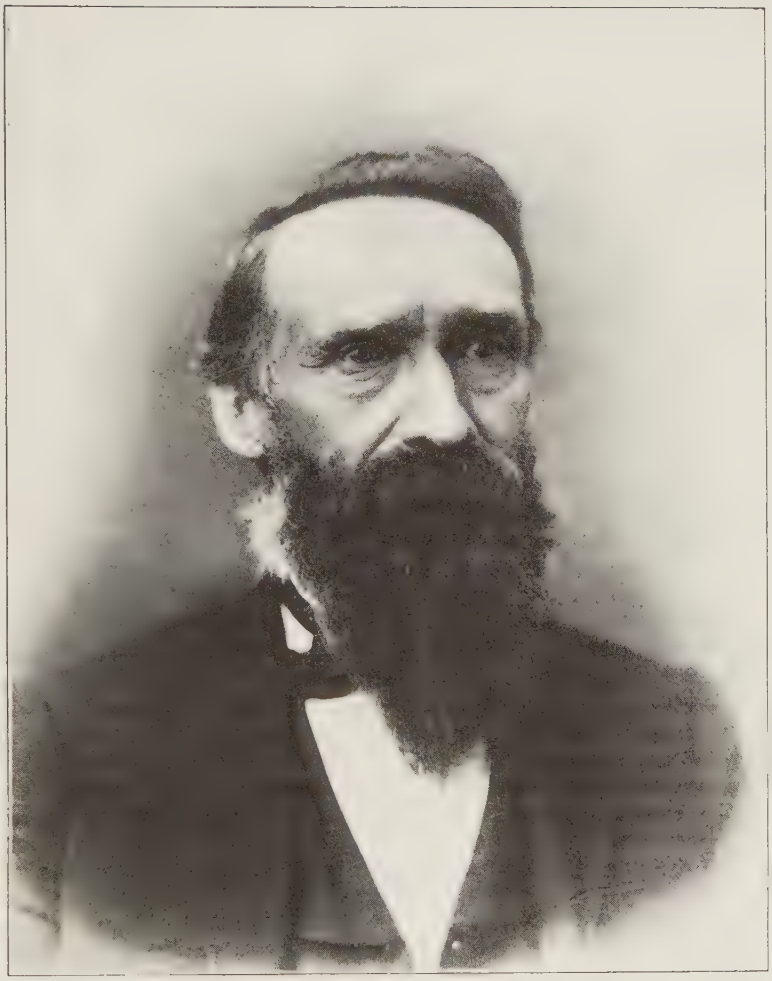
JACOB JOHNSON.

Jacob Johnson, one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Hopewell township, was born in Springfield township, Muskingum county, November 3, 1827. His father, John Johnson, a son of Samuel Johnson, was born in 1787, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was there married to Miss Ann Scott, a native of the same county. Soon afterward they came to Ohio, arriving in this state about 1820. They took up their abode in Springfield township and there purchased one hundred and seventy acres of land which they continued to make their place of residence until 1836, when they removed to Hopewell township. There John Johnson purchased a part of the farm upon which his son Jacob now resides, it formerly having been the property of William Gray. To this he added by purchase from time to time until he had about four hundred acres. He was a very well-to-do man and his success was attributable entirely to his own labors, for he started out in life empty-handed and by unfaltering diligence and perseverance gained prosperity. He was reared in the faith of the democratic party but became a whig when Henry Clay was candidate for congress. He died May 31, 1845, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and a man respected and honored by all who knew him. In his family were the following named: Maria, born March 3, 1811; Miller, born September 17, 1812; Esther, born October 12, 1814; Susanna, born January 20, 1817; Samuel, born January 20, 1817; Julia A., born January 5, 1822; and Jacob, who is the only member of the family now living.

In the subscription schools of Hopewell township Jacob Johnson acquired his education and he remained upon the home farm until his father's death, which occurred when he was seventeen years of age. He then worked for three years in Springfield township and since that period has remained upon the old home farm, being one of the enterprising, reliable and successful agriculturists of his community. His home farm comprises four hundred and sixty acres of land and he has another tract of one hundred and sixty-seven acres in Falls township. The latter is used for dairy farming and he keeps about twenty cows there, while the home farm is devoted to the raising of stock, corn and hay. His land is rich and productive and his farming interests have been so capably conducted that as the years have gone by he has become one of the prosperous agriculturists of the community.

On the 18th of May, 1852, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. Gray, who was born in Springfield township and was a daughter of Leggett Gray, a pioneer farmer of this county. Mrs. Johnson died on the 28th of May, 1894. By that marriage there were seven children: William H., a practicing attorney at Zanesville, Ohio; Ross E., who is practicing dentistry at Delaware, Ohio; Samuel M., who is living in Columbus, Ohio; Elmer G., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Laura M., who died at the age of seventeen years; Harry L., who resides in Hopewell township with his father; and Allie I., who is the wife of Dr. Melick, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Mr. Johnson holds membership in the Methodist Protestant church and his political views are in accord with republican principles. He has served as trustee of his township for a number of terms and in other local offices and his duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity. He has enjoyed good health and is still a well preserved man although now all of seventy-eight years of age. His life, too, has been honorable and upright, winning for him the respect of his fellowmen and the confidence of those with whom he has had business as-



JACOB JOHNSON.

MRS. JACOB JOHNSON.

sociations. He is to-day one of the oldest native sons of the county, having through almost eight decades been a witness of the development and progress here. He therefore has an intimate knowledge of the history of the county and has been a witness of or participant in many events which found their way to the pages of history here.

C. E. F. MILLER.

C. E. F. Miller, known throughout the county as Ed. Miller, is the publisher and owner of the Dresden Transcript. He was born in Dresden, April 7, 1856. His paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Coshocton county, Ohio, where he owned and operated two large farms a few miles north of Dresden. His son, Samuel Miller, was born in that county and after arriving at years of maturity was married to Miss Henrietta Dowell, whose birth occurred in Cass township, Muskingum county. Her father, George W. Dowell, is a native of Virginia and came to Ohio in 1797 with his parents, the family home being established in Muskingum county, in what is now Cass township. Her mother's maiden name was Helms; she came from Maryland with her parents in 1797 and the family settled on government land in Cass township. There were but eight families living in this part of Muskingum county at the time. Samuel Miller was reared upon his father's farm until nine years of age when he was left an orphan and from that time he made his own way in life, depending entirely upon his own resources for all that he possessed or enjoyed. For twenty years he was connected with the Ohio and Erie canal and afterward turned his attention to farming. He is now living a retired life in Zanesville. During the period of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and served his country as a member of Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is now seventy-two years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller were born ten children: C. E. F.; Frank L., who resides in Akron, Ohio; George and Minnie, both deceased; William M., who is living in Zanesville, and was for over five years the successful manager of the Times-Recorder, being regarded as one of the prominent and influential men of the county; Fred T., of Dresden; Mrs. Francis M. Russell, Mrs. John Fritz, and Harry and Herbert, of Zanesville.

C. E. F. Miller was educated in the public schools of Dresden and while pursuing his studies he also worked for the Dresden Monitor, a paper published here by John T. Shryock. When sixteen years of age Mr. Miller had almost entire charge of the paper and he was connected with the office for three years. He began business on his own account as proprietor of a job printing office. When the name of the Monitor was changed to The Herald, the paper having been purchased by Hunt & Springstead, Mr. Miller entered the employ of these gentlemen. He was married in 1876 to Nettie M. Hunkin, daughter of Robert Hunkin, of Cass township; to this union one child was born, a daughter, Daisy M., who married George P. Peffer, a resident of Dresden. In 1880 he was married to Elizabeth Hammond at Beverly. To them were born three children: Edward F., who resides at Norwalk, Ohio; Mrs. Roy Guss; and Harry, of Dresden. In 1879 he went to Beverly, Ohio, where he and William C. Walter, of Homer, Michigan, established the Beverly Dispatch. After four months the partnership was changed, Mr. Walter having sold his interests to Charles N. McCormick, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Two years later Mr. Miller bought his partner's interest and conducted the business alone for seven years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and went to Zanesville on account of impaired health. In 1889 he moved with his family to Montpelier, Ohio, where he recovered his health; returning to Zanesville four months later he worked for the Courier until 1891. He went to Athens county and established the Advance at Albany in 1893. Later he returned to Beverly and became proprietor of the Beverly Advance, the publication of which he continued until 1897, when he sold out and purchased his present paper at Dresden of his brother, W. M. Miller, who bought a controlling interest in the Zanesville Daily Times Recorder. The Transcript is the lineal descendant of the Intelligencer, established in 1838 by a Mr. Deffenbaugh. Later the name was changed to the Chronicle, the Citizen and the Monitor; the last named paper was published from 1867 until 1872, when the name Herald was assumed, then later The Doings, and in 1882 it became the Dresden Transcript, at which time it was owned by William M. Miller, brother of our subject.

Mr. Miller owns a two-story brick building and his paper is one of the excellent journals of Muskingum county, devoted to the dissemination of local and general news, being the champion of all progressive measures that have their root in the modern institutions of the community and town and its improvement.

Mr. Miller is a republican and served two terms as councilman during his first residence in Beverly and was elected mayor on his return to that village in 1896. Shortly after his removal to Dresden he served one term in the town council.

Mr. Miller is of a rather quiet, yet resolute disposition, with keen intellect and love of re-

search and investigation. He has fraternal relations with Dresden Lodge, No. 464, Knights of Pythias, and also with the Masons, having been "raised" in Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 37, at Beverly, Ohio, in 1886, and affiliated with the local lodge on his removal to Dresden. He is also a member of Muskingum Chapter, No. 145, R. A. M.

CHARLES C. ALER.

Charles C. Aler, who is manager of a large wholesale wallpaper house of Columbus, Ohio, in which he is financially interested, is numbered among Muskingum county's native sons. His father, Christopher Aler, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1854, settling near Adamsville, this county, where he worked at the stonemason's trade, being thus engaged until his death, which occurred in 1867, when he was thirty-eight years of age. He married Christine Schilp, who was born in Germany, where their wedding was celebrated. She came with her husband to the United States and is still living on the old home place near Adamsville. They were the parents of eight children who reached mature years, all born in Muskingum county. These are: Caroline, the wife of John Daniels; John F., who married Matilda Hanks and has three children, Charles H., Harmon and Anna, their home being upon the farm near Adamsville; Sophia, the wife of Sedgwick Hanks, by whom she has four children, Jay, Alta, Effie and Anna; Charles C., who married Lucy Doughty, of Muskingum county, and has four children, Lulu, Florence, Lester and Ida, their home being in Columbus, Ohio; Albert H.; Mary, who is the widow of Orlando Davis and has three children, Grace, Carrie and Ray; William, who married Maggie Herbert, of Muskingum county, and has two children, Clarence and Mary; and Emma, who is the wife of John Foster and has one son, William.

Albert H. Aler was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1889 his elder brother, Charles C. Aler, established himself in the wall paper and queensware business on Main street in Zanesville, conducting his store alone for a time, after which A. E. Gary was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Aler & Gary, which relation was maintained from 1891 until 1896. They conducted a wholesale and retail business and in 1897 the business was incorporated and the wholesale department was removed to Columbus, while the retail store was continued in Zanesville. Upon the incorporation of the business the following officers were elected: Charles C. Aler, president and treasurer; L. M. White, vice president; M. E. Dunn, secretary; and Albert H. Aler, manager of the store in Zanesville. All are still filling their respective positions. C. C. Aler supervises the affairs of the wholesale wallpaper house in Columbus and under his experienced management it takes rank with the most enterprising houses of its kind in the Buckeye state.

Since the retirement of C. C. Aler from active service in the Zanesville store, Albert H. Aler has had entire charge. He intelligently grasped the importance of the duties devolving upon him and entered into the work under the shibboleth of success. Mr. Aler brings into requisition those qualities which are essential to the energetic, successful merchant. He keeps in close touch with the progressive ideas of modern methods of merchandising, which always assure patrons of this popular house the most satisfactory results. Under his careful guidance the volume of business of this house has gradually grown to such magnitude that it now stands first of its kind in southeastern Ohio. This condition has been accomplished only by strict application to business, strict adherence to the demands of the trade, strict integrity and unflagging attention to every detail. This brief description gives some idea of the stability of this firm and of their ability to meet the full requirements of the trade throughout Muskingum valley.

While Mr. Aler, in manners and methods, may be considered conservative, he nevertheless is recognized as among the most progressive men in the business circles of Zanesville, being always ready and willing to take part in every movement that tends to the material advancement of public interests. Mr. Aler was united in marriage to Miss Sarah L. Narthover, of Zanesville, in 1894, one son, Master Albert Earl, being the result of this union.

CHARLES L. HARMER, M. D.

Dr. Charles L. Harmer, engaged in the practice of medicine in Philo, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and a son of Thomas G. and Margaret E. (Limborn) Harmer. His father has been commissioner of the same county for the past six years, as well as a dealer in wool and stock for the past forty years.

Dr. Harmer acquired his preliminary education in the schools of Pennsville, Ohio, continuing his studies until he had completed the high-school course. He afterwards engaged in teaching, one year in this state and two years in Colorado, but it was his desire to give his attention to other professional services and to this

A. H. ALER.

end he entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in the class of 1902. He then, in May, 1902, entered the Massillon State Hospital, as an assistant physician, remaining in that capacity until the latter part of September, 1904, when he resigned to accept a similar position in the hospital at Farmington, Missouri, where he remained until April, 1905, when he came east and located at Philo in general practice of medicine, having already secured many patrons among the best citizens here and his ability is such as to insure him a good business as the years advance.

Dr. Harmer was married to Miss Goldie A. Beach, daughter of James H. and Alice E. (Beckwith) Beach, of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and they now have one child, Thomas Gilbert, Jr. Mrs. Harmon's father is one of the recognized machinists of Knox county.

The doctor has relationship with the Methodist Episcopal church, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees, as well as the republican party, and these connections indicate the character of the man, showing that he is actuated in his daily life by honorable principles and worthy motives.

JACOB HARPER BAIN, M. D.

Dr. Jacob Harper Bain, a graduate of the Ohio Medical University of Columbus and now a practitioner at Bloomfield, was born September 22, 1877, in the house which is yet his home. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland. His father, J. M. Bain, was born in New York, in 1851, and pursued his more advanced education in McCorkle College of Bloomfield. Subsequently he spent many years as an employe of an advertising agency and among the advertisements which he wrote were those of the now famous Peruna remedies. At the present time he is living in San Francisco, California, where he is engaged in the real-estate business. He married Miss Sarah Bell, daughter of John and Margaret (Harper) Bell. She was born in 1850 and died in 1895. They became the parents of eight children, as follows: John, who is now living at New Concord, Ohio, where he is connected with the Enterprise, a weekly newspaper; Jacob H.; Zulu M., the wife of Dr. E. D. Wilson, a dentist of McConnelsville, Ohio; Janette, the wife of Thomas Malone, who is engaged in the hotel business in New York city; Sarah Belle, the wife of W. W. Spade, a prominent attorney of Washington, D. C.; Pearl, a graduate of Muskingum College and a teacher of music now living with her brother in New Concord; and Charles and Ernest, who are with their father in San Francisco, California. After the death of his first wife Mr. Bain was married to Miss Marie O'Neal, of New York city. In his political views he is a republican.

Dr. Bain, after mastering the elementary branches of English learning in the district schools, entered the high school of New Concord, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1896. He further pursued his literary course by study for two terms in Muskingum College and he began preparation for his chosen profession by matriculating in the Ohio Medical University, where he studied from 1898 until 1902. He was then graduated and located for practice in Bloomfield, where for some time he was in partnership with Dr. Lane, who was an active member of the medical profession in Bloomfield for nineteen years and left this place on the 1st of January, 1905, Dr. Bain becoming his successor. The latter now has an excellent practice and is regarded as one of the most capable physicians of this part of the county.

On the 24th of December, 1903, Dr. Bain was married to Miss Ethel McKinney, of New Concord, who was born May 7, 1881, and is a daughter of J. H. and Anna (George) McKinney, the former a hardware dealer of that place. Both Dr. and Mrs. Bain are members of the Presbyterian church at New Concord and he holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America at Bloomfield and with the Elks at Columbus. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He keeps a number of horses so that he is always able to have a fresh team to make his long drives over the country, for he has a practice that covers a wide territory.

WILLIAM WOOLFORD.

William Woolford, who owns and operates a farm of sixty-three acres in Jackson township, was born October 10, 1849, in the locality in which he yet resides, his parents being Daniel and Tacy (Slaughter) Woolford. His paternal grandfather, Frederick Woolford, came from Virginia to Ohio about 1820 and purchased a farm near Wakatomika creek in Jackson township, Muskingum county. He devoted his remaining days to agricultural interests in that locality. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Slaughter, was also a Virginian and came to this county about the same time, settling also on Wakatomika creek. Both men took an active part in the early development of the county and helped to lay broad and deep the foundation

upon which has been reared the superstructure of its present prosperity. Daniel Woolford was reared upon the home farm, where he continued up to the time of his marriage, when he purchased thirteen acres of land in Jackson township and as his financial resources increased he added to the property. Later he removed westward to Columbus, Indiana, where he remained for a year, and upon his return trip with his family to Muskingum county he became ill and died at Eaton, Ohio, in 1870. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1893. In the family were eleven children of whom William is the youngest. Three of the sons, Samuel, Nathaniel and Michael, were soldiers of the Civil war, valiant in the protection of the Union cause.

William Wolford was reared to farm life and pursued his education in the public schools. He first became a landowner in 1870, when he purchased three acres of land. To this property he added from time to time as his financial resources increased until he had a farm of eighty-eight acres but later he sold twenty-five acres of this, so that his home place to-day comprises sixty-three acres. His land is rich and well cultivated and returns golden harvests for the care and labor he bestows upon it.

On the 4th of March, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of William Woolford and Miss Electa Neselrood, a daughter of George Neselrood, of Frazeysburg. Unto them have been born five children but two died in infancy and those still living are: Alvin, Lloyd and Goldie. Mr. Woolford's study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party, yet he has never sought office as a reward for party fealty for he has found that his labors on the farm have taken up his entire time and attention, and he is to-day classed with the industrious, energetic and reliable agriculturists of his community.

JOE T. TIPTON.

Joe T. Tipton is the owner of a beautiful country residence standing in the midst of a fine farm on section 6, Brush Creek township, and this home is an indication of several strong characteristics of its possessor—his business capacity, his enterprise and his devotion to his family. Mr. Tipton was born in Muskingum county, July 4, 1857. His father, Jacob A. Tipton, was also a native of this county, having been born in Newton township in 1829. He was therefore one of the early pioneer settlers, for at that period the county was a frontier district in which the Indian was not an unfamiliar feature and when all around the little hamlet of Zanesville were to be found the uncut forests or the unimproved prairie land. By trade Jacob A. Tipton was a butcher and for some time had wagons running to the Zanesville market and for two years conducted a butcher shop in Zanesville. In his political affiliation he was a democrat but never sought or desired office. Fraternally, however, he was connected with the Odd Fellows lodge and was honored with a number of official positions in that organization. He married Miss Harriet N. Springe, who is still living upon the old homestead in Newton township. She was born in Virginia in 1822 and is a daughter of Joseph Springe, who was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and came to Ohio at a very early day, settling in Muskingum county, after which he assisted materially in the early improvement and development here. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton became the parents of five children: Albert; Joe T.; Martha J., who became the wife of Joseph Shafer and died in Kansas, leaving three children; Cynthia, the wife of Lew French, a farmer of Brush Creek township and the mother of ten children, eight of whom are yet living; and John William, who married Elizabeth Fritz and resided in Newton township. They have four children living.

In taking up the personal history of Joe T. Tipton we present to our readers the life record of one widely and favorably known in Muskingum county, where his entire life has been passed. He acquired his common-school education and made his home with his father until twenty-seven years of age. He was afterward engaged in the butchering business in Rendville, Perry county, Ohio, for two years, after which he returned to Muskingum county and has since devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He is now the owner of a fine tract of land on section 6, Brush Creek township, and carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, being practical and successful in all of his business dealings. He has recently erected a beautiful home upon his farm which would be a credit to any city.

Mr. Tipton was united in marriage to Miss Clara Baumgardner, a daughter of Jacob Baumgardner, who was born in Muskingum county in 1833 and is still following farming here. Her grandfather, George Baumgardner, was a native of Pennsylvania and became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, when he decided to establish his home in a district farther west than the place which he had previously lived in. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tipton have been born five children: Bessie May, born September 14, 1885; Charles William, born August 30, 1887; Vadah H., born July 21, 1889; Helene Jewel, January 7, 1892; and Olive Pearl, December 19, 1897.

The beautiful home of the family is noted for its generous and attractive hospitality. Mr. Tipton is a democrat in his political views but has never sought or desired office for himself. His life has been quietly passed in the faithful performance of each day's duty as it has come to him and by careful management of his agricultural interests he has won very gratifying success that now classes him among the men of affluence in his community.

JOHN S. WILSON.

John S. Wilson, who is engaged in breeding fine stock and also carries on general agricultural pursuits in Meigs township, was born December 15, 1850, on the farm adjoining the one where he now resides. His father, William Wilson, was born May 20, 1812, in Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. He became a resident of Pennsylvania at a very early age and acquired his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouse there. At an early period in the development of Ohio he removed from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state and afterward he made several trips from Ohio to Baltimore on foot, driving a herd of cattle from this locality to market. On reaching Muskingum county he entered land from the government, as did his brother Samuel, who likewise secured a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. These quarter sections adjoined and they erected a common cabin on the division line, in which they lived for several years together. The Wilsons are an old family of Meigs township and their descendants to-day are among the most prominent and influential people of the community. For many years William Wilson carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-dealing, conducting a successful business. He passed away April 4, 1892, when he had almost reached the age of eighty years, and his remains were interred in Blue Rock cemetery. He married Jennie Starret, a daughter of James Starrett, and her death occurred November 14, 1896. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah J., William G. and William, all of whom died in infancy; Elizabeth J.; Mary A.; Samuel; David A.; Willis; and John S.

Upon the old family homestead where his birth occurred John S. Wilson spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He was early trained to the work of the farm and he followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life, being now the owner of two hundred acres of very fine and valuable farming land in Meigs township. Here he carries on the raising of grain and stock and each department of his business is proving profitable owing to his careful management, executive ability and unfailing enterprise. He has become one of the wealthy men of his township, having a valuable property and in the midst of his farm stands a fine residence. In the rear of this are commodious and substantial barns and outbuildings and he gives much attention to the breeding of fine stock, the sale of which adds materially to his income. His business affairs are capably managed and he is regarded as a man thoroughly reliable, so that his name has become a synonym for integrity in business circles.

On the 15th of March, 1883, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Philena Brothers, of Blue Rock township, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Smith) Brothers, who were prominent farming people of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of three sons and a daughter: William A., Charles S., Owen N. and Bessie J.

Mr. Wilson is a republican in his political views, interested in the growth and success of his party, yet never seeking or desiring office, as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal prosperity. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family and his personal worth alike entitles him to representation in this volume.

JOHN J. HEROLD.

Each section of the country seems to have been provided by nature with means for the development of certain lines of business which constitute the source of the locality's prosperity, growth and progress. In Zanesville the pottery interests predominate every line of business and at the head of enterprises of this character stand many men of marked capability and discrimination whose power in the world of trade is indicated by the success which has crowned their efforts. Mr. Herold, leading this class, is to-day filling the position of superintendent of the Roseville Pottery Company, of Zanesville. He was born in Carlsbad, Austria, and is a son of Christ Herold, who was a clock-maker and for many years was engaged in business in Carlsbad, but is now living a retired life there.

John J. Herold when only five years of age began working in a fine china and pottery establishment in Austria and continued in the employ of different pottery works until he came to the United States in 1891. He landed at New York city, where he remained for four and a half years and then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the glass manufacturing business In 1898 he came to Zanesville, where he entered the employ of the S. A. Weller Pottery Company

in the capacity of an expert decorator, filling that position until 1899, after which he was connected with the J. B. Owen Pottery Company for thirteen months. Since that time he has been with the Roseville Pottery Company and established its art department, becoming its superintendent. After two years he added the overglace decorating department and since January 15, 1905, he has been superintendent for the entire plant, which position gives him control of one hundred and seventy-five workmen. His entire life has been devoted to this business in its various departments and he is therefore an expert, having an intimate and accurate knowledge of the trade and of the most practical methods of producing the best results. He is continually alive to the possibilities for development and improvement in his special line of work and has made a number of innovations and introduced new methods in the house with which he is connected, his labors being attended by gratifying results when viewed from both an artistic and financial standpoint.

Mr. Herold was united in marriage to Miss Martha Bruckner, a native of Berlin, Germany, who was brought to the United States when but two years old and was reared in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their children are Anna and Cleo. Mr. Herold is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and agreeable manner. His friends are many and on the list are numbered many of the representative residents of this city.

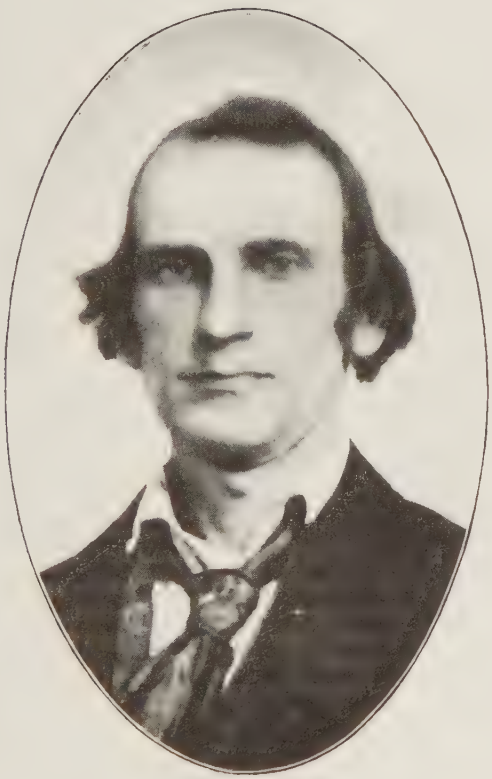
HENRY EUGENE PRINTZ.

Henry Eugene Printz, superintendent of the Gas, Light & Coke Company at Zanesville and financially interested in a number of industrial and commercial enterprises of the city, was here born March 26, 1843, his parents being Andrew Jackson and Eliza Jane (Smith) Printz. In the paternal line the ancestry is German and early representatives of the family in America were residents of Pennsylvania. Andrew Jackson Printz was born in Winchester, Virginia, and in 1819 removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, locating at the corner of Third and Main streets, which is still known as the Printz corner. He was a machinist by trade and became the second superintendent of the Zanesville Gas, Light & Coke Company, a position which he filled for thirteen years, or until the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his son Henry E. In community affairs he was deeply interested and his labors in behalf of general progress and improvement were far-reaching and beneficial. He represented the second ward in the city council for several terms and exercised his prerogatives in support of every movement which he deemed would prove of general good. He belonged to the Odd Fellows society and his life was in harmony with the beneficent spirit of that order. He died in 1865, while his wife, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1823, is still living, possessing her mental and physical faculties unimpaired although she has reached the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. She is of Scotch lineage and her father was with Commodore Perry at the time of his famous naval victory on Lake Champlain. He became one of the early settlers of Morgan county. Mr. and Mrs. Printz were the parents of nine children and with one exception all reached manhood or womanhood, namely: Henry E.; Helen; Lavina, the widow of J. J. Bodener; Sarah; Anna, the wife of H. L. Greiner; Nora, the wife of S. L. Cranford; Amelia, the wife of Charles H. Roach; Samuel W., an erecting engineer; and James F., deceased.

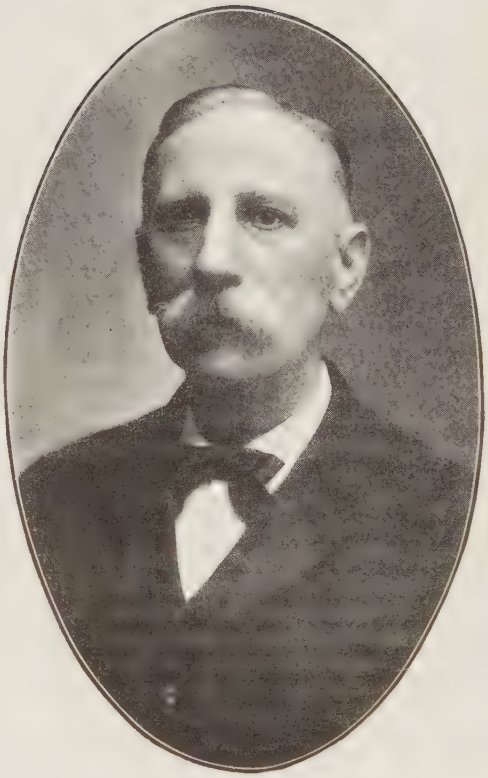
Henry E. Printz pursued his education in the public schools of Zanesville until seventeen years of age, when he secured a position in the gas works. He afterward learned the machinist's trade with the Griffith & Wedge Company, with whom he remained for three and a half years, when in 1865 he succeeded his father as superintendent of the Gas, Light & Coke Company, a position which he has now filled for forty years. No testimonial could indicate in stronger terms his capability and fidelity, nor has he confined his efforts entirely to this line of activity for he has figured prominently in business circles along other lines and is to-day the president of the Times-Recorder Printing Company and director of the Gorsuch Glass Company, president of the Economy Building & Loan Company and president of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, while his connection with the Gas, Light & Coke Company is that of secretary as well as superintendent.

In December, 1866, Mr. Printz was married to Miss Mary E. Yates, a daughter of Richard Yates, who was one of the pioneer stage drivers of this part of the state. Her birth occurred in Zanesville in 1846 and she has always made her home in this city. Six children have been born of this marriage: Charles H., who is with the Gas Construction Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Edith, the wife of Frank Tuttle, of Columbus, Ohio; Jeanette, the wife of Arthur Booth; Elsie; Grace and Mary.

Mr. Printz belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, upon whose ticket he has been three times elected to represent his district in the city council. He has also been a member of the board of education and in the spring of 1893 was chosen a member of the board of public service



A. J. PRINTZ.



H. E. PRINTZ.

and by its members was elected president. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public spirited citizen. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life.

ALANSON F. VEST.

Alanson F. Vest is engaged in the raising of fruit and garden products in Wayne township, where he owns fifty acres of good land, about two and a half miles from Zanesville, and in cultivating the soil he has displayed a thorough and accurate knowledge of the best methods of carrying on the business. He is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Morgan county, eight miles west of Malta, November 3, 1854. His grandfather, Charles Vest, was born in 1792 and came to Ohio about 1811, settling in Muskingum county when the forests were uncut, streams unbridged and land uncultivated. Few settlements had been made and the work of reclaiming the region from the domain of the red man had scarcely been begun. He devoted his time to farming and he hauled his wheat to Zanesville. Later he lived in Morgan county and his son Joseph T. Vest, was there born and reared. He wedded Miss Elizabeth Lamb, a native of Morgan county and a daughter of Charles Lamb. In order to provide for his wife and the children born unto them, he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a republican in politics, a Methodist in religious faith, and died at the age of forty-eight years.

At the time of his father's death A. F. Vest took charge of the home farm and throughout his business career has carried on agricultural pursuits. He came to Muskingum county in 1876 and has since engaged in tilling the soil here. He now has fifty acres of rich land, pleasantly and conveniently located within two and a half miles of the Zanesville postoffice, and his place is well improved. It is devoted to the raising of fruit and vegetables and his products annually return to him a good financial harvest.

On March 8, 1881, Mr. Vest was united in marriage to Miss Eolia Story, a native of Wayne township and daughter of Robert G. Story, a a prominent agriculturist of Wayne township, living across the road from Mr. Vest. He was born in this township, June 29, 1832, a son of Isaac C. Story, whose birth occurred in Wayne township in 1810 and who died in 1884, while his father, Thomas Story, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1808, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county. He was the founder of the family in this locality and since that day his descendants have been classed with the citizens who have upheld the political and moral status of the community and promoted its material progress. Isaac Story wedded Miss Mary Burris, who was born in Blue Rock township. Robert G. Story was with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. He was married November 8, 1858, to Miss Mary Carter, whose birth occurred in Wayne township, January 27, 1832, a daughter of Benjamin Carter, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Story purchased his farm in 1859 and continued its cultivation until 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, under Captain Fox and Colonel Munson, serving until the expiration of his term of one hundred days, in August, of the same year. His farm comprises nineteen acres of very rich and productive land, devoted to gardening, and is about two and three quarters miles from the courthouse in Zanesviile He is a stanch republican, casting his first vote for Fremont and his last vote for Roosevelt. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the Baptist church and is still active in both. Mrs. Vest is his only child. His wife also belongs to the same church.

Mr. Vest holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and in his political views is a republican. Mrs. Vest is a member of the First Baptist church of Zanesville. His life history is one which will bear close investigation and because of his personal worth, as well as from the fact that he is a representative of honored pioneer families, he deserves mention in this volume

WILLIAM J. MASSEY.

William J. Massey, attorney at law, is a native of Morgan county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, William Massey, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, was one of the pioneers of the Muskingum valley, having entered government land in Morgan county in 1816. William Massey married Sarah Gay, daughter of Asa Gay, who was one of the first settlers in Muskingum county, where he founded the town of Gaysport. William Massey was a Quaker. He reared a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom were noted for honesty and uprightness of character.

John Massey, second son of William Massey and Sarah (Gay) Massey, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Morgan county in 1825. He married Mary Crawford, daughter of James and Abigail (Vest) Crawford, natives of the state of Delaware, who settled in the Muskingum valley in 1808. John Massey spent his entire life (except a period during the Civil war when he served as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers) on a farm in his native county, where he died in 1901.

William J. Massey, eldest son of John and Mary (Crawford) Massey, was born May 18, 1850. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the public schools in Morgan county. He completed a collegiate course at Muskingum college, after which, until the year 1884, he was engaged in teaching. As a teacher he attained high rank, being one of the most successful and progressive teachers of his day. Professor Massey, as he was then called, was specially adapted to normal school work and many teachers of a later day attributed their success to the training received in normal schools conducted by him. The last four years of Mr. Massey's school work was as superintendent of the public schools at New Concord, Ohio, during which time he also served as mayor of the village.

Mr. Massey was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1884, and in November of that year opened an office in Zanesville, where he has since engaged in the practice of law. As a lawyer, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people generally. He is a safe counsellor and able barrister. He entertains a high standard of legal ethics and always upholds the dignity of his profession. While true to his client's interests, he ever refuses to resort to any unfair or questionable means in his dealings with court or counsel. As a citizen, he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him, his record being that of a man of high principles and true to every duty that devolves upon him.

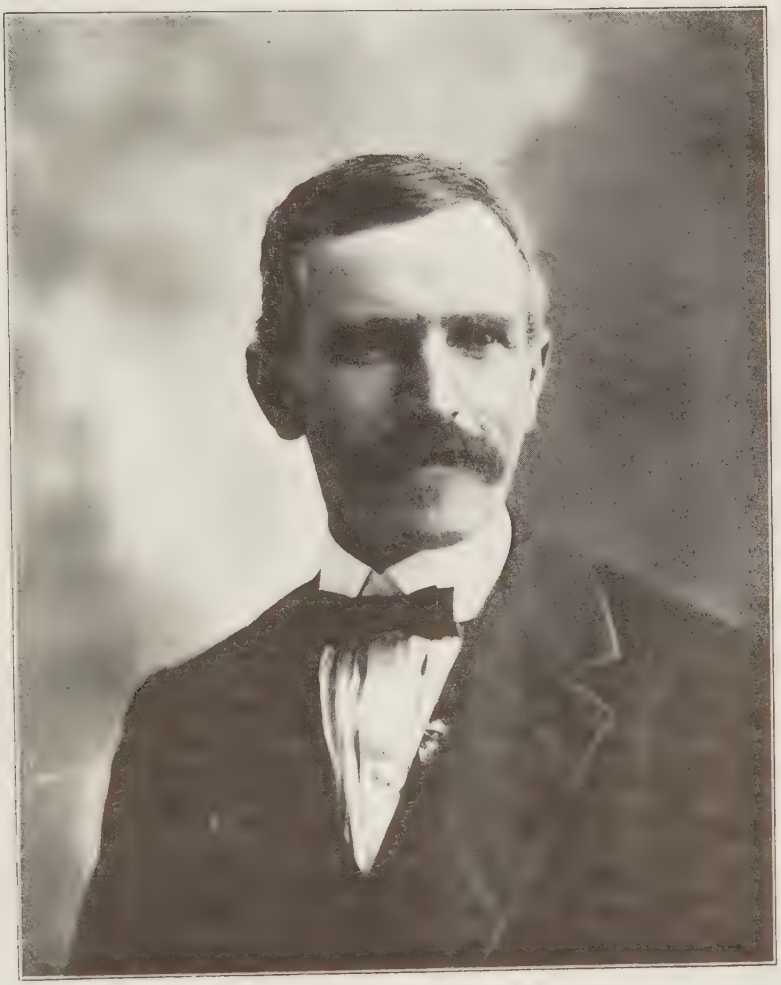
Mr. Massey has been married twice, first in 1872, to Mary E. McKittrick, a native of Morgan county, who died in 1886. Two children were born of this marriage; Bertie B., in Morgan county; and Bayard B., in New Concord, Ohio. Bertie is now the wife of Judge A. J. Andrews, Jr., of Zanesville. Bayard died in 1903. At the time of his death he was one of the ablest and most successful young attorneys at the Muskingum county bar, where he had been practicing law in partnership with his father since his admission to the Ohio bar in 1901.

Mr. Massey's second marriage was to Ardelia Clark, in 1889. She was a native of Zanesville, daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Williams) Clark, mentioned elsewhere in this work. There are four children by the second marriage: Myra C., Anna A., John W., and Crawford, all born in Zanesville.

CHARLES L. GRIMM.

Charles L. Grimm, who is following farming in Falls township, was born in Baden, Germany, October 23, 1848. He is a son of Louis Grimm, whose father, Michael Grimm, was a French Huguenot and at the time of the exile when people of that denomination were driven from France he made his way to Denmark and later to Germany, whence in 1852 he and his son Louis and the latter's family, including our subject, emigrated to the United States. They were seventy-two days upon the Atlantic but at length landed safely at New York although the ship, Sagwin, had been given up as lost. The Grimm family proceeded westward to Cleveland and in 1854 came to Zanesville on the Ohio canal. Louis Grimm was a carriagemaker by trade and was regarded as an expert workman. In fact had attained such proficiency in the line of his chosen vocation that he was paid the highest wages of any trimmer in the town—seventy-five cents per day. He was employed by the government from 1864 until 1865, during which time he contracted an illness which undoubtedly hastened his death. Following the close of the war he was engaged in business for himself in Zanesville, conducting a wagon shop, until his life's labors were ended in 1872. He was thus closely associated with the industrial life of the city and his capability in the line of his trade enabled him to secure a liberal patronage. In his political views he was a republican, while socially he was a Druid and in religious faith was connected with the Evangelical church. He died in 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy years. She bore the maiden name of Catherine Miller and was also born in Baden, Germany. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are now living, namely: Charles L.; Mrs. Catherine Farrell, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Mrs. Louise Grimm, of New York state.

Charles L. Grimm was a very young lad when brought by his parents to the United States and was but six years of age when the family home was established in Zanesville. He was then sent to the public schools wherein he acquired his education and during the periods of vacation he worked at the rolling mill. After completing his education he went to Boston but after a year and a half he returned and for three years engaged in business in Zanesville as carpenter,



CHARLES L. GRIMM.

brakeman and baggageman for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was then appointed a member of the fire department of the eighth ward and acted in that capacity for five years, while under the direction of Charles Pond he superintended the installment of the fire line boxes in Zanesville. Subsequently Mr. Grimm was engaged in the dray and express business in the county seat for fifteen years and then leaving the city for the farm he located at his present home in 1892 and has since been engaged in general agricultural pursuits and in dairying. The place which he now owns and occupies is the old Hollingsworth farm and comprises seventy-five acres of valuable land near the city limits. He has recently erected a modern country home which is an attractive residence, tastefully furnished.

In 1871 Mr. Grimm was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Swingle, a daughter of George Swingle, one of the pioneer families of this county, living in Brush Creek township. Her mother bore the maiden name of Miss Dozer. They have five children: William, Mrs. Hattie Fritz, Mrs. Daisy Talley, Minnie, wife of Clarence Everitt; and Mabel, at home.

In his political views Mr. Grimm is an earnest republican and is a Druid and Odd Fellow, connected with the various branches of the fraternity. He has prospered in his undertakings and is a self-made man, who realizing that labor is the basis of all success, has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of energy and perseverance. His farm is now a valuable one and he may well be classed among the representative agriculturists of his community.

MATHEW ASHMORE.

Mathew Ashmore, who owns and operates one hundred and fifteen acres of good land in Springfield township, was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, in 1840, and is of Irish lineage. His father, William Ashmore, came from the Emerald Isle to the new world and established his home in Licking township, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm. There he lived for several years, devoting his energies to the cultivation of the soil but later he rented his farm and took up his abode in Zanesville, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period, however, he returned to the old homestead, which continued to be his place of abode until his death in December, 1864. His wife bore the maiden name of Eliza Cooper, and they became the parents of four children: Mrs. Christina Kennedy, who is living in Delaware county, Ohio; Mathew; Mary, whose home is on North Belknap street in Zanesville; and James McCann, who was killed through the accidental starting of a sawmill while he was cleaning away the sawdust in the mill.

Mathew Ashmore's early education, acquired in the district schools of Licking township, was supplemented by study in Zanesville, and in his youth he worked upon his father's farm, continuing at home until 1865, when he enlisted as a member of Company F, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry. He served with that command until the close of the war, being with the troops under Phil Sheridan. When hostilities were over and the country no longer needed his services he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and throughout his entire life he has carried on farming. He lived upon the home farm for a year after his marriage and then purchased ninety acres of land in Springfield township on the Cooper Mill road, where he conducted a dairy farm for thirty years but in 1904 he abandoned that business and has since engaged in general agricultural pursuits, owning and operating one hundred and fifteen acres of land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and on which he has made many modern improvements.

In October, 1871, Mr. Ashmore wedded Miss Ellen Andrews, a sister of S. J. Andrews, of Zanesville, and unto them were born seven children, of whom one died in infancy. The family record is as follows: A. J., who is employed in the railroad mail service and is a thirty-third degree Mason; Nellie, deceased; W. A., who is traveling for the Townsend Company; George C., who resides in Pueblo, Colorado; Clarence M., who is also traveling salesman for the Townsend Company; Cora Helen, who is teaching school; and Grover C., at home.

For a year after his marriage Mr. Ashmore lived upon the old homestead and then purchased his present farm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having for twenty years been identified with the lodge at Irville. In politics he is a democrat. His life has been quietly and uneventfully passed but in the management of his business affairs he has ever displayed strong purpose and consecutive endeavor that has resulted in gaining for him a comfortable competence, and the appearance of his farm is an indication that he is one of the progressive agriculturists of his community.

JOHN W. MARTIN.

Among those practicing at the bar of Zanesville with a good clientage that is an indication of capability and merit as a lawyer is numbered John W. Martin, one of Muskingum county's

native sons. He was born October 25, 1842, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Huff) Martin. The grandfather, Peter Martin, was a native of Virginia and was of English descent. His father was Cavilier Martin. Peter Martin married Elizabeth Heberling, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: Luther, who died in Athens county, Ohio, in 1864; John, who became a well-to-do farmer and died in 1898, at the age of ninety-four years; Jacob; Nancy Sarah; George; William and Jessie. The father was born in Jefferson county, Virgina, July 29, 1816, and throughout his entire life followed the occupation of farming. His wife was born in Washington township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a daughter of George Huff, who was one of the pioneer settlers of this state, removing from the old Dominion to Ohio when it was largely an unimproved district. George Martin was called to his final rest in 1895, in the eightieth year of his age and is still survived by his wife, who has reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, her birth having occurred on the 31st of January, 1822. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are now living: John W.; Elizabeth, the widow of Hugh Byron Brown and a resident of New York city; Evan H., who wedded Mary Brown, pastor of an Episcopal church in Rochester, New York; Arny C., who married Emma Sandal, of Muskingum county and is a minister of the Lutheran church; Martha J., the widow of Charles E. Haun; Charles S., a farmer who married a Miss McKnight and after her death wedded Emma McDow; and Oswell L., who married Hester Perry.

John W. Martin supplemented his early educational privileges by study in Denison University and while a student there in 1864 he responded to the call for troops to serve for one hundred days and became a member of Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the expiration of that term he re-enlisted and was enrolled with the boys in blue of Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment, thus serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, July 14, 1865. Following the close of hostilities he resumed his studies, becoming a pupil in the Washington & Jefferson College, while afterward he attended the University of Rochester, New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1870. He taught school for six years after leaving college and during that time he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, being admitted to the bar on the 1st of May, 1877, at Columbus, Ohio, after successfully passing the required examination. He has since practiced in Zanesville, gradually working his way upward. Advancement in law is proverbially slow and results from individual merit, comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and their correct application to the points in litigation. It necessitates close attention to each wearisome detail as well as a force and power in the presentation of a case before court or jury. Mr. Martin has steadily developed along all these lines and his practice is now large and of an important character.

On the 10th of December, 1885, occurred the marriage of John W. Martin to Miss Emma J. McCashland, who was born in Washington township, Muskingum county, a daughter of William D. and Sarah (Bagen) McCashland. She was born in Zanesville, which is also the birthplace of their four children: Sarah L., John C., Raymond B., and William L. Mr. Martin is a republican in his political views and fraternally is conected with the Grand Army post of Zanesville and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. His entire life has been passed in Muskingum county and the fact that many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his youth to the present time is an indication that his has been a straightforward and honorable career.

OSCAR W. TANNER.

Oscar W. Tanner, who is extensively engaged in farming in Falls township, is a native of Licking township, Muskingum county, born on the 23d of February, 1844. He is the son of William F. Tanner, now deceased, whose sketch is given on another page of this work. In 1848 the father removed to Falls township and since that time Oscar W. Tanner has resided in this locality, so that he has a wide acquaintance here and he is held in the highest esteem where best known. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Jane Moore, who was born in Nashport, Ohio, and is the daughter of James Moore, who was a bridge contractor employed by the state. He was superintendent at the time of the construction of the locks on the canal and he did much important service in the line of his chosen vocation. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Tanner was blessed with four children: Grace M.; Ed W., who is living in Cleveland, Ohio; Anna M., and John Raymond, both at home.

The home farm contains three hundred acres and Mr. Tanner also owns another tract of fifty-three acres near here and two hundred acres north of this place. He likewise has three hundred and twenty acres near Newton, Kansas. His landed possessions are extensive and in the management of his property he displays excellent business ability and executive force. He

devotes his land to general agricultural pursuits and to stock-raising and he has upon the farm two hundred and fifty head of sheep beside a large number of cattle of high grades. His buildings are modern and well improved and everything upon the place is kept up in excellent condition. Mr. Tanner is a democrat and has served as township trustee and member of the board of education. His business success, making him one of the representative citizens of Muskingum county, has been attained entirely through his well directed efforts and his life record shows that prosperity is ambition's answer.

JOHN BLANKENBUHLER.

John Blankenbuhler is accounted one of the representative business men of Zanesville and belongs to that class of representative American citizens, who, while promoting their individual success, also contribute through their activity and energy to the general prosperity and the welfare of the community. He was born at McConnelsville, April 25, 1854. His father, George Nicholas Blankenbuhler, was born in Germany in 1815 and came to the United States in 1844, when a young man of twenty-nine years. He located first in Baltimore, Maryland, afterward removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he worked at the baker's trade. He became a resident of McConnelsville, Ohio, in 1850, and after being employed as a journeyman baker for a time he invested his savings in a business of his own. He remained a resident of McConnelsville for about thirty-four years and in 1884 came to Zanesville, where the remaining three years of his life were passed, his death occurring in 1887. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted at McConnelsville in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for four years and during that period he made bread for the troops. He was a most loyal adherent to his adopted country and no native-born citizen had a truer love for the stars and stripes. His political support was given to the democracy prior to the war and afterward to the republican party, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. In early manhood he wedded Mary K. Shorr, a native of Germany, who is now living in Zanesville at the age of seventy-six years. They have five children, of whom Anna and Elizabeth are deceased, as are William and Lawrence. John is the only surviving member of the family.

John Blankenbuhler is indebted to the public-school system of McConnelsville, Ohio, for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He put aside his text-books at the age of fourteen years and spent the summer months in working on a farm. In May, 1870, he came to Zanesville and entered the bakery of Stulzerbach and continued there for three years and eleven months. He thus learned the baker's trade and in the spring of 1874 he and Fred Ehrman established a bakery on Main street, between First and Second streets. They continued in this business until January, 1876, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Blankenbuhler was alone in business at the corner of Seventh street and Fountain alley. He began there in 1876 and remained there for ten years. In the spring of 1881 he opened a bakery at No. 99 Main street, where he continued business until August, 1903. Thus he extended his efforts and he became a factor likewise in other business enterprises. In 1885 he bought the mill property on Third street at the bridge and in connection with William Beaumont operated this mill until 1888. For a time he was associated in the bakery business with his brother Lawrence. They were together in the Main street store in 1883-4 and in 1888 the partnership of Blankenbuhler Brothers & Beaumont was formed for carrying on a milling business and for the manufacture of crackers, bread and ice cream. In 1891, however, this partnership was dissolved, the cracker factory being sold to the United States Baking Company, which has since become a part of the National Biscuit Company. John Blankenbuhler bought out his partner's interest and closed out the business. He sold his business on Main street to his brother Lawrence and the mill to Mr. Beaumont and then retired from active life, but after ten months his brother died and he then purchased the business which was left by Lawrence Blankenbuhler. In 1896 he built an ice plant at the mill block and began the manufacture of ice cream for the wholesale trade. He has today one of the best ice cream factories in the state of Ohio and is now carrying on that business on an extensive scale.

Mr. Blankenbuhler was married May 27, 1875, to Louisa Werner, a daughter of Hartman and Mary (Jockers) Werner. Her father was a shoe merchant. Mrs. Blankenbuhler was born in Zanesvsille, March 21, 1852, and died September 9, 1898. She was a member of the German Lutheran church, to which Mr. Blankenbuhler also belongs. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he has never been an aspirant for office. The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of the leading enterprises. In this con-

nection Mr. Blankenbuhler deserves mention and he is one whose business career demands admiration and respect for he has so carefully managed his interests as to win success along lines of honorable endeavor.

ALEXANDER C. SMITH.

Alexander C. Smith, who is now practically living retired, having invested his capital in real estate which returns him a good rental, is numbered among the native sons of Zanesville, his birth having occurred in this city November 22, 1831, in a brick house on Market street. His parents were James B. and Margaret (Philbe) Smith. His paternal grandfather was Major Joseph Smith, who came from Virginia to Ohio and settled in Guernsey county in pioneer times. He afterward removed to the vicinity of Zanesville, where he owned and operated four hundred acres of land. He married Charity Hardesty, who was born near the Muskingum river, and there lived on a farm belonging to Jerome Zane, who belonged to one of the old historic families of the county and the name of the county seat honors its early members. James B. Smith was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1802. For many years he followed the occupation of farming and he was always prominent and influential in the moral development of the community, being an active and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as steward for a number of years prior to his death.

Alexander C. Smith was educated in the schools of Zanesville, his first instructor being a Scotchman by the name of Finleson, who conducted a school on Fifth street, near South. He afterward went to school to Andrew Jackson in a small frame building at the corner of Sixth and Marietta streets. When he was about thirteen years of age the father removed to a farm owned by his grantfather, Major Joseph Smith, which afterward became the property of James Smith. The subject of this review then assisted in clearing the ground, grubbing, chopping, building fences and burning brush. He had little opportunity to attend school save during the short winter season and on rainy days, when it was impossible to work in the fields. He remained at home until twenty years of age, however, and then went to Illinois in the fall of 1851. He was ambitious to secure an education and he resolved that he would cut cord wood in Illinois until he had raised sufficient funds to enable him to attend college. After a short time, however, he was solicited to teach school, but he had never studied grammar nor history and the school laws of Illinois required a knowledge of both. The county commissioner, however, told him to commence his school, study hard and as soon as he thought he could pass an examination to go to Peoria (the county seat) and they would examine him, dating his certificate back in order to cover the entire time of his school so that he could draw the public funds. He returned to Peoria in six weeks and passed a very creditable examination. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Smith returned to Ohio and taught in his home district for two terms. He then became a student in Muskingum college at New Concord, where he remained for ten months, and in the fall of 1856 he continued his studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, entering the freshmen class. During the winter seasons he taught in the vicinity of Delaware, but pursued his college studies as opportunity offered and remained in the university until 1859, in which time he had completed the work of the year. For fifteen years he was connected with the educational work of the county, teaching in Zanesville and vicinity. His labors in that direction were very creditable and satisfactory and the schools benefited by his excellent work. He afterward engaged in clerking for Austin Berry in a grocery store in Zanesville for five years and on the expiration of that period he built some homes in Zanesville. He is still the owner of much valuable property here, the rental from which brings him a good income.

In public affairs Mr. Smith has ever been deeply interested and at the time of the Civil war he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting in May, 1864, as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has never faltered in his support of its principles. Upon its ticket he was elected and served as assessor for one year, and in 1889 he was real estate appraiser for the third ward of Zanesville.

On the 12th of January, 1860, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Wallwork, who was born in Washington township, Muskingum county, in 1836, and was a duaghter of James and Margaret (Walters) Wallwork. Her father was born in England and came to Ohio at a very early day, casting in his lot with its pioneer settlers and eventually became a prosperous farmer. He and his brother operated the first dairy in Zanesville. Mr. and Mrs. Smith began their domestic life on what is now Ridge avenue, in Zanesville, and they have always lived in this city. They are faithful and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends here. In their family are the following children: Lansing T., who is engaged in the hardware busi-

A. C. SMITH.

JAMES B. SMITH.

ness in Anderson, Alabama, and who served as postmaster there under President McKinley; Beatrice, deceased; Alexander, who lives in the west; Maggie and Florence, both at home; Mary, who married H. C. Van Balkenburg, a Congregational minister of Illinois; James R., who is a druggist in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and M. B., the wife of F. H. Betts, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the history of the Zane family, of which Mr. Smith is a direct descendant. The first representative of the name in America came from England to this country on the same vessel with William Penn. Mention is made of them in Philadelphia. They were identified with the Society of Friends and a street in the original plat of Philadelphia was called Zanesville. The first member of the faimly whose history can be accurately traced was Andrew Zane, who married out of the society and was consequently disowned by that sect. He removed to the south branch of the Potomac river in what was then the colony of Virginia and settled on a farm near the town of Romney, at that time a frontier district, much exposed to the inroads of marauding Indians. In June, 1750, while at work in his cornfields, Andrew Zane, with his four sons, Silas, Isaac, Ebenezer and Jonathan, was surprised, and he and his sons were taken prisoners by the Indians and carried across the mountains to the west, reaching the Ohio river at Grove Creek. They crossed at the mouth of Wheeling creek, thence proceeded up the creek to where the village of Flushing now stands. Later they crossed the divide to the waters of the Stillwater, thence down that stream to White Eye Plains, a place since made famous by the Moravian massacre and the locality in which the Wyandot Indians had their villages. Andrew Zane and his four sons were kept prisoners for thirteen years, or until Canada was ceded to the English by the French when the English sent officers to Detroit to make a treaty with all the tribes. The Wyandots took Andrew Zane and Silas, Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane with them as interpreters and the British officers induced the Indians to release them. A remarkable circumstance took place as they came within sight of their homes. Andrew Zane saw a number of horses hitched in front of the house and exclaimed: "Boys, somebody's dead at home—let's hurry." They hastened on and found that Andrew's wife was about to be married again, supposing him dead, for she had heard nothing from him for thirteen years.

Andrew Zane was twice married and had seven sons and one daughter by his first wife. Two sons died in infancy, while Silas, Andrew, Jr., Isaac, Ebenezer and Jonathan reached manhood. The daughter was called Elizabeth, or Betsy—as history calls her in recounting her deeds of heroism. She was twice married and lived and died near Wheeling Island. Andrew Zane was not a man of strong character, but his first wife was a woman of affairs and had kept their property together in his long absence. They continued to live on the south branch of the river until their sons Ebenezer and Jonathan decided to locate west of the mountains. Andrew Zane's first wife never came west. She died east of the mountains and he married the second time, but did not live happily with his second wife and became quite dissipated in his old age. His second wife was one of the founders of the Society of Shakers at Lebanon, Ohio. Andrew Zane died at Wheeling in 1790, and was there buried in the old cemetery on the high bank of the river, and in the year 1827 the bank caved away and left a coffin exposed to view on which was found an old plate roughly engraved with the name Andrew Zane. The coffin was then removed and re-buried by his son, Noah Zane.

Andrew Zane, Jr., was of rather a frivolous disposition. He came west, settling near the city of Wheeling after the danger of Indian attack was over. He left a large family, but none of them are of any rank or note. Silas Zane, the second son of Andrew Zane, Sr., had been so long a prisoner with the Indians that he was more like an Indian than a white man. He married and had two sons and he settled with his family on Wheeling creek, where he located a grant of land. He frequently went on hunting expeditions with the Indians and was killed by mistake by the red men of Wakatomeka creek, not far from where Dresden now stands. His two sons, Joseph and Silas, lived and died in Muskingum county. Silas married and left one son, Isaiah, or as he was familiarly called, "Sire" Zane, who was a fine specimen of physical manhood in Muskingum county, being able to outrun, jump or whip any of his competitors at a time when muscle seemed to be a distinguishing characteristic of the day. At the time of the California excitement he took his family and started for the Golden state, but died of cholera on the way. Silas Zane's wife had a remarkable career. She was married three times, had children by each husband, and each husband was killed by the Indians. Silas Zane was a tall, raw-boned man of rather fine appearance and good ambition, but without education. He was notable as an Indian warrior and was commander of the first seige at the fort at Wheeling. He was greatly liked by all his acquaintances and was much beloved by the Indians.

Isaac Zane, the third son of Andrew Zane, was the most remarkable member of this notable family and in his day and generation did most

for the people. He was taken prisoner by the Wyandot Indians when his father and brothers were captured, but when they were taken to Detroit the Indians, expecting to have to give up their prisoners, did not take Isaac with them. He played on a violin and had fashioned a rude instrument on which he used to play for the Indians' dances. After his father and brothers were gone he became very discontented and three times tried to escape, but was twice overtaken by the Wyandots and brought back to the tribe. The third time he was captured by the Cone Planter tribe on Slippery Rock, north of Pittsburg, and condemned to be tortured. They had tied him to a tree and had begun the torture by tearing his finger nails off, but he was rescued by a party of Wyandots headed by the chief's daughter. He afterward married this Indian maiden and had two sons and four daughters. He lived with the tribe of Wyandots until 1812, when he went to live on a farm near the town that he laid out and called Zanesfield, not far from Bellefontaine. It is recorded that people came from a distance of forty miles to see his barn raised. He passed through Zanesfield once in company with his two daughters, both very handsome women, enroute for Wheeling Island, where, instead of accepting the hospitality of his relatives, he pitched his tent, and with cooking utensils in his possession he cooked his own meals and kept open house in Indian fashion. After all his friends had eaten and drunk with him he one night "folded his tent like the Arab and as silently stole away."

He is described as being tall, raw-boned, with square shoulders, large head and very venerable presence, quiet in manner and slow of speech. The information he gave the white settlements of the frontier saved many lives and he received a large donation of land from the government, whereby his family were left in comfortable circumstances. It was due to his influence largely that the treaty of Greenville was signed and he was held in high regard by General Wayne. It was also through his influence that the Wyandots, Pottawattamie and Delaware tribes were kept out of the Tecumseh conference, and it was due to him that the Wyandots made a treaty with the government by which they were made very comfortable until they sold their reserve and removed to Kansas.

Samuel Zane, the eldest son of Isaac Zane, had the appearance of a full-blooded Indian, liked whiskey and never amounted to anything. Isaac Zane, Jr., however, was like his father, just and kind and a good citizen. His daughters all married white men and their descendants still live in the vicinity of Bellefontaine. Isaac Zane died on his farm near Zanesfield in 1820. There can be no doubt but that he was the first white settler in the state, as he came to the country in 1750, and never had a residence elsewhere, but died and was buried in Ohio. Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane and John McIntire were the three men who were destined to occupy the important positions of founders and they left the impress of their skill, perseverance and shrewdness in the city located on the Muskingum river and called Zanesville. Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane were the fourth and fifth sons of Andrew Zane. They were born in Berkley county, Virginia, and they took a more prominent part in the historical events of the Virginia border than any other members of the family. They were taken prisoners and were released at Detroit at the same time with their father, Andrew Zane. Ebenezer Zane and his wife, Elizabeth, had twelve children. John McIntire was born in 1739 and died in Zanesville, July 29, 1815, at the age of fifty-six years. We first hear of him as an itinerant shoemaker, going from house to house in Virginia, making and repairing shoes. He commenced with the father and mother, then the oldest child and so on down until all the family were supplied with shoes. It was on one of these visits to Ebenezer Zane's that he made the acquaintance of Sarah Zane and the acquaintance ripened into love and John McIntire made application to Ebenezer for the daughter's hand. The Zane family opposed the match, but the lively Sally, then a young miss of seventeen, fought the battle out with all her bravery and resolution of character until her father consented and they were united in marriage in December, 1789. In May, 1796, congress passed a law authorizing Ebenezer Zane to open a road from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Maysville, Kentucky. This undertaking was as stupendous as the building of a trans-continental railroad would be at the present day. The early pioneers, however, knew neither fear nor cowardice and accordingly we find Ebenezer and Jonathan Zane and the now reconciled son-in-law, John McIntire, blazing their way through the woods in 1797 and working out the new road. It was a hasty piece of business and nothing more was attempted than to make it passable for horsemen. Congress granted to Ebenezer Zane as compensation for his services three sections of land, not to exceed one mile square each.

In the year 1799 John McIntire moved his wife and their household effects and in the year 1800 he and Ebenezer Zane laid out the town they called Zanestown, then Westborne, which name it bore until the postoffice was established under the name of Zanesville and the village soon took the same name. Jonathan and Ebenezer Zane returned to Wheeling when they had completed their labors, but we find their children identified with the growing interests of the little village.

Lyddy and Drusilla Zane were the daughters of Andrew Zane, Jr. Lyddy Zane was reared in the family of John McIntire, being a cousin of Mrs. McIntire. She married a Mr. Mercer and lived till her eighty-fifth year in Muskingum county and was buried here. Drusilla Zane married a Mr. Philbe and after his death she made her home with her daughter, Margaret Zane Smith, on the pike, three miles east of the city. She had a large family of children, was a remarkable woman for her years and learned to read and write with her second eyesight in her eightieth year. She is distinctly remembered and her memory is still cherished by Zanesville's earlier settlers. She died in her ninetieth year and was buried in Pleasant Grove cemetery on the east pike. She was the grandmother of Dr. James F. Smith; Joseph E. Smith, of the east pike, also of the wife of Rev. J. H. Rogers, of Toronto, and the wife of Rev. J. Wright, of Canfield, Ohio. These persons, together with Mrs. Alexander C. Sullivan, constitute her only descendants in direct line living in Zanesville and there are only four or five still living on Wheeling Island.

ROBERT LYONS.

Among those who have traveled far on life's journey and have found in the conditions of this work-a-day world incentive for the exercise of their best talents and the development of their latent powers Robert Lyons is numbered. He was for a long period actively engaged in agricultural pursuits but is now living retired. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1819, and the following year was brought to Ohio by his parents, who located on the old Lyons farm. The father, John Lyons, entered a quarter section of land in Rich Hill township and at once began the development of the farm upon which he reared his family. He had ten children: Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Ellen, Lucinda, Martha, Daniel, John, Robert and David, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of the subject of this review.

Brought to Ohio when only about a year old Robert Lyons was reared in this state amid pioneer conditions and has watched the county emerge from the surroundings of frontier life and take on all the evidences of an advanced civilization. He worked in the fields in his early youth and afterward began farming on his own account, continuing his labors until he had gained a very comfortable living. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Howell and they became the parents of the following children: John, William, Andrew, James, Joshua, Elizabeth, Jane and Lucinda. The wife and mother died February 28, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Two of the sons, John and William, were soldiers of the Civil war.

Mr. Lyons has a most vivid recollection of many of the early events of this part of the state. He can remember the arrival of the first steamboat that reached the Zanesville port and the building of the old Y bridge. His own life has been one of great activity and enterprise and in the earlier years he was a most energetic farmer, who in addition to the tilling of the soil also engaged in the operation of a sawmill. He set up sawmills in both Pennsylvania and Ohio for the Blandy Company of Zanesville. He owned large tracts of land in Rich Hill township and is still in possession of valuable realty, but for a number of years has lived retired in his fine home in Rixville. Mr. Lyons cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison and has been a stanch republican since the organization of the party. He enjoys the distinction of having voted seventeen times for president in the same township. He has been supervisor for many terms and in all his public and private life has commanded the respectful attention, admiration and good will of those with whom he has come in contact. He has ever been a strong opponent of the saloon and a stanch advocate of the temperance cause and for years has been a leader in his church, being a prominent Methodist. Although now eighty-six years of age he is still enjoying quite good health and bids fair to live for some time to come. In the evening of life he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear and his record may well serve as a source of emulation to others who appreciate the true value of character and its rewards.

HARRY A. MARTIN, M. D.

Dr. Harry A. Martin, engaged in the practice of medicine in Gratiot, is a son of George W. and Belinda (Patterson) Martin, and was born in Springfield township, Muskingum county, October 19, 1872. His father, a native of Perry county, Ohio, was born about a mile south of Asbury Chapel, near the old Martin mill. The paternal grandfather, George Martin, Sr., was a native of Carroll county, Pennsylvania, and came to Muskingum county in 1808, settling in Hopewell township, where he purchased land.

George W. learned and followed the trades of a carpenter and millwright in early manhood and subsequently he purchased a homestead of forty acres in Springfield township, Muskingum

county. His early education was acquired in the district schools and he made the most of his opportunities through life, reading, experience and observation greatly broadening his knowledge. He was always interested in the cause of education, believing in affording the children good advantages in that direction and for a number of years he has been a member of the school board. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. He married Miss Belinda Patterson, a daughter of Alfred Patterson, a native of Virginia, who came to Muskingum county in pioneer times. Mrs. Martin's mother was a direct descendant of General Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame. The sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Martin are: Mrs. Henry Munch, living at 832 Ridge avenue, Zanesville, who has three daughters and whose husband is a contractor and builder of that city; Arthur, who died in 1880 at the age of sixteen years; Belle, at home; Harry A.; and Merwin S., who married Susanna Terry, and lives in Zanesville.

Dr. Marvin acquired his early education in the district schools and afterward attended Muskingum College, while later he entered the university at Ada, Ohio, from which he was graduated on completing the pharmaceutical course on the 20th of July, 1901. Having determined to engage in the practice of medicine he then attended the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated after three years earnest study, completing the course in that time because of the credits which he had received because of his course in Ada University. The date of his graduation was April 19, 1905, and on the 16th of May he came to Gratiot, where he opened an office and has since practiced, meeting with splendid success. Already he has a large patronage which is constantly growing. Dr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen camp and is also connected with a Greek letter fraternity, the Tau Alpha Epsilon, in which, during his senior year in college, he held the highest position in the gift of the society. He is medical examiner for many insurance companies and has won a notable and creditable position in the circles of the medical fraternity in Muskingum county.

RICHARD WELLS.

Richard Wells, who has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one of advanced years, whose life has been honorable and upright in all its relations. A native of Virginia, he was born in Loudoun county, August 30, 1823, his parents being Troy and Lucinda (Hampton) Wells. The father was born in Maryland, in 1796, but when very young was taken to Virginia, and after he had attained his majority was married in the Old Dominion to Miss Lucinda Hampton, a native of Loudoun county. In 1825 they came to Ohio and Mr. Wells purchased thirty acres of land from a man by the name of Harpe. This constitutes a part of the old homstead farm, now owned and occupied by Richard Wells. After cultivating his first tract for a time Troy Wells extended the boundaries of his land by the additional purchase of a quarter section. He was a carpenter by trade and for generations representatives of the family have followed mechanical pursuits. His skill in that direction enabled him to keep everything about his place in excellent condition and he was justly accounted one of the progressive agriculturists of his community. His political allegiance was given to the whig party and after its dissolution his support upheld republican principles. He belonged to the Baptist church and was a man who throughout the community in which he lived was esteemed and honored for his genuine worth. He died in 1837, when his son Richard was only fourteen years of age. His widow afterward married James Crain and Richard Wells remained with her until he had reached the age of twenty years. Unto Troy and Lucinda Wells were born six children: Richard, of this review; Isaac, who died in infancy; Maria, deceased; Anna, the wife of William McCoyd, by whom she has four children; Stephen, who married Elizabeth McCoyd and has three children; and David, who married Mary Buchanan.

As before indicated Richard Wells left home when a young man of twenty years, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, to work at the carpenter's trade. Later he removed to Duncan Falls, Ohio, where he was again connected with building operations, but immediately after his marriage he located upon his present farm on section 28, Brush Creek township, purchasing his mother's share as well as the portions which were inherited by his brothers and sisters. He thus came into possession of what had once been his father's farm. He still continued to follow carpentering, however, until he was forty years of age and he always gave good attention to his farming interests, developing an excellent property. He now owns one hundred and ninety-three acres of very rich and productive land and as a general farmer and stock-raiser he has met with gratifying success. He also raised fruit but much of his land was devoted to pasture in order that he might have good feeding ground for his stock.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Ophelia M. Bear, a daughter of John W. Bear, who came to Ohio

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD WELLS.

when quite young. He was one of General Harrison's most ardent supporters and during the campaign of 1840 he made speeches throughout the state. After the inauguration of the hero of Tippecanoe Mr. Bear was appointed Indian agent. In his later life he returned to Philadelphia, where his last days were spent, his death occurring when he had reached the venerable age of seventy-eight years. If Mr. and Mrs. Wells are spared until the 27th of November, 1905, they will have been married sixty years. Unto them have been born ten children: John, who married Susan Martin, and has two children; James, who is a millwright in Texas; Louisa, the wife of James Pletcher, and the mother of five children; Hampton, deceased; Clara, who married Louis Roheback, who conducted a rooming house in St. Louis during the period of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Clinton, who is living in Florida; Emma, the wife of Professor James Boyd, of the State University of Ohio, and the mother of two children; David, who married Emma French, and has three children; Cora, who married Grant Ellmore, of Brush Creek township, and has two children; and William, who is a millwright, living in Louisiana.

For many years Mr. Wells continued his active farming operations but in the early part of 1905 rented his land. He and his wife, however, still occupy a part of the old home. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party but he has never sought or desired office, although he served at one time as township trustee. He is an active and devoted member of the Baptist church and his life has been in consistent harmony with its principles so that he has enjoyed in large measure the trust and respect of his fellowmen. As the years have gone by he has prospered in his business undertakings and is now the possessor of a handsome competence. He has long been a resident of the county and is one of the worthy pioneer settlers of this portion of the state. He can remember when his father came to Ohio, and clearing a little spot upon the farm which Mr. Wells now owns, he built thereon a pioneer cabin, the mother daubing the cracks with mud. The house had a dirt floor and a quilt was hung up to serve as a door. It was no uncommon sight to see deer feeding on the grass around this pioneer home and wolves and bears were frequently killed in the forests. Mr. Wells remembers of his father killing a wild turkey gobbler that was looking in surprise at the new arrivals. Wild game of this kind was plentiful and thus the tables of the pioneer settlers could always be supplied with meat. Hardships and privations, however, were endured by the early settlers of that period and Mr. Wells can remember when the modes of living were vastly different from those of to-day. The houses were principally heated by fireplaces, where the cooking was done and the great kettles hung over the blazing logs. The farm implements were very crude as compared with those of the present time but Mr. Wells kept pace with the improvement made in the methods of farming and is yet interested in the care of his land, to which he gives general supervision although the active work of the farm is now left to others.

JAMES B. CARSON.

James B. Carson, who is filling the position of justice of the peace, was born in Muskingum county, in 1854, his parents being George Carson and Sarah (Lawson) Carson. The father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1822 and for many years followed general marchandising in Muskingum county, this state, but later removed to Perry county, Ohio, where he died about fifteen years ago. His wife was born in Muskingum county, in 1832, and was a daughter of John and Sarah Lawson. At the time of the Civil war George Carson responded to the country's call for aid in 1863, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He became orderly sergeant of his company and remained at the front until the close of the war. He never asked for a pension. Unto him and his wife were born thirteen children, of whom James B. is the second. Ten of the number are now living, namely: Mrs. Mary C. Smith, of Zanesville; James B.; Mrs. Helen A. Leffler; Cassius M.; Ulysses G.; Mrs. Bertha Starner; George L.; Ira H.; Charles C.; and Mrs. Orissa Kinnear.

James B. Carson was educated in the schools of this county and afterward engaged in teaching for some time in Newton township, following that profession for twelve years. He afterward filled the position of clerk of the court of common pleas for ten years and ten months and retired from that office in August, 1904. While in Newton he was justice of the peace for some time and in April, 1905, he entered upon the duties of justice of the peace in Zanesville, to which position he was elected in the preceding fall. In 1886 Mr. Carson was married to Miss Amanda E. Mauk, who was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, her parents being Joseph and Mary Ann Mauk, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have two children: Bessie Blaine and Russell Harrison, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years. Both were born in Newton.

Politically Mr. Carson is a republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding mem-

bership with the lodge, chapter and commandery, and he has held various important offices in these. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Zanesville and to the encampment and the Rebekah lodge. He is likewise connected with the Eastern Star and Modern Woodmen of America and he attends religious services at the Methodist Episcopal church. He is well known fraternally and politically and has long been recognized as a local leader in the ranks of his party, his ability combined with his genial disposition and unfailing courtesy making him popular with all whom he has come in contact.

JAMES OSLER.

James Osler, now deceased, was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county whose labors in reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization made him a valued citizen in the development and improvement of this part of the state. He was born on the old farm homestead in Highland township, Muskingum county, in August, 1827. He was the eighth in order of birth in a family of nine children, whose parents were Edward and Lydia (McGee) Osler, who originally lived in Carroll county, Maryland. Edward Osler was also a member of a large family and acquired a limited education, having only such school privileges as were afforded in his home locality in that early day. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and remained at home until thirty-two years of age, when, about 1814, he bought a home in the pioneer district of Ohio, taking up his abode on a farm south of New Concord. A year or two later he entered from the government the land in Highland township upon which his son James lived for many years. It was prior to his removal to this state that he was married. Here they experienced the usual hardships and privations of frontier life, having many privations to meet and difficulties to overcome. There was no door to their little log cabin in the early days and they had to build a fire in the dooryard in order to keep the wolves away. In the course of time a transformation was wrought in the appearance of their farm of one hundred and sixty acres for the trees were cut down, the land was cleared and in due time the fields yielded rich harvests. Both the father and mother were members of the Baptist church and his political views were in accord with the principles of the whig party. Edward Osler died in 1862, and his wife survived him until February 18, 1877. Thus passed away two of the prominent pioneer people of the county, their labors having been of material benefit in opening up this region to the influence of civilization.

James Osler was reared upon the home farm amid the environments of pioneer life. The little log cabin home was in the midst of a dense forest and an unbroken stretch of timber lay between their place and New Concord. They had to make the trip to the town on horseback, following cow path all the way. James Osler attended the common schools in the winter months and from early spring until late autumn he worked in the fields. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school for several years and he also became the manager of the old home farm, while at the age of thirty years this property came into his possession and remained his home throughout the rest of his life. The place comprised one hundred and sixty acres and of this one hundred and fifteen acres is still in possession of his widow. Mr. Osler was a practical farmer, systematic in his methods, earnest and diligent in all that he did and by his well-directed efforts he accumulated as the years passed by a very comfortable competence. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in May, 1864, in response to his country's call for troops to serve for one hundred days and became a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Infantry. His widow is now granted a pension in recognition of his services.

It was on the 18th of June, 1857, that Mr. Osler was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Caughey, who was born December 20, 1833, about a half mile east of the birthplace of her husband, her parents being William and Jane (Stewart) Caughey, who came to Ohio from Washington county, Pennsylvania. The father was of Irish lineage and removed to Muskingum county about 1830, settling in Highland township, where he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he transformed into a good farm. In his family were eight children: Jane, Rebecca, Mary A., Nancy, Nathan, William, Sarah and Eliza. Of this number Mary A., Jane, Eliza and Nathan all died of scarlet fever within a week, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Caughey were members of the United Presbyterian church and his political support was given to the whig party. He was a substantial farmer of the community and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1867, his wife surviving him until February 2, 1876. One of the brothers of Mrs. Osler is now living in Wichita, Kansas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Osler have been born three sons and two daughters: Jane, who was born in 1858 and died in 1861; John, who was born in 1860, and married Josephine McConaha, their home being in Wichita, Kansas; Edward, born in 1864, who is now operating the home farm and married Jane Connell; Ambrose, a monument dealer of Zanesville, who was born in 1867, and married Mildred We-

JAMES OSLER.

ber; and Anna Margaret, born in 1874, who is with her mother.

Mr. Osler gave his political support to the republican party and always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He served as township clerk for twelve years and was also trustee and school director, discharging the various duties which devolved upon him in a most capable and commendable manner. Desirous of having his children well equipped for the practical and responsible duties of life he gave them good educational privileges, offering them the opportunity of attending Concord College after pursuing the elementary branches of learning taught in the common schools. Mrs. Osler and her youngest daughter are members of the United Presbyterian church. In June, 1900, Mr. Osler departed this life amid the deep regret of many friends, for he had always lived in the county and was well known as a man of sterling worth. For seventy-three years he had been a resident of this part of the state and few men were more familiar with its history and with the progress and advance which shape the annals of the county. He could relate many interesting incidents concerning the pioneer times and was known to have taken an active and helpful part in many measures which contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of his section of the state.

ERASTUS N. DOZER.

Erastus N. Dozer, a resident of Harrison township, is a representative of one of the most prominent and honorable pioneer families of Muskingum county. He was born March 11, 1851, in Brush Creek township, his parents being Solomon and Mary M. (Swingle) Dozer. His paternal grandfather was Henry Dozer, who was born in 1783, and was married in Pennsylvania at the age of twenty years to Mary Zerkle. He came to Zanesville, September 20, 1805, and worked in that locality for some time. He espoused his country's cause in the war of 1812, participating in several engagements and was wounded in the thumb. From Zanesville he removed to a farm north of Springfield, Ohio, but in 1826 returned to Muskingum county and the following year settled in Brush Creek township on what is now known as Dozer ridge, there spending his remaining days. He owned about two hundred acres of land and he reared a family of twelve children. His death occurred March 29, 1843, and his wife died August 7, 1855.

Solomon Dozer was educated in one of the old-time log schoolhouses and in his youth assisted his father in the development of the home farm. He was married December 24, 1846, to Miss Mary M. Swingle and they became the parents of eleven children, who are mentioned in connection with the history of Solomon Dozer, on another page of this work. The father owned one hundred and seventy-two acres of fine land and the home property, three and a half miles south of Taylorsville, comprises an excellent and valuable farm. His political views were in harmony with the principles of democracy and for twelve years he served as justice of the peace, winning high encomiums by reason of his fairness, his decisions being always based upon the equity as well as the law in the case. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and their children all became identified therewith and have assisted in disseminating the Christian spirit which is ever the permeating influence for good and moral development in any community.

Erastus N. Dozer began his education in the common schools near the home and afterward attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, thus acquiring a good education. In the periods of vacation he worked upon the old homestead and there remained until twenty-five years of age, when he married and removed to the place where he now resides. He was for four years a teacher in the country schools and at Taylorsville but with this exception has always devoted his time and energies to general farming and is now the owner of seventy acres of rich and highly cultivated land about a half mile south of Gaysport. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising and annually raises good crops and a large number of cattle and horses. He has a four-foot vein of coal upon his place and considerable mining is done each year.

Mr. Dozer was married to Miss Rachel A. Patterson, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 25, 1855, a daughter of James and Clarissa (Ross) Patterson. Her father was a railroad contractor and later followed the occupation of farming. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dozer are the parents of four children: Shelby E., who was born November 20, 1877, and is living at home; Clara B., who was born March 29, 1887 and is studying music; Beatrice E., born October 11, 1892; and Jesse C., June 17, 1894.

Mr. Dozer exercises his right of franchise in support of the democracy and has been called to some local offices, serving as township trustee and justice of the peace, his duties being discharged with promptness and fidelity. He is a member of the Grange and of the Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He has always lived in Muskingum county and his life has been

characterized by manly principles, making him a respected and worthy citizen of his native county.

JOHN B. OWENS.

The man who inaugurates a new business enterprise displays much of the spirit of the pioneer. This is a day of large undertakings and at the head of prominent industrial and commercial enterprises have been men of marked executive force, clear discernment and strong resolution who form their plans readily and are determined in their execution. This class of citizens finds a worthy representative in John B. Owens, who is to-day one of the leading representatives of pottery interests of America, controlling an extensive enterprise of this class in Zanesville and also one in New York, devoted to the manufacture of art pottery.

Mr. Owens was born on his father's farm, December 21, 1859. The family was established in this part of the state during its pioneer development and the father, George Washington Owens, was a native of Roseville, born in 1820. He followed the occupation of farming in early manhood and when his son John was two years of age removed from the farm to the village where he embarked in general merchandising, conducting a store for about ten years. He then spent three years in Iowa and on his return to Roseville carried on both merchandising and farming. His death occurred September 29, 1889. He voted with the Democratic party and was chosen to the office of justice of the peace. He married Mary Anne Rockhold, who was born near Roseville in 1822 and died in 1861. Her father was a farmer and came of German lineage, while the Owens family is of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Owens were the parents of seven children, of whom five are yet living.

John B. Owens, the youngest, was a public-school student in Roseville until the age of sixteen years, when he entered business life as a clerk in a store, being thus employed for three years. The business instinct was strong in him from an early age, to which one of his early ventures was the purchase of a third of an interest in a melon patch for which he paid twenty dollars, making the investment agaist the judgment of his friends at a time when his cash capital consisted of only twenty dollars and twenty-five cents. Two weeks after making the purchase, however, Mr. Owens possessed as a result the munificent sum of fifty dollars as a profit, thus giving him a capital of seventy dollars with which to finance future business operations. After clerking in the store, as before stated, he entered the employ of a sewing machine company, with which he remained for a year. He was not then twenty years of age and indeed before he had reached that age he had been connected with a number of business enterprises and had acted as traveling salesman for a stoneware house, filling the latter position until twenty-five years of age. At that time he turned his attention to the manufacture of flour pots at Roseville, investing a capital of three hundred dollars in his plant and materials. In this business he continued at Roseville until the fall of 1891, when he began the erection of a factory building in Zanesville for the manufacture of pottery. He occupied it immediately after its completion and began its operation upon a comparatively small scale in 1892. Success, however, attended the new enterprise from the beginning and his constantly growing patronage enabled him in 1895, with increased capital, to begin the manufacture of a higher grade of pottery, in which line of industrial activity he has continued to the present time. In addition to his plant in Zanesville he has one in New York city, in which he manufactures high grade art pottery successfully, and the entire line embraces more than eight hundred different kinds and sizes of art wares. He issues annually a catalogue of forty-four pages, fourteen by twenty inches. This is the largest catalogue ever published by an American pottery company and represents the largest variety of manufactured goods. The factories are thoroughly equipped and the organization of the business is most complete in keeping with modern ideas. The Zanesville factory has its own legal and printing departments, the printing office being so complete that a monthly journal of sixteen pages is issued, the output being ten thousand copies which are circulated in this country and abroad. The J. B. Owens Pottery Company is beginning to give special attention to the export business, some very extensive shipments having been made to Germany, France, New Zealand, England, Argentine Republic and Chili. It is now the plan to send in the coming year its representatives on commercial errands around the world.

Mr. Owens had been a resident of Zanesville but a brief period when he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of city councilman as successor of E. P. Bloomer, one of Zanesville's most respected and influential business men. He was at once made chairman of the two most important committees of the council, those on finance and law, and he acted as alderman for three terms, when he declined further election. Largely owing to his efforts various streets were paved and improved, sidewalks were laid and there was a great reduction in the cost of lighting and other expenses of the city. He was very successful in all that he did in behalf of Zanesville and his ef-

forts proved of great benefit to the city. Mr. Owens was also president of the Board of Trade and served as director of the Citizens' League, thus being connected with two institutions whose value is well known. He is a stockholder in two of the leading national banks of Zanesville and he is a director in the old Citizens' National Bank. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge, with David encampment and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He takes great pleasure in the society of his friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. A man of great natural ability, his success in business, from the beginning of his residence in Zanesville, was uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Owens has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained the most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

EDWARD J. HARSCH.

Edward J. Harsch owns twenty-seven acres of land devoted to gardening, and the fact that vegetables come from his place is a guarantee of their excellence. He is practical in his methods, systematic in his work and progressive in his ideas and is meeting with excellent success in his chosen calling. He was born May 23, 1870, in Wayne township, and is a son of Gottlieb Harsch, who is represented elsewhere in this volume.

In the public schools Edward J. Harsch pursued his education, attending through the winter months while in the summer seasons he worked in field and meadow, thus becoming familiar with the varied duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained upon his father's farm until twenty-three years of age and then started out in life on his own account. He purchased his present farm in 1898 and now has twenty-seven and a half acres of rich land devoted to gardening. It is situated only two and a half miles from the courthouse, so that the city market is easy of access, and he is able to sell therein vegetables which are fresh and inviting. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and a glance will indicate to the passer-by that the man who works that farm thoroughly understands his business and makes good use of his opportunities.

Mr. Harsch was married October 12, 1892, to Miss Katie Millfelt, a native of Wayne township and a daughter of John Millfelt. Five children have been born of this marriage: Russel, Walter, Mary, Ella and Pearl A. The parents are members of the Lutheran church and since casting his first presidential ballot Mr. Harsh has voted with the democratic party but has no political aspirations for himself, regarding his business affairs as abundantly worthy of his best efforts.

J. B. TAYLOR.

J. B. Taylor, who is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and also in the production of fruit, was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, April 13, 1879. His father, Joseph M. E. Taylor, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1852, and became a resident of Muskingum county in 1892. He now resides in Zanesville, where he is employed. He received only common-school advantages, but has done much to supplement his early mental training and through reading, observation and experience has become a well informed man. He keeps thoroughly posted on the political questions and issues of the day, was an inflexible adherent of democratic principles till the last few years and does everything in his power to advocate the candidacy of honorable men for office. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lanam, a daughter of William Lanam, of Noble county, Ohio. She is a member of the Methodist church and an estimable lady, devoted to her family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born seven children: Emma, now deceased; Arthusia, who is a trained nurse of Zanesville; J. B.; Essie, the wife of Leonard Dicks; Jessie, deceased; Lettie, at home; and Archie at home.

J. B. Taylor, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, gained practical knowledge of farming methods, so that he was well qualified for business when he began farming on his own account. He has always carried on this pursuit and he now rents of his father a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres of valuable land, which is devoted to the cultivation of fruit and cereals and also to stock-raising. This farm has changed hands but four times since it was entered from the government and the first wheat planted in Muskingum county was sown on this land, the field being prepared by being dug up with a mattock and the wheat scratched in by drawing brush over it. The first house in the town-

ship was built upon this farm. Now Mr. Taylor follows the most advanced methods of farming, using the latest improved machinery in the care of his crops.

On April 20, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Taylor and Miss Nellie Stockdale, a native of Philo and a daughter of Levi Stockdale, of Zanesville, Ohio, who is a cabinet-maker and contractor. Her grandfather, John Stockdale, was born in Pennsylvania and coming to Ohio has always been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising here. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one daughter, Mary E., born February 21, 1905. In politics Mr. Taylor is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections votes independently. The family home is about six miles from Zanesville, at which place they market their fruit. He is a young man that possesses strong determination and laudable ambition, which have already gained for him desirable success and promises well for the future.

JOHN MILLER.

John Miller, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers living in Wayne township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1818. He was a son of Peter Miller, who was also a native of Washington county and married Elizabeth Dolman, a native of New Jersey. In early life Peter Miller engaged in teaching school but afterward devoted his energies to farming. In 1819 he brought his family to Ohio, making the journey from Pittsburg by boat. He landed at the mouth of Salt creek, in the month of April, near the farm which now belongs to John Miller of this review. They were accompanied on the trip by John Dolman, father of Mrs. Peter Miller, and after reaching their destination Mr. Dolman purchased a tract of land in Rich Hill township, living thereon until his death. Peter Miller removed from Muskingum county to Guernsey county, Ohio, and after a brief period spent there took up his abode in Morgan county, where he resided until his life's labors were ended in death when he had reached the age of sixty years, two months and two days. His political support was given the democracy.

John Miller was educated in the common schools of Ohio to which state he was brought by his parents when only a year old. He spent his early life in mechanical work in Washington county, Ohio, assisting in the construction of the first locks at Lowell and Marietta. He was thus engaged on public works until 1840 and he purchased his present farm in Wayne township, Muskingum county, in 1850. Here he has now lived for more than a half century and is the owner of three hundred and sixty-two acres of rich and arable land devoted to general farming and the raising of cattle and other stock. The place is situated on the river road about eight miles southeast of the courthouse in Zanesville and is an attractive property because of the many improvements that have been placed upon it and the modern equipments that are there seen. He owned and operated a mill at Duncan's Falls for many years in addition to his agricultural interests.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage in Washington county, Ohio, to Miss Mary Swift, who was born in that county August 9, 1821, and was a daughter of Henry Swift, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. She became the mother of twelve children and departed this life October 20, 1901. The family record is as follows: Harriet, the widow of John A. Forsyth, of Duncan's Falls, Ohio; Maria, the wife of Washington Neff, of Wayne township; William, a farmer in Kansas; Eliza, Peter, and Samuel, all deceased; Sadie; John; Mary, the wife of Rev. Ashton; Carrie, the wife of A. L. Carter, of Wayne township; and Henry and Charles, who have departed this life.

Mr. Miller gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as trustee and as a member of the school board. He is also a member of the Baptist church and his life has ever been honorable and upright so that he can look back over the past without regret. He has never smoked either a pipe or cigar nor chewed tobacco in his life. Seventy-six of his eighty-seven years have been spent in Muskingum county. He is a well preserved man and though the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime, keeping well informed upon the questions of the day and in touch with the world's progress. His life has been active and useful and he has accomplished much through an enterprising business career.

GEORGE W. OWENS.

George W. Owens, who carries on general merchandising in Roseville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 22, 1857. His father, George W. Owens, was also a native of the same county, while the grandfather, Stephen Owens, was born in Wales. Bidding adieu to friends and to the little rock-ribbed country which gave him birth he sailed for the United States and became a resident of Perry county, Ohio, in his early manhood. He served his

MRS. JOHN MILLER.

JOHN MILLER.

adopted country as a soldier in the war for independence, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill and other important skirmishes. He was a farmer by occupation and for a number of years was identified with the agricultural development of Perry county.

George W. Owens, Sr., was reared upon the old homestead in Perry county and later in life engaged in merchandising in Roseville. He died at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Rockhold, was a daughter of Jacob Rockhold and was born in Perry county, where her marriage was celebrated.

George W. Owens of this review is indebted to the public-school system of Ohio for the educational privileges he enjoyed and after putting aside his text-books he traveled for eight years. He afterward engaged in merchandising and has conducted his present store in the Odd Fellows building in Roseville since the fall of 1888. He was also connected with the pottery business for a number of years but eventually sold his interest in that enterprise. He now carries a large and carefully selected line of general goods and because of the tasteful arrangement of his stock, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his customers he has secured a liberal and constantly growing patronage so that his annual sales reach a large figure.

Mr. Owens was united in marriage to Miss Mary Baldwin, a native of Beverly, Washington county, Ohio. His political views accord with democratic principles and he was treasurer of Roseville and of Clay township for four years. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows society and with the Masonic fraternity. He has proven himself in all relations of life an earnest, honest, upright man and a citizen of whom any community might be justly proud.

JOHN W. SIDLE.

John W. Sidle is an honored veteran of the Civil war, who equally loyal to local improvement and national progress in times of peace, is numbered among the valued and representative citizens of Muskingum county. He is also one of the native sons of this county, his birth having occurred in Licking township, August 4, 1840. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany and came to America in colonial days, being sold to pay his passage when he arrived in the new world. He afterward became an active business man, married and had one son—John Sidle, the grandfather of our subject, who on emigrating westward about 1811 cast in his lot with the early settlers of Muskingum county, purchasing a farm near Pleasant Valley in Falls township. There he developed his land and carried on general agricultural pursuits, contributing in substantial measure to the early development of the county along such lines.

David Sidle, the father of John W. Sidle, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1807, and was four years of age when his parents came to Muskingum county in 1811. Here he was reared to manhood amid frontier environments and after attaining his mapority he turned his attention to the milling business at Pleasant Valley, Ohio. He conducted that enterprise for several years and later in life he again engaged in the milling business, following that pursuit altogether for a period of twenty-four years. On ceasing to operate his mill he purchased a farm near Irville in Licking township, upon which he spent four or five years, and on the expiration of that period he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and forty acres, two and a half miles east of Irville on the Zanesville road. There he resided for a number of years and his first five children were born on that place. In 1847, however, he sold that property and removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where he bought a tract of land of three hundred acres, one mile east of the courthouse in the city of Delaware. That was his home until September, 1849, when he disposed of the property and returned to Muskingum county, purchasing the home farm which his father owned at Pleasant Valley, comprising two hundred and seventy-five acres. He added to this until within the boundaries of the farm were comprised three hundred and fifteen acres of rich and arable land which he retained in his possession until his death and which constituted one of the valuable farming properties of the locality. He was a prosperous man and as his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real-estate. In addition to the home farm he also owned two hundred acres of land elsewhere, including one hundred and fifty acres in Hopewell township and fifty acres in Licking township, the house and barns being situated across the boundary line in Hopewell township. He was likewise the owner of one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land two miles below Pleasant Valley and all his farms were improved. At the time of his demise he had altogether six hundred and forty-two acres of valuable land in Muskingum county which returned him an excellent income. He owed his prosperity to his own efforts and his life history proved what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. His death occurred in August, 1897, and his wife passed away in 1802. There were eight children living at the

time of the father's death: Eliza, the wife of J. E. Tanner, a resident farmer of Muskingum county; Emma J., who is the widow of Salem Barrick and resides in Zanesville; John W. of this review; C. F., a commission merchant of Buffalo, New York; Josephine T., the wife of Wilbur F. Armstrong, of Zanesville; David M., a resident farmer of Winfield, Kansas; Ella, the widow of Thomas B. Bland, of Muskingum county, and now a resident of Newark; and Laura, who is the wife of A. H. Jennings, who is engaged in the wholesale and retail ice, coal and feed business at Kansas City, Kansas.

John W. Sidle attended the district schools in Falls township, Muskingum county, and he worked upon his father's farm until twenty-two years of age. At that time his patriotic spirit being aroused he enlisted in the Civil war, on the 4th of August, 1862, as a member of Company G, Ninety-seventh Ohio Regiment of Volunteers. He was made sergeant of the company and remained in active service until honorably discharged on the 17th of June, 1865, following the cessation of hostilities. His command was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and he was first under fire at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. He also took part in the engagements at Stone River, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville. He spent the winter of 1863-4 on Holton river and thence went to Danbridge in eastern Tennessee, where an engagement occurred, but the Union troops had retreated owing to lack of ammunition. With his command Mr. Sidle was also in the battle of Strawberry Plains on the Holton river and later the command moved to Cleveland on the Tennessee river and subsequently to Charleston, Tennessee, being there until they were sent to join Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. They reached Sherman's army at Dalton, Georgia, and Mr. Sidle was then a participant in all of the engagements up to the time of the siege and capture of Atlanta and the battle of Lovejoy Station. His company formed a part of the Fourth Army Corps and was under General Thomas with the center of the army on the march. From Lovejoy Station they fell back to Atlanta and afterward to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and then joining the Twenty-third Army Corps went to Columbia. The command participated in the battle of Spring Hill, also in the engagement of Franklin, Tennessee, and arrived at Nashville on the 1st of December, 1864. There an engagement occurred on the 15th and 16th of the month, opposing the troops under General Hood. The Union force followed Hood to Athens and thence went to Huntsville, Alabama, where they remained for a month, after which they boarded a cattle train and proceeded to Blue Springs in eastern Tennessee in order to cut off Johnson's troops from joining General Lee. Thus Mr. Sidle was in much of the active service of the war and with his command he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 17, 1865. He took part in about twenty-four battles but was never wounded, although illness caused him to remain in the hospital about two months. He served as sergeant of his company until March, 1863, when he was appointed orderly sergeant, holding that rank until May 10, 1865.

Mr. Sidle returned home a veteran and a victor with a most creditable military record. He again took up the pursuits of civic life and worked upon his father's farm until 1868, when he was married and went to a home of his own. He remained in Pleasant Valley for a year and in 1869 removed to his present farm, comprising two hundred acres in Hopewell township. He has a good property, well supplied with modern equipments and conveniences. In his methods of farming he is practical, systematic and progressive and his labors are attended with good results.

On the 15th of October, 1868, Mr. Sidle was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Holmes, a daughter of Joseph Holmes, of Franklin county, and a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sidle now have five children: Nellie I., the wife of M. E. Varner, who is living near Black Hand in Licking county; Ezma H., at home; David W., who was killed June 12, 1902, by falling from a pole and breaking his neck while employed as a lineman; J. C., who married Bertha Ditter and lives in Newark; and James M., who resides upon the old home farm and manages the place for his father.

John W. Sidle is a republican, giving his support to the party which his father also endorsed. He has been one of its earnest advocates since it stood as the champion of the Union cause at the time of the Civil war. In days of peace he is equally loyal to his country, supporting its interests with the same zeal and enthusiasm as he displayed when he followed the old flag upon southern battle-fields.

JOHN H. JOHNSON.

John H. Johnson, whose landed interests comprise three hundred and sixteen acres and who carries on stock-raising as well as general farming, was born in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, February 8, 1852. He represents one of the old families of this locality. His grandfather, Henry Johnson, came to Ohio about 1815, probably from Pennsylvania, and his son, Samuel Johnson, father of our subject, was born in this

county in March, 1819. When nine years of age he was bound out to John George and when sixteen years of age he began learning the stonemason's trade. His life was always one of earnest labor and his laudable ambition prompted his unremitting diligence until his efforts resulted in the acquirement of a valuable farm property. He first purchased a small tract of land on which he took up his abode and as his financial resources increased he added to this from time to time until he was the owner of three hundred and fifty-two acres all situated in the southern part of Hopewell township. He carried on general farming and stock-raising and both branches of his business proved profitable, for his fields were highly cultivated and he was an excellent judge of stock so that he was enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales. He died upon the old homestead farm in 1898 and his widow, surviving him for about five years, passed away at White Cottage, November 23, 1903. She bore the maiden name of Jane George and they were married in Hopewell township in 1850. Unto them were born six children: John H.; Mary E.; William G.; Eliza, who died at the age of five years; Margaret; and Sarah Elizabeth, who died in 1894.

Samuel Johnson divided his farm by will among his children and John H. Johnson thus came into possession of eighty-four acres. He afterward sold eighteen acres of this but still retains possession of sixty-six acres of the old homestead. In his youth he attended school in Hopewell township and when not occupied with his text-books he assisted in the work of the fields, remaining upon his father's farm until 1881. On the 8th of March of that year he was married to Miss Mary I. Stitt, a daughter of James H. Stitt and in that year he purchased seventy acres of land in Hopewell township, where he resided for thirteen years when he sold his farm. In 1894 his wife received one hundred acres adjoining this tract to which they removed. In the spring of 1905 he bought forty-five acres and thus their farm comprises two hundred and forty-five acres in Muskingum township, which, in addition to the farm of sixty-six acres in Hopewell township, makes their realty possessions three hundred and eleven acres. Their home is a beautiful two-story frame residence, containing ten rooms which are tastefully furnished. He also has excellent barns and out buildings, having in 1904 erected a substantial barn forty by fifty feet on one of his other tracts of land. Twenty acres of his farm is covered with timber, while the remainder is cleared and yields golden harvests in return for the care and labor bestowed upon the fields. He also engages in buying, selling and feeding stock and is regarded as a most excellent judge of stock.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four children but they lost one in infancy. The others are: Jennie Eliza, Laura Lulene and Samuel Parks. The parents are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church and are interested in the general progress of their community, favoring every movement to promote the material intellectual, social and moral upbuilding of the county. Mr. Johnson has spent his entire life here, witnessing its growth and development and aiding in the work of improvement in as far as possible. His business affairs have been capably managed and he is known throughout the community as a leading, progressive and influential farmer of Muskingum county.

BENJAMIN KELLY.

Benjamin Kelly was born in Falls township, Muskingum county, in 1860. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Kelly, was a native of Pennsylvania and became one of the early settlers of central Ohio, taking up his abode in Muskingum county when it was still a largely undeveloped region. His son, Nathan Kelly, was born in this county and in his youth assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm. The occupation to which he was reared he made his life work, engaging in the tilling of the soil up to the time of his death. He married Miss Mary Crabtree, a daughter of William and Sarah (Wilkeson) Crabtree, both of whom were natives of England, and they came to America in 1819, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel. They settled in Falls township and were also pioneer settlers of Muskingum county. Mr. Kelly passed away about 1891 and is still survived by his widow. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are still living, namely: Alfred, a farmer, who resides in Zanesville; Charles A., who is living on the old homestead in Falls township; and Benjamin.

Benjamin Kelly pursued his education in Walker schoolhouse and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the practical methods of tilling the soil, harvesting the crops and caring for the stock. In his early life he followed farming and dairying and was thus engaged until 1898, when he came to Zanesville and entered the undertaking business in partnership with his brother-in-law under the firm name of Kelly & Lasure. Since 1903 he has been alone in business and he now has a very large patronage. He took a course in embalming under prominent representatives of that business and received a diploma for his proficiency.

In 1882 Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Martha A. Richey, who was born in Falls town-

ship, Muskingum county, and is a daughter of John H. and Ellen T. (Wilkeson) Richey. Mr. Kelly belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Zanesville, to the Independent Order of Foresters and Improved Order of Red Men, while in politics he is a democrat. He is a genial man of kindly spirit and cordial disposition and is highly esteemed by many friends in Zanesville and Muskingum county.

EDWARD VINTON WALKER.

Edward Vinton Walker, a prominent farmer of Falls township, was born May 15, 1852, upon the place which is still his home. He represents one of the old families of the county, connected with its history from pioneer times down to the present. He is a son of James Walker, now deceased, who came to Muskingum county in 1820. He was born in County Down, Ireland, and on emigrating to the new world locating near Chester, Pennsylvania, whence he afterward came to Ohio. He drove across the country to Muskingum county and at different times lived on various farms. He married Hannah Wilkinson, a daughter of Edward Wilkinson, who owned one thousand acres of land, and in 1827 Mr. Walker took up his abode upon the farm in Falls township which continued to be his place of residence until his death and which is now owned by his children. In matters of judgment he was found to be reliable and in all business transactions was active, energetic and honorable. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children and only three are now living: James T., Mary, and Edward V., all of whom reside on the old home farm and carry on the business together. In his political views the father was originally a whig, supporting the party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. Fraternally he was a Mason and his life was in harmony with the beneficent spirit of the craft. He passed away December 8, 1874, leaving behind him an untarnished name as well as a large estate.

Edward V. Walker was reared to the occupation of farming, working in the fields and meadows through the period of his youth when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom. Since arriving at man's estate he has carried on farming on his own account and is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of rich and valuable land, lying about four and a half miles from Zanesville on the Dresden road. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising and has considerable numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs upon his place. His fields are well tilled and his land, being under a high state of cultivation, returns him a gratifying income. He uses the latest improved machinery in the care of his farm and all his interests are carefully managed for he is systematic in his business affairs and at the same time is thoroughly trustworthy, being never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction. Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Gates, who was born in Franklin and is a daughter of Thomas Gates, of Columbus, now deceased, who came to Muskingum county in 1850. His wife bore the family name of Morton prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Walker became the parents of five children: James T., Isabella G., Hannah, Arthur H. and Donald.

Mr. Walker votes with the republican party but he has no time nor desire to seek public office although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is thus able to support his position by intelligent argument. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World and to the Home Guards, and his life is in harmony with the spirit of these different organizations, which teach consideration for one's fellowmen and the cultivation of all the good qualities that lead to an upright life. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and not only does he endorse all measures for the advancement of the race but brings into his daily life the principles to which he thus gives his sanction.

THOMAS H. MINTIER.

Thomas H. Mintier, now in his eighty-first year, is a venerable and honored resident of Rich Hill township. He was born April 3, 1824, in Jefferson county, Ohio. His father, Robert Mintier, was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and in 1830 removed to Jefferson county, where he was engaged in farming. He purchased a tract of land there and developed it into a good property. He served in the war of 1812 under General William Henry Harrison before his removal to Jefferson county. He married Elizabeth Hammond, who was a native of Ireland and they became the parents of twelve children: Alexander, John, Thomas, William, Joseph, James, Martha, Mary, Robert J., Eliza, Esther and David, of whom John is deceased.

Thomas H. Mintier spent his boyhood days on the home farm, remaining with his father until twenty-three years of age. He was then united in marriage in 1846 to Miss Rebecca Forsythe and they became the parents of the following

E. V. WALKER.

children, all of whom are yet living, namely: William, who married Eliza Blackstone; John, who wedded Martha Tomlinson; Martha, who became the wife of Robert Padden; Robert; Annie, the wife of William Elliott; Emma J., the wife of George St. Clair; Lucretia; George Howell; and Thomas H.

Throughout his entire life Thomas H. Mintier of this review has followed the occupation of farming and through his own efforts has acquired a fine tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on which to enjoy his old age. He worked persistently and energetically in his former years and is still quite a hale and hearty man, giving supervision to his place. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to his government, volunteering as a member of the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, but his services were rejected. He afterward became a member of the state militia and he later served at Gallipolis as a member of the one-hundred-day troops under Colonel Ferguson of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to Company A.

Mr. Mintier has always been a prominent member of the United Presbyterian church and has taken a very active and helpful part in its work. He has been justice of the peace for several terms in both Muskingum and Guernsey counties and his efforts in behalf of the public welfare have been far-reaching and beneficial. In 1904 Mr. Mintier was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 28th of July, 1904, and lies buried in Salt Creek United Presbyterian cemetery. He is now one of the venerable citizens of Muskingum county and his entire life has been passed in this section of the state, so that he has been a witness of its development and growth and is familiar with its history from pioneer times down to the present. He has never sought to figure in public life but has been content day after day to do the duty that has come to him, knowing that character is above any position or political honor, above wealth or fame, and as the years have gone by he has made for himself a name which is honored and respected by all who know of his life record.

WILLIAM B. FISHER.

William B. Fisher, a leading farmer of Highland township, was born on his father's farm in Harrison county, Ohio, November 9, 1862, his parents being George and Mary (Spray) Fisher. His paternal grandparents were George and Ester (Piper) Fisher, and the great-grandfather also bore the name of George Fisher, and was a native of Germany. He became the progenitor of the family in the new world. When quite young, about the time of the Revolutionary war, he was kidnapped and brought to this country, where he was sold. He grew to manhood in Baltimore, Maryland, and there he married a lady who was also born in Germany. They became the parents of twelve or thirteen children, including three sons, Thomas, James and George. The great-grandfather died in Maryland.

George Fisher, the grandfather, who was born in that state, spent the days of his boyhood and youth there and was married in Maryland to Miss Ester Piper, a daughter of George Piper. Subsequently they became residents of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and afterward purchased and located on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio. The grandfather was a gunsmith by trade but in his later years devoted much of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, and he died in 1816, being long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1856. Of their seven children, Eli, George, Jacob, Elizabeth, Caroline, Ester and Maria, all have now passed away.

George Fisher (3d) was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 4, 1808, and was a public-school student in his boyhood days. He removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1864, and here purchased a tract of land to which he added from time to time until he owned one of the best farms of the county, aggregating five hundred and twenty acres. This made him a wealthy man and he justly merited the success which came to him as it was the result of his own unaided labors, careful management and unremitting diligence. He was public-spirited, being interested in everything pertaining to the general progress and improvement of his county, and he rendered capable service to his fellow townsmen as justice of the peace, in which office he served for fourteen years. His political views accorded with republican principles and in religious faith he and his wife were connected with the Associate church of Bloomfield, in which he served as an elder for several years. Mr. Fisher was married twice. In 1833 he wedded Mary Welch and they had a family of four children, Samuel, Walker, Elizabeth and Jacob, but all have passed away. The mother's death occurred in 1844, and George Fisher (3d) afterward married Mary Spray, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fowler) Spray. Her parents were natives of Harrison county, Pennsylvania, and were of German lineage. For some years they lived in Maryland and afterward became residents of Ohio, where their last years were

passed. By the second marriage of Mr. Fisher there were six children: Milton, who died, leaving a family of two children, who reside with their uncle Eli, who was the second member of the family; Addison, who has two children, Mary and George; William of this review; Caroline, who married Harvey Poulson and is living in Montpelier, Indiana; and Asenath, who resides with her brother Eli. The father died December 7, 1893, and the mother passed away February 26, 1898.

William B. Fisher was educated in the common schools and spent six years in Muskingum College. He was married October 16, 1886, to Miss Nannie M. Maharry, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born September 21, 1862, her parents being John and Elizabeth (Braton) Maharry. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still living, making her home with her son, H. S. Maharry, in Shelby, Ohio, he being principal of the Shelby high school. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have become the parents of one daughter, Mary Geneva, who was born September 21, 1898, and now lives with Mr. Fisher's brother Eli, her mother having died February 20, 1902. Mr. Fisher is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich and arable land, entered in 1818, and in connection with the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is also engaged in the breeding and raising of shorthorn cattle. He likewise keeps some sheep and horses and has a splendidly improved farm property. He and his two brothers also operate a threshing machine and clover huller and a sawmill, sawing from twenty to sixty thousand feet of lumber each year. They do this work for themselves and for the custom trade and are enterprising, active and useful business men. William Fisher gives his political support to the republican party and for nine years has served as justice of the peace, being the present incumbent in that office. His rulings are strictly fair and impartial and have "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He is a faithful member of the United Presbyterian church.

Eli Fisher, brother of William Fisher, was born in November, 1848, near Scio, and acquired his early education in the common schools, after which he completed his literary course in Bloomfield College. He then took up the study of medicine under Dr. Lane, at Bloomfield, and subsequently pursued three courses of lectures in Columbus Medical College and one course in the Ohio Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Entering upon the practice of his profession, he was well known as a physician of Highland township for about eight years, after which he began the manufacture of lumber, operating a sawmill in connection with his brothers and also carrying on farming. He has followed the dual pursuit since 1891 and is now the owner of eighty acres of fine timber land covered with oak and hickory trees. He has altogether two hundred acres of valuable land which is well improved. He resides upon the one hundred and sixty acres that was entered in 1819 with his sister Asenath and they have reared three children, including the daughter of William Fisher, while the other two are children of Milton Fisher. Eli Fisher is now successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, having sheep, cattle and hogs upon his place, and this branch of his business is proving very profitable. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Associate church at Bloomfield. That he is a man of broad, humanitarian spirit and most kindly disposition is shadowed forth between the lines of this review for only a person of this nature would care for nieces and nephews as he has done. All who know him respect him for his genuine worth, his genial disposition and his consideration of others.

WILLIAM HAL TANNER.

William Hal Tanner, chief of the fire department of Zanesville, was born in Falls township, this county, September 13, 1872. His paternal grandfather, William Tanner, early came to Muskingum county, living in Falls township, where his son John Wesley Tanner was born and reared. The latter early became familiar with farm work but at length he abandoned agricultural life and moved to Zanesville in 1876. Here he became deputy sheriff under Orrin Ballon, in which capacity he served for four years. He afterward became interested in brick-making and subsequently he held the office of deputy auditor under Andrew Patterson for two years, or until the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. He was a devoted member of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church throughout his residence in Zanesville. In matters of citizenship he was always public-spirited and progressive, and he served in the Civil war as did his father. His political support was given to the democracy. In early manhood he wedded Mary Addie Marshall, who was born in Falls township, is a daughter of William Marshall and is now living at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner became the parents of four children: Lulu, the wife of L. D. Abel, a coal operator at Zanesville; William H.; Musa, the wife of T. M. Harsh, an oculist of Dayton, Ohio; and Eva, the wife of Clarence Pletcher, a traveling salesman for F. P. Bailey, of Zanesville.

William H. Tanner began his education in the common schools and advanced through successive grades until he became a high-school student. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade which he followed for twelve years and afterward became a member of the fire department, serving for one year as driver of the ladder truck. He was appointed chief of the fire department in 1897 by Mayor Lewis Gibson and was re-appointed by Mayors L. E. Brelsford, James L. Holden and the present mayor, W. B. Deacon. He is a very efficient chief and has made a study of the possibilities for accomplishment by the department, greatly desiring its excellence and efficiency. The men are well disciplined and everything about the department is kept in the best possible condition, and as chief Mr. Tanner has rendered valuable service to his fellow citizens.

In 1901 occurred the marriage of William H. Tanner and Miss Hattie O. Tanner, who was born in Falls township and is a daughter of James E. Tanner, a farmer of Hopewell township, this county. She is a member of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Tanner belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Improved Order of Foresters. In politics he is a democrat but aside from his position as chief of the fire department he has never sought or held office. He is popular with a large acquaintance, enjoys the respect of the members of the department and has the entire confidence of the city officials.

A. A. GEORGE.

When ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim accomplished then satiety holds sway, effort ceases and activity becomes dormant; it is the men of ambition who are leaders in industrial, manufacturing and professional circles and who promote the real progress of the world. In the analyzation of the life record of A. A. George it is seen that ambition is one of his dominant qualities and has led to his success, causing him to advance from one position to another until he is to-day ranked with the successful lawyers of Zanesville.

His grandfather, John George, was born in the northern part of Ireland and married Sarah Graham, who was also born on the Emerald Isle. He came from his native country to America in 1816 and settled five miles west of Zanesville on what was known as Meadow farm in the George settlement in Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio. There he followed farming and it was upon that farm that his son Alexander G. George was born September 25, 1832. The latter was at one time the oldest resident of Zanesville. He spent nearly his entire life in or near this city and for several years prior to his death resided on Van Buren street. He married Miss Hannah Mills, who was born April 4, 1834, a daughter of James Mills, of Culpeper, Virginia, who removed to Muskingum county in 1828 and settled about seven miles from Zanesville. For more than a half century Mr. and Mrs. George traveled life's journey together, celebrating their golden wedding on the 4th of November, 1902. On February 17, 1905, however, they were separated by death, Mr. George passing away after an illness of only forty-eight hours at the home of his son, Dr. Virgil M. George, at Columbus, having gone to that city for a visit. He was long a member of the Fair Oaks Baptist church and was a man of genuine worth, respected and honored because of his fidelity and reliability in all life's relations. He was an eminent scholar, thoroughly versed on all subjects. He is still survived by his widow, who is enjoying good health, three sons and a daughter: Dr. Virgil M. George, of Columbus; Robert G. George, of Chicago; A. A. George, of this city; and Mrs. Sarah L. Conaway, of McLuney, Ohio.

A. A. George was born in Putnam about the time of the close of the Civil war and having acquired his education in the schools of Zanesville he worked with his father in a pottery for several years. He then took up the study of telegraphy at his home and soon became proficient in the art, after which he accepted a position as operator for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. He acted in that capacity for some time and afterward entered the service of the Ohio Central Railroad, there attaining the height of his ambition in that direction for he was advanced until he was holding one of the most important positions in connection with the telegraph department of that road. He was for more than ten years in a railroad office, during which time he completed his education. He has always been a student with the ambition to broaden his knowledge that he might fill positions of greater importance and responsibility. While still in the railroad service he became imbued with the idea of studying law and his leisure hours were largely devoted to mastering the principles of jurisprudence. In the winter of 1894 he gave up railroad work and returned to his old home in Zanesville. Since that time he has devoted his entire time and energies to the study and practice of law and is to-day a capable member of the bar, well equipped for important practice and in the courts he has handled litigation that has attracted widespread attention, having gained some notable victories in the federal courts. Mr. George has in his law

office a complete set of credentials from every officer of the Ohio Central Railway, including the general manager. These give testimony concerning his ability and faithfulness during the long period of his service with the company, and Mr. George has every reason to be proud of these papers. He was one of the first to join the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which society was instituted in 1886, and his connection therewith dates from that year. As an attorney he has made a splendid record. He is a young man, vigorous, intelligent and alert, is a hard worker, and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of A. A. George and Miss Margaret E. Sterling, of Columbus, Ohio. They became the parents of six children but two have passed away. Those living are: Grover G., who is on his second year in Muskingum College; Mary F.; Emerson R.; and Flossie M. Mr. George is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge and is supreme eminent ruler for the Munificent Order of Camels. He is also associated with other fraternal organizations and is very popular with his brethren of these societies because of his genuine brotherly love and his unfaltering loyalty to the beneficent spirit which permeates such organizations. On the 4th of June, 1905, Mr. George was appointed attorney and secretary of the Zanesville workhouse for the fourth time, having served three terms of one year each. There have been many applications for the position each time. Perhaps his appointment is due to the fact of his great success in opposing habeas corpus cases on the part of the prisoners.

JOHN DICKEY.

John Dickey, a farmer and stock-raiser living on section 23, Madison township, was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, June 3, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Mary Ann (Clark) Dickey. The father was born at Nashport, Ohio, while the mother came to this state from Maryland. A farmer by occupation, he followed that pursuit throughout his entire life in order to provide for his family and became the owner of fifty-two acres of land. He died about 1901, having long survived his wife, who passed away in March, 1883. They were the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Richard, of Madison township; Mrs. Mary Lush Taylor, of Licking township; and John.

In the common schools near his home John Dickey was educated and after putting aside his text-books he gave his entire attention to assisting his father in the work of the old homestead until twenty-two years of age, when he began farming on his own account. He first rented land, but when his labors, economy and enterprise had brought him sufficient capital he made purchase of a farm, becoming owner of the place upon which he now resides. Since that time he has given his attention to the further development and improvement of his property and he now owns one hundred and forty acres of good land about five miles from Dresden. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising and everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision, methodical habits and persistency of purpose.

On the 13th of April, 1871, Mr. Dickey married Miss Catherine Mast, who was born February 7, 1852, in Wittenburg, Germany, and is a daughter of Mathias and Christina (Meyer) Mast. Her father came to this country with his family in 1854, locating in Nashport and he purchased and operated a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. In the family were six children, of whom five are living. Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have three living children and have lost two. Those who still survive are: Charles, who was born November 13, 1872, and resides upon the Stump farm in Madison township, having married Cora Skinner; Fred, living near Dresden, who was born September 25, 1878, and married Cora Shirer; and Katie M., who was born October 30, 1882, and is the wife of Will Skinner, of Madison township. Mrs. Dickey is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Dickey votes with the republican party but has never sought or desired office. His undivided attention is given to his farming and stock-raising interests and all that he possesses has been acquired through his own labors. As the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well, being now in possession of a fine farm, constituting one of the valuable properties in Madison township.

FRANK P. BISANT.

Frank P. Bisant is the owner of a farm of one hundred acres all under cultivation. It is situated in Springfield township and is the old home place upon which he was born, December 18, 1851. His parents were John and Susan (Mitchell) Bisant, and his paternal grandfather was William Bisant, an honored pioneer settler of the county, coming to Ohio when it was a frontier district and entering land from the government. He then began the develop-

JOHN DICKEY AND FAMILY.

ment of a farm, which he continued to make his home until his death, and following his marriage John Bisant remained upon the old homestead, which comprised one hundred and fifty acres of land. Later he purchased seventy acres adjoining, so that his farm comprised two hundred and twenty acres. He, too, devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and gave to his property his careful supervision up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1872. His wife, surviving him for about eight years, passed away in 1880. They were the parents of six children: William, a cattle dealer living in Zanesville; Martha, also a resident of Zanesville; Frank P.; and three who died in childhood.

Frank P. Bisant was a student in the district schools of Springfield township, gaining the knowledge there that fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. He also had ample training in farm work, for at an early age he began assisting his father in the development of the fields, and upon his father's death in 1872 came into possession of one hundred acres of the old home farm. He has always lived upon this place and has the entire land under cultivation, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, so that annually he harvests good crops. His work is well managed, and his methodical habits, keen discrimination and recognition of opportunities have been strong points in his business career.

In January, 1873, Mr. Bisant was married to Miss Esther Smith, a daughter of S. B. Smith, of Zanesville, who was a blacksmith by trade. Their home has been blessed with two children: Stella, who is now the wife of Frank Curran, in the mail service at Zanesville; and Fred F., who resides at home. In his political views Mr. Bisant is a democrat, having supported the men and measures of that party since attaining his majority. He needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, being a representative of one of the old pioneer families, and in his life he has carried forward the work instituted by his grandfather and continued by his father and like them he has also been a valued citizen—the champion of every measure for the general good.

GOTTLIEB HARSCH.

Among the men of German birth or parentage who have helped to make Muskingum county what it is to-day—the center of a rich agricultural and commercial district—none are more deserving of mention than Gottlieb Harsch, who since 1880 has lived upon his present farm in Wayne township, where he carries on the raising of fruit and garden products. He was born in Brush Creek township, June 10, 1846, a son of John Harsch, whose birth occurred in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1809, and who came to the United States with his parents in 1833, when twenty-four years of age. They settled in Morgan county, Ohio, where the grandfather purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. John Harsch was married at the age of twenty-seven years, to Miss Elizabeth Burkett, also a native of Germany, and in 1836 they removed to Muskingum county, where Mr. Harsch purchased a quarter section of land in Brush Creek township. This he cleared and improved, turning the first furrows in the fields and planting the seed which in due time brought forth good harvests. He continued farm work there until 1862, when he purchased and removed to the Fritz farm in Wayne township, comprising fifty acres of bottom land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age. He had thirteen children but only three are living: Jacob A., a resident of Wayne township; Elizabeth, the wife of Fred Fritz, of the same township; and Gottlieb.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Gottlieb Harsch in his youth. He attended the public schools and worked with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career, renting land from his father on which he engaged in gardening. He worked earnestly and persistently and by the careful husbanding of his resources he gained the capital that enabled him, in 1880, to purchase his present farm, on which he has since resided. He has one hundred and thirty acres on the river front and this being rich bottom land is well adapted to the raising of fruit and vegetables, which he produces in large quantities and which find a ready sale on the market. This is a fine farm, lacking in none of the modern improvements which indicate the progressive agriculturist whose experience and observation have taught him how best to use his land.

Mr. Harsch was married, in February, 1869, to Miss Mary Rehl, a native of Springfield township and a daughter of Jacob Rehl, who was born in Germany and was a miller and farmer. Emigrating to the new world he became an early settler of Springfield township, where he owned eighty acres of land and where he contributed in substantial measure to the material progress of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harsch have been born seven children, of whom six are living: Ed. J., who is farming in Wayne township; Mrs. Louisa Starr, living in Zanesville; Amelia, the wife of James Galigher, of Zanesville; John and Frederick, who are upon the old home farm; Bertha, at home; and Frances, deceased. The family home is situated

about six miles from the courthouse in Zanesville. Mr. Harsch is a member of the Lutheran church, while his ballot endorses democratic principles. His business career is creditable and in his life desire has prompted indefatigable effort and effort has wrought accomplishment, so that he is now one of the men of affluence in his locality.

IRA WILCOX.

Ira Wilcox, who is filling the position of mayor of Dresden and, also United States gauger for the eleventh Ohio district, and who is the popular proprietor of the Wilber Hotel, has long been known in Muskingum county. His paternal grandfather, James Wilcox, was of English lineage and was an early settler of Maine. The great-grandfather was a sea-captain and was opposed to his son James coming west with a colony, so that the latter left home without the consent of his parents and never communicated with them afterward. Some years later he was attending a trial in Philadelphia where he met a lawyer, who, noticing the name Wilcox inquired about his family and found that it was James Wilcox, of Maine. After this letters passed between the relatives but James Wilcox never returned to his old home in Maine. He had but limited educational privileges but he realized the value of education and gave to his children good advantages. He was a lad of but seventeen years when he joined the colony of adventurers and settlers bound for the great west, their destination being the back-woods districts of Ohio. This was in the year 1796 or 1797. James Wilcox journeyed with the party to Marietta, Ohio, and after a short residence there came to Muskingum county, where he leased land on the Wakatomika creek near Dresden. He married Miss Rebecca Campbell, a native of Virginia, and for a few years lived on Wakatomika creek, after which he took up his abode on the bank of Wills creek, being the first settler of the locality. He became a devoted and consistent member of the Baptist church and his home was always open for the entertainment of the worthy preachers of the gospel who were sojourning in the wilderness. He served for a short time in the war of 1812. He entered three hundred acres of land from the government in this county and in the midst of the wilderness hewed out a farm, continuing its cultivation until as the years passed he became prosperous and was accounted one of the leading agriculturalists of his locality. He died in his eighty-eighth year. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: George, who died in childhood, Charles, William, John, Jesse, Mary, James and Rebecca, twins, Emily and Zelida.

John Wilcox, son of James Wilcox, and the father of our subject, was born in Adams township, Muskingum county, in 1812, and was educated in the pioneer schools of the times, the schoolhouse being built of logs and furnished in the most primitive manner. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager for he early learned to perform the labors of the fields and to cut the timber in the forests and clear the land for cultivation. He remained upon the home farm until the time of his marriage, which occurred when he was about forty years of age. It was in September, 1852, that he wedded Sarah Crumbaker, a daughter of John and Catherine (Kalor) Crumbaker. Her father was of German descent and removed from Ohio to Loudoun county, Virginia, where he followed agricultural pursuits and also worked at the wagonmaker's trade. He came to Ohio in 1829, settling on a farm in Adams township, and here he spent his remaining days, assisting materially in the pioneer development. He, too, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He had ten children: Jones K., Maria D., John, Johanna, Sarah A., William A., Elizabeth E., Amanda C., Andrew Jackson and Oliver J. After his marriage John Wilcox settled on the old homestead farm where he resided up to the time of his death. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and they were the parents of four children as follows: Ira; Alice, who died at the age of twenty-four years; James M., who died in infancy; and John W., who died when six years of age. The father of this family departed this life in 1860 and his widow still survives at the age of eighty-five years, her birth having occurred March 21, 1820.

Jacob Kalor, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. John Wilcox, was a school teacher of Germany and came to this country as a soldier with the Hessian Army at the time of the Revolutionary war. He afterward engaged in teaching school in Loudoun county, Virginia, being one of the first representatives of the profession there.

Ira Wilcox, whose name introduces this review, was born April 21, 1853, on the old homestead on Wills creek and pursued his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age he went to Wills Creek, where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade under William Rollers. He afterward conducted a carriage and blacksmith shop for five years at Mohawk and later was engaged in business at Wills Creek for sixteen years. He continued to follow blacksmithing until 1888, when, owing to ill health he disposed of his business in that line and the following year turned

his attention to the hotel business. He conducted the Grand Hotel in Dresden and afterward was proprietor of the White House. In 1900 he was appointed to the office of government storekeeper and gauger for the eleventh Ohio district and still fills that position. In 1902 he was elected mayor of Dresden and filled the office for a year when a change in the town charter caused another election and he was again chosen for the office, so that he is now discharging responsible official duties in addition to the management of his business affairs. He is now proprietor of the Wilber Hotel, which contains thirty-eight sleeping rooms in addition to the office, parlors, dining-rooms, etc. He conducts his hotel in accordance with modern ideas and has a liberal and well merited patronage.

Mr. Wilcox was married September 13, 1874, to Miss Josephine Smith, a daughter of Finley and Elizabeth (Hawk) Smith. To them was born a daughter, Nora E. The wife and mother died after a happy married life of four years and on the 7th of April, 1883, Mr. Wilcox was again married, his second union being with Charity E. Knoff, a daughter of John and Mary Knoff. There are four children by this marriage: Bernice, Alice, Florence and John W.

Mr. Wilcox gives his political support to the republican party and is recognized as a leader in its local ranks, his opinions carrying influence in the party councils. He belongs to Wakatomika lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., and is prominent, socially, politically and in business circles. He has many estimable qualities and is known as a man of reliability as well as of social genial nature and the circle of his friends is constantly broadening.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

No history of Muskingum county would be complete without mention of the McDonald family, for the name is interwoven with the annals of this section of the state from pioneer times down to the present. Alexander McDonald is a typical representative of modern progress in the business world and is now successfully conducting a general mercantile enterprise at Muse-ville. He was born in Blue Rock township, July 21, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Anna M. (Buchanan) McDonald. In the paternal line he is descended from Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Joseph McDonald, was born in County Down, Ireland, near Belfast, and crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a number of years. He was there united in marriage to Miss Margaret Forsythe, who was also a native of Ireland, and through farming operations he provided for his family. He came from Warren, Pennsylvania, to the Buckeye state, traveling by wagon, for at that time there were no railroads across the country. The journey was made by slow tedious stages, for the roads were very poor, oftentimes being little else than a blazed trail through the forest. At length the family reached New Concord, Muskingum county, where they resided for a brief period and later took up their abode in Blue Rock township, where Joseph McDonald bought a tract of land. It was entirely destitute of improvements and not a furrow had been turned or a stick of timber cut, but his earnest labors through succeeding years wrought great changes and where once stood the forest almost so dense that the sun's rays could hardly penetrate were soon seen fields of waving grain. The first and best oil well in the county was found on his farm. Joseph McDonald continued a resident of this county up to the time of his death, which occurred near Rural Dale when in his ninety-seventh year. It is said that in the early pioneer times he kept his money in a box which he placed under his bed, laying the family Bible upon it. One night a thief entered the room and attempted to get the box, removing the book from the top, but he was scared away before he secured the currency. Any authentic picture of pioneer life with its hardships and privations, its pleasures and its joys would give a correct history of the conditions which existed in the McDonald home in early days. The grandfather aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the country, for he belonged to that class of representative pioneer settlers whose labors proved helpful for all time.

Samuel McDonald, father of Alexander McDonald, was born in Pennsylvania, October 15, 1828, and his youth was passed amid the scenes common in a frontier settlement. He assisted in the difficult and arduous task of reclaiming the wild land and when he had reached man's estate he began farming on his own account. He always carried on general agricultural pursuits and he reached the advanced age of seventy-six years, passig away December 19, 1904, his remains being interred in Blue Rock cemetery. In early manhood he had wedded Anna M. Buchanan, who was born May 10, 1834, in Canada, a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Clark) Buchanan, who were early and prominent farming people of Blue Rock township. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald had a family of thirteen children: Alexander, Margaret J., Elizabeth E., Sarah A., Emma M., George J., Jedidiah B., Mary Alice, Calista P., Amanda, Minnie, Lulu and John.

Alexander McDonald, the eldest of the family, spent his boyhood days in the usual manner

of farmer lads of the period and in his earlier manhood was identified with general agricultural pursuits. He has since 1884 been engaged in commercial life as a general merchant, conducting a store at Museville. He has now one of the largest stores of this character in the county, carrying an extensive and carefully selected line of goods, such as is in demand by the general public. He makes his purchases with due regard to the wishes of his patrons and in his sales he is always found reliable and trustworthy, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction. He is likewise the owner of his father's old farm, which is situated in the same neighborhood and is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. It is splendidly improved and carefully conducted and he also has one of the best oil wells of the county.

On the 12th of September, 1883, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Elvina Leasure, a native of Meigs township and a daughter of John and Sarah (Seright) Leasure, while her grandfather was Jesse Leasure. The family is an old one in Muskingum county, its identification therewith dating from early pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have become the parents of five children: Clarence, Estella, Elda F., Ralph E. and one who died in infancy. Estella is now the wife of G. F. Roberts, a resident farmer of this county and they have two children: Ivan M., and Ethan D. The family have a beautiful residence, attractive in its exterior adornment and in its comfortable arrangement and furnishings. It is one of the fine country homes of the county and is justly noted for its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. McDonald votes with the republican party and although never an aspirant for office keeps well informed concerning the issues and questions of the day. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, to which his wife and family also belong and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles.

JOHN H. BEEM.

John H. Beem, who has been active in the development of the gas industry in Muskingum county and is also a dealer in real estate, resides in Roseville, where he has invested quite extensively in property and has contributed in large measure to the improvement of the town. He is a native son of Newton township, Muskingum county, born April 12, 1842, and is a son of James M. and Margaret (McFarland) Beem. His paternal grandfather, John Beem, was a native of Pennsylvania and served his country as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He came to Ohio in the early period of the development of this state and entered land in Newton township, Muskingum county, where he developed a farm. His son, James M. Beem, was born in Newton township on January 18, 1813, and was reared upon the old farm homestead. While in the public schools his education was acquired. He was a carpenter by trade and was identified with early building interests, thus proving an active factor in the development and improvement of his locality. He also owned a farm near White Cottage and prospered in his business undertakings. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he filled a number of township offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He married Miss Margaret McFarland, who was born in Newton township, June 4, 1819, and was a daughter of John McFarland, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America, established his home in Newton township, Muskingum county, at an early day in its development. James M. Beem died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and thus passed away one of the honored pioneer settlers of the state.

John H. Beem, the only living member of his father's family, was educated in the public schools of Newton township and resided upon the home farm until 1861, when at the age of nineteen years he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting under Captain G. B. Weaver of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front as first sergeant and becoming ill with fever he was afterward discharged and returned to his home. In 1864 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and there in the Golden state his health was restored. He spent three years in Nevada county, California, and in 1868 returned to Ohio by way of New York. On again reaching Muskingum county he engaged in coal mining in Newton township, where he purcased coal lands and developed a number of mines. He formed a company for this purpose and although he afterward sold his interest he later purchased it again and he now owns valuable coal lands in Muskingum county and has opened up the Muskingum Valley coal mines. He leases this property and receives a good income therefrom. Various other interests have claimed his time and attention and his capability has been shown in the successful control of important business concerns. For nine years after his marriage he engaged in merchandising and then turned his attention to the pottery business but afterward sold out to the Roseville Pottery Company. He then assisted in organizing the Ohio Pressed Brick Company of Newton township and was a contractor in this until 1897, when he sold out and organized the Oval

JOHN H. BEEM.

Ware & Brick Company of Newton township. When he had disposed of his interest in that enterprise he engaged in the oil and gas business and now has wells of both kinds in Noble and in Muskingum counties. He is in partnership with W. H. Harkness and they now own a gas well that yields three quarters of a million cubic feet of gas per day. This well is located in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county. He is also in the real estate business and since 1895 has laid out Beem City, which is on his father's old homestead farm, about a mile north of Roseville. This town will be supported by a brickyard, employing one hundred and twenty-five men and a pottery which furnishes employment to seventy-eight people. It is located on the Cincinnatti & Muskingum Valley Railroad and also the Wabash Railroad and the Hissey electric line will pass through the town. Beem City is being built with all modern improvements and will long be a monument to the enterprise and keen business foresight of its founder.

Mr. Beem was married in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth O. Stokeley, a native of Clay township, Muskingum county, and a daughter of B. P. Stokeley, of Newton township. His father, David Stokeley, was a pioneer of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Beem have been born two children: Olive M., now deceased; and Onia C., the wife of John Rider, of Roseville. Mr. Beem has resided continuously in Roseville since 1860 with the exception of three years passed in California. He has been active and influential in its public affairs, giving his support to all measures for the general good, and has served as city councilman of Roseville. He gives his political allegiance to the democracy and at one time was his party's candidate for county treasurer but was defeated by seventeen votes—a fact, however, which is indicative of his personal popularity because the county is strongly republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Grand Army of the Republic. The place which he has won in busines circles is accorded to him in recognition of his skill and ability and the place which he occupies in the social world is a tribute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

ERNEST B. SCHNEIDER.

Ernest B. Schneider, a traveling salesman for the Bailey Drug Company of Zanesville and a leader in democratic circles in Muskingum county, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Dayton in 1868. His father, Adolph Schneider, was a native of Germany and came from that country to America in 1853, settling first in Connecticut, where he remained for a few years, engaging there in teaching his native language. He was a man of superior education, being a graduate of Heidelburg University, and upon his removal to Dayton he accepted the position of professor of languages in the high school, to which work he devoted his energies for many years. He then came to Zanesville and established the Zanesville Post, a German newspaper, which he conducted for twenty-one years, retiring about two months prior to his death. The paper, however, is still in existence, being conducted at the present time by Mr. Shyrock. Mr. Schneider was a man of broad, general culture and strong native intellectuality and was accorded a prominent position in educational circles in Ohio, while connected with the public school system of Dayton. He married Ernestine Hickethier, who was born in Germany, their wedding being celebrated in Dayton. His death occurred in 1896, when he was sixty years of age, and Mrs. Schneider is still living. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom four are living: Hugo, who is manager of the United Brethren Publishing Company, at Dayton, Ohio; August, who is a printer and newspaper reporter in Alaska; Ernest B., and Emily, the wife of J. G. Mueler.

Ernest B. Schneider is indebted to the public schools of Zanesville for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth. After putting aside his text-books he learned the printer's trade in his father's office and followed that vocation for four years, when he became connected with the Bailey Drug Company, being first employed as a salesman in their retail house. He afterward took a state examination which he successfully passed and which enabled him, therefore, to compound prescriptions. He then went upon the road for the Bailey Drug Company and has been traveling representative of this house in southeastern Ohio for sixteen years. He has secured many regular patrons and has attained a business which makes his services profitable to those whom he represents and himself, enabling him to command an excellent salary.

Politically Mr. Schneider is prominent as a representative of the democratic party in Muskingum county and in 1902 and again in 1904 he received the democratic nomination for congress, receiving the largest vote given to any democrat. At the last election he ran over eight thousand ahead of his ticket, a fact which indicates his personal popularity with those who know him. He is also very popular upon the road and has made many warm friends through his business and political as well as social connections. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the United Commercial Travelers, the

Elks and the Modern Woodmen. He is held in high esteem by a host of friends and all who know Mr. Schneider speak of him in terms of high praise.

NOAH BAUGHMAN.

Noah Baughman, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Jackson township, and also in the operation of a stone quarry upon his farm, was born in this township, May 13, 1850 and represents one of the old families of the county. His paternal grandfather was Henry Baughman, who came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Ohio and in this state engaged in farming. His son, David Baughman, was born in Cass county in 1817 and was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life, for in the period of his boyhood days few settlements had been made, the forests were largely uncut and the homes of the frontiersmen were mostly log cabins. Having arrived at years of maturity he purchased forty acres of land in Cass township and began farming on his own account, while later he sold that property and in 1853 invested in eighty acres of land in Jackson township. Throughout his remaining days he carried on agricultural pursuits and he placed his farm under a high state of cultivation. He kept in touch with modern progress along agricultural lines and added to his place the equipments and accessories which are found upon a model farm. He was married to Miss Matilda Farrell, a daughter of William Farrell, of Jackson township, and they became the parents of eleven children, but ony four are now living, namely: Noah, George, Jane and John. The father died in 1901 and the mother departed this life in 1902.

Noah Baughman was a student in the district schools of Jackson township wherein he mastered the branches of learning that qualified him to carry on business interests. He received practical training in farm work on the old homestead, where he resided until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. He has always carried on farming and in 1879 he purchased forty-two acres of his present farm in Jackson township, to which he has since added a tract of twenty acres. He has placed much of his land under cultivation and the well tilled fields return him good crops. In 1898 he opened a stone quarry on his farm and he now takes out a high grade of sandstone which is not only used for building purposes, but also in the manufacture of glass. He ships two hundred carloads of stone each year, which is used for the bridge work on the railroad and this branch of his business adds not a little to his income.

In 1872 Mr. Baughman was married to Miss Sarah Dwiggins, a daughter of James Dwiggins. Six children have been born unto them, of whom one died in infancy and Bessie, at the age of thirteen months. The others are: Brice, Laura May, Ada Belle and Nellie Fern.

Mr. Baughman is a republican in his political views and for several terms has served as supervisor, discharging the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. He is interested in the growth and success of his party and in the welfare of his community and his active co-operation is given many measures for the general good. Realizing that labor is the basis of all success in business he has worked persistently since starting out in life on his own account and whatever he has attained or enjoyed has been secured entirely through his own efforts.

EBERT J. JOHNSON.

Ebert J. Johnson, an extensive landowner and large stock-raiser living on section 14, Highland township, is a native son of Muskingum county, his birth having occurred in Perry township, August 1, 1858. The father, James Johnson, was a native of Pennsylvania, while the grandfather came from England. The father was a farmer by occupation and owned about one thousand acres of land, nearly all of which was in one body. He gave his time to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and was one of the leading representatives of this line of business in this community. He endorsed republican principles but while he kept well informed on questions and issues of the day was never an aspirant for office. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he took a helpful part in its work. He married Miss Lucinda Galloway and they became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. The mother's death occurred August 14, 1869, while the father survived until October 26, 1893.

Ebert J. Johnson was educated in the common schools and remained at home until his marriage. He afterward operated his father's farm until 1886, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Highland township, making his home thereon for fifteen years. He then removed to his present farm and in connection with his wife he owns two hundred and ninety-two acres of valuable land in Highland township and one hundred and seventy-eight acres in Salem township. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and sheep and he has at this writing about forty head of cattle and three hundred head of sheep. His

home is situated about six miles from New Concord and six miles from Adamsville and his postoffice is Norwich, four miles away. The farm is well equipped with modern improvements, substantial buildings and all the necessaries found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. Its appearance is neat and attractive and indicates to the passer-by the careful supervision of a progressive and painstaking owner.

Mr. Johnson was married December 29, 1881, to Miss Martha Norris, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, May 12, 1857, her parents being Daniel and Sarah (Wagers) Norris. Her father was a farmer and came to Highland township in 1862. He purchased the place upon which Mr. Johnson now lives and which was inherited by Mrs. Johnson. There were two children in the family but the son is deceased. The father departed this life October 23, 1889, and Mrs. Norris was called to her final rest January 11, 1893. Mr. Johnson is a republican in his political views and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church. They are both held in high esteem and are widely and favorably known socially in the county where they have long resided.

GILBERT NEWELL.

Gilbert Newell, who has to a greater or less extent followed the mason's trade throughout his entire life and is also owner of a good farm of forty-eight acres on section 7, Highland township, was born November 4, 1848, in Adams township, Muskingum county, his parents being John A. and Sarah (McCormick) Newell, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Highland township, Muskingum county. The father came to Ohio about 1840 and followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire business career. He was one of the heroes of the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Union Army in November, 1861, as a member of Company F, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry. He served for one year and then was injured at Pittsburg Landing by a team in the artillery and because of this was honorably discharged. He died in February, 1901, and is still survived by his wife. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living and all are residents of this county.

Gilbert Newell pursued his education in the district schools in his father's home and when only fifteen years of age enlisted in the army as a member of Company F, Fifty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, being one of the youngest soldiers who went to the front from Muskingum county. He joined the boys in blue in February, 1864, and served for twenty-three months. He was hit by a spent ball during the Atlanta campaign and he participated in all of the battles and movements of that campaign, including the engagements at Franklin, Nashville and Atlanta.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. Newell returned to his home and learned the stonemason's trade, which he has followed to a greater or less extent since. He became the owner of land in 1881 and his farm now comprises forty-eight acres on section 7, Highland township, about two miles west of Bloomfield. Here he carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and his land is very rich and productive.

Mr. Newell was married in 1872 to Miss Harriet Steadman, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1852, a daughter of Israel Steadman. Both of her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Newell were the parents of eight children: Edward, who is living on a stock farm in Illinois; John L., who married Mollie Mahira and resides in Highland township; Alta, who is living in Illinois; Bruce, who married May Williams and resides at home; Rosa, who is also living in Illinois; Margaret, who makes her home in Zanesville; and Blanche and Effie who are still with their parents.

Mr. Newell gives an earnest and unfaltering support to the republican party and has been township trustee, while for twelve years he has served as a member of the school board. Local advancement and national progress are both causes dear to his heart and in his home locality he has done his full share in furthering the work of public improvement. He belongs to Hansen Post, No. 648, G. A. R., of New Concord and is likewise a member of the Masonic lodge.

WILLIAM D. RIDER.

William D. Rider, engaged in the development of the natural resources of the county, his time being divided between farming and coal-mining, is a well known resident of Clay township. His father, Charles C. Rider, now deceased, was born in Muskingum county, and was a son of Adam Rider, a native of Maryland, who drove across the country to Ohio, about 1816. He entered a farm of one hundred and sixty acres from the government in Clay township, and later he purchased another quarter section, devoting his time and energies to agricultural pursuits until his death. A stone house which he erected in 1831 is still standing, one of the landmarks of pioneer times and a mute remainder of the progress that has come with the passing years. Charles C. Rider,

reared upon the old farm homestead, was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Poe, a native of this county, and a daughter of Benjamin Poe, who was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and at an early day came to Ohio. In order to provide for his family Charles C. Rider also followed the occupation of farming and he became quite well-to-do, carefully managing his business interests so that his diligence and economy brought him a gratifying measure of success. In his political views he was a stalwart republican. In his family were twelve children: Edward, who resides in the old stone house; Margaret, deceased; Mrs. Susan Sowers; Lydia; Charles C.; Alvira, deceased; William D.; Catherine; Churchill L.; Francis M.; Sarah E.; and Benjamin P.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for William D. Rider in his youth. He was born in the old home in 1865, and early became an assistant in the work of the fields. He has always carried on general agricultural pursuits and is now dividing his time between the work of the farm and coal-mining for the land is underlaid with a good vein of coal. He has a fine two-story residence standing on a part of the old homestead, just south of Roseville, and the farm is a splendidly developed property, indicating in its excellent appearance the careful supervision of a painstaking and progressive owner. In his political views Mr. Rider is an independent republican but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs in which he has met with signal success. He has not been remiss in the duties of citizenship, however, and gives his hearty co-operation to the movements tending to promote the general good.

EDWARD WILKINSON.

Edward Wilkinson, now deceased, was for years a successful and representative farmer of Falls township. He spent his entire life in Muskingum county, where his birth occurred May 8, 1825. He was a son of John Wilkinson and a grandson of Edward Wilkinson, both well known in their day as leading citizens of their respective communities. The latter came to this country from England, about 1812, and settled in Muskingum county. He had made considerable money in his native land while engaged in the grocery business and brought to the new world a goodly sum of money, which he invested in seven hundred acres of land, about four miles north of Zanesville. He gave to each of his children one hundred acres, retaining the remainder for his own use and upon his tract he built a small log house, near the church on the Dresden road, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He was well known as a pioneer settler of the county and assisted in laying broad and deep the foundation for its present upbuilding and progress.

John Wilkinson was born in England and in early life came to the United States. He afterward returned to his native land, where he married Hannah Sharp, a native of that country. He then brought his bride to his Ohio home and spent his remaining days in Muskingum county, following the occupation of farming. He was known as one of the substantial agriculturists and reliable business men of his community and was recognized as a man of influence locally. He was among those who early espoused the cause of the republican party, and he took an active interest in its growth and success, remaining one of its stalwart advocates until his death, which occurred about 1865. He was never an office seeker, however. His wife survived him until 1869 and died in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she was a devoted member.

Edward Wilkinson carried on the line of business which had been followed by his father and grandfather and like them demonstrated his right to be classed with the citizens of worth whose tangible efforts for general progress proved effective and beneficial. He obtained his education in the public schools and always followed the occupation to which he was reared, being a practical and progressive farmer, whose careful supervision of his business interests was manifest in the excellent appearance of his place.

On the 26th of February, 1852, Mr. Wilkinson was married to Miss Margaret Newman, who was born in this county, February 29, 1828, a daughter of George and Nancy (Flannigan) Newman, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Six children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson: Walter, who married Amy Kelly and lives in Indiana; Howard, who married Clara Crawmer and resides in Muskingum township; Fulton, on the home farm; Jessie, the wife of Howard Spencer, of Frazeysburg; Florence, the wife of Oscar Welch, also of Muskingum township; and Fanny, who is the widow of Edwin Kelly and lives in Zanesville. Mrs. Wilkinson makes her home among her children.

From the organization of the republican party Mr. Wilkinson was an advocate of its principles and gave to its men and measures his ballot, yet he never sought or desired office as a reward for party fealty. He held membership in the Masonic lodge and enjoyed the good will of all his brethren of the fraternity. He died February 27, 1900, when in his seventy-fifth

EDWARD WILKINSON.

year. His was a long and useful career, his life being characterized by industry, activity and honor in all his relation with his fellowmen. Those who knew him respected him and those who were admitted to the circle of his friendship recognized in him many pleasing and admirable traits of character.

JOHN R. BURLINGAME.

John R. Burlingame, the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and eighteen acres in Meigs township, is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born near Gibson, March 2, 1866. His father, James Burlingame, was a native of Rhode Island and was the son of James Burlingame, also a native of Rhode Island. The grandfather came with his family to Ohio at an early epoch in the development of this state and settled upon a farm in Noble county. He entered two hundred acres of land near Batesville, known as the old Bates farm, and there he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his active business career. He died at the very venerable age of ninety years. James Burlingame, father of our subject, came with his parents to Ohio, was reared to the occupation of farming and always followed that pursuit. He became a prominent and influential agriculturist of his community. Leaving Noble county, he removed to Guernsey county, where he purchased a farm. He married Miss Elizabeth Hetherington, a daughter of Christopher Hetherington, and both have now passed away, their remains being interred at Senecaville.

John R. Burlingame, whose name introduces this record, is the only representative of his family now living in Ohio. He was reared under the parental roof and was trained to habits of industry, economy and integrity. His early lessons in those directions proved of value to him in later years. He pursued his education in the public schools and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. He became a resident of Muskingum county in 1898 and that he has led a life of industry and activity is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of a large and valuable farm of two hundred and eighteen acres in Meigs township. It is known as the old Shaw place and is a very desirable property. Mr. Burlingame has been eminently successful as a farmer and business man, owing his prosperity entirely to his own efforts and to the assistance of his estimable wife. His farm is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular, being supplied with all modern conveniences and equipments, including the latest improved machinery. The land is under a high state of cultivation and he carries on both general farming and stock-raising. In the latter department of his business he is well known as a raiser of cattle and sheep, having a fine flock of Merino sheep and some registered cattle. His place is located twenty miles from Zanesville and about three miles from Cumberland.

In 1872 Mr. Burlingame was married to Miss Lola Millhone, a native of Noble county, Ohio, and a daughter of Enoch Millhone, representing a prominent family of Noble county. They have two children, Wayne and Esther. The parents are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cumberland, taking an active part in its work and contributing generously to its support. Mr. Burlingame is now serving as one of the trustees of Meigs township, to which position he was appointed. He has always given his support to the men and measures of democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is known as a leading and representative agriculturist of this community and his life record indicates the value and sure rewards of earnest effort and of character.

CHARLES M. PRINTZ

The business enterprises which contribute to the upbuilding and prosperity of the thriving little town of White Cottage find a worthy representative in Charles M. Printz, well known as a merchant there. He is a young man but has already attained success that many an older citizen might well envy. His birth occurred March 3, 1880, in this county, where his father, Marcellus W. Printz, was also born and reared. The latter is now a prominent resident of White Cottage, and is a stockholder in the Stine Pottery and various other enterprises. Payton Printz, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia and, removing westward in an early day, cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of Muskingum county so that the family name has been known here for many years.

Charles M. Printz is indebted to the public school system of Newton township for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth. When not busy with his text-books he worked in his father's store and factory, succeeding him in the ownership of the business in 1904. He has since been engaged in general merchandising on his own account and because of the good stock which he carries, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his patrons he has secured a liberal and growing trade.

In August, 1902, Mr. Printz was married to Miss Effie Browning, a native of Roseville, Ohio, and a daughter of Winifred Browning. Since age gave him the right of franchise he has voted with

the republican party. He is continually studying out new methods for the benefit of his business, watchful of every interest pointing toward success, and he belongs to that class of wide-awake progressive young men who are to-day pushing forward the wheels of progress in the various communities.

WILLIAM M. SHINNICK.

William M. Shinnick, the secretary and treasurer of the Mosaic Tile Company and thus an active factor in the commercial activity of Zanesville, representing one of its leading productive industries, was born in this city December 21, 1846. His father, George L. Shinnick, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born August 1, 1801, and in 1835 he arrived in Muskingum county, Ohio, settling at Zanesville. His ancestors came to America from Germany in the seventeenth century and located in the south. George L. Shinnick was a rope manufacturer and engaged in that business in Zanesville until 1868, when he sold his property through which streets were cut and he retired from active business life. He belonged to the Methodist church and was a prominent Mason, exemplifying in his career the beneficent spirit of the craft. While living in Baltimore he served as master of the lodge that laid the cornerstone for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His political views were in accord with democratic principles. He married Miss Mary C. Millis, who was born in Zanesville and was a daughter of James Millis, a native of Delaware, whence he removed to New York city, where he engaged in contracting and building. On coming to Ohio in 1819 he established his home in Zanesville and here carried on business as a contractor, contributing in large measure to the material improvement of the city at an early day. His daughter, Mrs. Shinnick, departed this life in Zanesville in 1888, at the age of seventy-one years. In her family were ten children, of whom six are now living, two daughters, Mary and Ida, being residents of Zanesville.

William M. Shinnick pursued his education in the public schools and afterward entered his father's establishment as manager. Later he was retained in the service of the city for a number of years. He was first secretary of the city water works and afterward filled the position of city clerk for ten years. He acted as city clerk from 1881 until 1886 and during the succeeding three years was assistant postmaster, after which he was re-elected to the position of city clerk and continued as the incumbent in that office until 1895, when he resigned and turned his attention to the manufacture of tile. A charter was taken out under the name of the Mosaic Tile Company in 1894 and the plant was placed in operation in 1895 with David Lee as president, W. M. Bateman as vice president and William M. Shinnick as secretary and treasurer. Success attended the new enterprise from the beginning and its output has constantly increased, owing to the steady demand for its product, which, because of its excellence and durability has found favor with the public. Mr. Shinnick is also a director of the Union National Bank, which has been his connection with the institution since its organization in 1890 and he is now serving as vice president.

In city affairs Mr. Shinnick has taken an active part and helpful interest. He was elected a member of the board of education for the second ward in 1878 and has served continuously in that position for twenty-seven years, the cause of public instruction finding in him a warm friend, his labors having been a potent element in advancing the standard of the schools here. At different times he has served as president, treasurer and clerk of the board. He was also the first secretary of the county workhouse board and secretary of the cemetery board for ten years. In politics he is a democrat, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Shinnick was married to Miss Alice Ebert, a native of Zanesville and a daughter of Elias Ebert. They have a wide acquaintance here and their position in social circles is an enviable one. Mr. Shinnick is a man of genial nature and high social standing and one who is most appreciative of the amenities which go to make up the sum of human happiness. He is, moreover, a man of strong individuality and unquestioned business integrity and one who has attained notable success in the affairs of life.

AMON M. OSLER.

For twenty-nine years Amon M. Osler has been a representative of educational interests in Muskingum county and is equally well known as a successful stock-raiser of Highland township. He was born in Bloomfield, October 31, 1859, his parents being Zachariah and Sarah J. (Wilson) Osler. He comes of one of the oldest pioneer families of this part of the state. Hardly had the work of improvement and progress begun when the Osler family was established here. The great-grandfather, William Osler, was a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, where his death occurred when he was more than one hun-

dred years of age. Throughout his active life he had carried on farming. His son, Edward Osler, grandfather of our subject, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1781, and came to Ohio about 1814, casting his lot with the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county. He had been married in his native state to a Miss Bond, who died there. After coming to Highland township he settled upon a tract of wild land of one hundred and sixty acres which he entered from the government. Although he served as a soldier in the war of 1812 he received no pension but was given a warrant to his land and he established his home in Highland township, where he continued to reside until his death. He aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the county. At the time of his arrival here Zanesville was a mere village and many of the now thriving towns and cities had not yet sprung into existence. There were no railroads nor telegraphs and indeed few of the roads had been laid out. The Indians lived in this part of the state and the pioneer settlers always had to be on the alert to prevent Indian attacks. Edward Osler was married again in 1815, in Baltimore county, Maryland, his second union being with Miss Lydia McGee, who was born there. They became the parents of nine children: Charity, who married William Starrett, of Highland township; Ann, the wife of George McCaughey, who died in Zanesville in 1889; Eli, who died in 1895; Providence, who died in childhood; Providence, who is the second of the name and is now living in Adamsville; Zachariah, deceased; Dorcas, who died in 1880; James, deceased; and Rachel, who died in 1890.

Zachariah Osler was born upon the old family homestead in Highland township in 1823, was educated in the public schools and engaged in teaching for several years. He wedded Miss Sarah J. Wilson, who was born in Highland township in 1822 and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are now living. The father died in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother passed away in the same year. He was a great reader, keeping well informed on all subjects of general interest and he had a most retentive memory. He voted with the republican party and both he and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church.

Amon M. Osler was educated in McCorkle College in Bloomfield and when only sixteen years of age began teaching school. Since that time he has devoted each school year to the profession with the exception of two years when he could not teach because of trouble with his eyes. He held the first eight-years' certificate issued in the county, while at the present time he has his second certificate of this class. He is an able teacher, being an excellent disciplinarian and having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he has acquired, his labors proving a valuable factor in promoting the intellectual development of the various districts in which his services have been retained. He is also identified with leading agricultural interests, having in 1888 purchased his first farm, which comprised one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on the northern edge of Highland township. He lived there with the exception of a period of five years until 1900, when he purchased his present farm. He now has ninety-five acres on section 8, Highland township, and a tract of one hundred and twenty-eight acres north of this. He raises stock, having shorthorn cattle, horses and sheep upon his place, his time being devoted to the farm when not engaged in teaching. His land is productive and valuable and Mr. Osler has been quite successful in his business undertakings.

On the 13th of June, 1886, Amon M. Osler was married to Miss Mary Holland, of Highland township, and they had two children: Carrie, who was born December 10, 1887; and Ralph, born March 12, 1895. On the 5th of April, 1902, Mr. Osler married Ida D. Sarbaugh, who was born in Perry township, March 7, 1865, her parents being John W. and Nancy (Holland) Sarbaugh, farming people of Highland township.

Mr. Osler is a republican and has served as township clerk and road supervisor. He belongs to the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been Sunday-school superintendent for several years, taking a very active and helpful part in Sunday-school work. He has also been church steward for a number of years and is identified with various lines of the church activity. His life has ever been in harmony with his professions and the fact that many who have known him from boyhood down to the present are numbered among his stanchest friends is an indication that his career has ever been an honorable and straighforward one.

W. P. SHARER.

W. P. Sharer, cashier of the First National Bank of Zanesville, whose business career has been marked by consecutive progress, through the utilization of each opportunity that has come to him, was born in Alliance, Ohio, June 24, 1869. His parents are John H. and Mary (Hartzell) Sharer, also natives of this state, and the father is still carrying on mercantile pursuits in Alliance, having been prominently identified with the upbuilding and development of that city since its inception. The paternal grandfather, Philip Sharer, came as a young man of twenty years to

America from the province of Nassau, Germany. He first took up his abode in New York city, but later made his way westward to Ohio and cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of Alliance, where being a cabinet-maker by trade, he began the manufacture of furniture by hand, little of the improved machinery of this day being known at that time. He had been married in New York city and it was after his removal to Alliance that the birth of John Sharer occurred, in 1841. The family name has figured in business circles of the city for almost sixty-five years, commercial interests being represented first by Philip Sharer until 1865, then by the firm of Philip Sharer & Son until 1887, by John H. Sharer until 1895, and since that date by John H. Sharer & Son.

W. P. Sharer is the eldest of six children, and the others are all residents of Alliance. He acquired his education in the schools of that city and after leaving the high school in 1887 became messenger in the First National Bank there. Two years later he was made bookkeeper and acted in that capacity until January, 1896, when he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. He resigned, however, on the 30th of April, 1901, having been appointed cashier of the First National Bank at Wellsville, Ohio, while in 1902 he became one of the directors of that institution. In March, 1903, he disposed of his interests at Wellsville, and on the 1st of June, 1904, accepted an appointment as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Zanesville, being promoted to his present position as cashier in August. Throughout his entire business career he has been identified with banking interests and has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business. He is a popular official, doing everything in his power to aid the patrons of the institution, at the same time neglecting no duty to the stockholders. He is likewise a director and treasurer of the Economy Building & Loan Association, at Zanesville, and a director of the Central Silica Company, with plants at Chalfants and Glass Rock, Ohio, in the Hocking valley.

On the 5th of June, 1894, Mr. Sharer was married to Miss Mary L. Baker, of Alliance, a daughter of J. Lowery Baker, of that city, and they have two children, Virginia Reed and John Hartzell. In politics a democrat deeply interested in the success and growth of his party, Mr. Sharer served as city treasurer of Alliance, being elected at a time when the entire city ticket of the republican party was chosen by a majority of from eight to ten hundred. He was the one exception—a fact which indicated his great personal popularity, the warm friendship entertained for him and the confidence and trust reposed in his ability and trustworthiness. For several years he was a member of the democratic county executive committee of Stark county and he has been chosen delegate to a number of state and national bankers' conventions and his membership in community organizations in with the Elks lodge, of Zanesville, and the Second Presbyterian church, to which both he and his wife belong. He ranks high in financial circles, is prominent and popular socially and in business life, and has achieved success notable for one of his years.

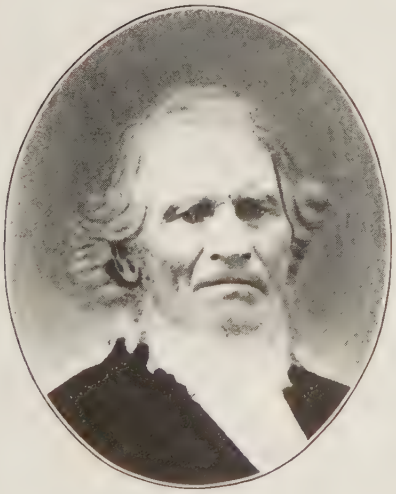
SOLOMON S. BAUGHMAN.

Solomon S. Baughman, well known as a citizen of worth and an agriculturist who in the control of his business interests has found the opportunity for the acquirement of gratifying success, now owns and operates three hundred acres of rich land on section 25, Brush Creek township. His birth occurred on the old family homestead in that township, June 14, 1827, and he represents one of the oldest families of Muskingum county, while still farther back the ancestry is traced to Germany. Christian Baughman, a native of the fatherland, emigrated from that country to the new world with his family about the year 1791 and spent his remaining days in Pennsylvania. His son, Christian Baughman, Jr., born November 26, 1785, was therefore only about six years of age when he accompanied his parents from Germany to the new republic. Only a few years before had the Revolutionary war closed. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native state and in 1812 he became a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio, bringing with him three horses, but his cash capital at that time consisted of only fifty cents. He purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres of land in Brush Creek township and with characteristic energy began its cultivation and improvement, making it a good farm according to the standards of that time during the twenty-four years of his residence in this state. He was a devoted member of the Lutheran church and his early political allegiance was given to the democracy, but in 1825 he became a whig. His word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal and his integrity stood as an unquestioned fact in his career, while industry and frugality were equally noticeable among his strong characteristics. He died August 3, 1836, while his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman, who was born January 24, 1785, survived him for thirty years, passing away November 8, 1866. They reared a large family, namely: John, who was born September 16, 1804, and died July 23, 1879; Jacob, who was born October 3, 1805, and was murdered August 29, 1863; Christian, who was born April 27, 1807, and died April 30.

MISS ROCEILLA A. BAUGHMAN.

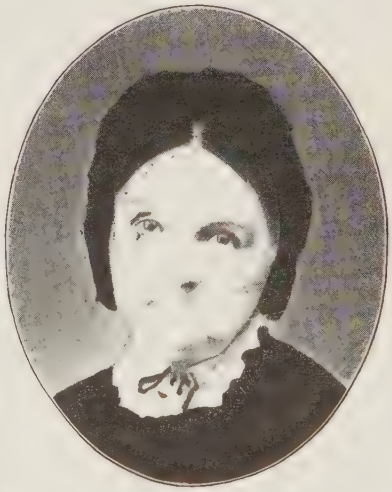
S. S. BAUGHMAN.

MRS. S. S. BAUGHMAN.



WILLIAM SWINGLE.

MRS. ELIZABETH BAUGHMAN.



MRS. WILLIAM SWINGLE.

1886; Joseph, who was born December 11, 1808, and was killed by a team of vicious horses September 20, 1862; Adam, who was born February 3, 1810, and died September 18, 1877; George, who was born February 14, 1813, and died in 1895; Andrew, who was born June 1, 1815, and died December 28, 1888; a daughter who died in infancy, unnamed; David, who was born May 19, 1820, and lives in Clark county, Illinois; Samuel, who was born May 17, 1822, and resides in Newton township; Elizabeth, who was born February 27, 1824, and is a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa; Solomon S.; and Jessie M., who was born October 24, 1829.

Solomon S. Baughman was reared amid pioneer scenes and environments and his education was acquired in the primitive schools of the time which were supported by the subscription plan. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager, for as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields and had broad and practical knowledge of the best methods of farming when he married and started out in life on his own account. He has always carried on agricutural pursuits and as the years have passed by he has prospered, making judicious investment in real estate until he now owns three hundred acres of fine land in Brush Creek township, devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

On the 27th of March, 1851, Mr. Baughman was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Swingle, a daughter of William and Susannah Swingle. Her father was born in 1793 and came to Ohio in 1811, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in Muskingum county. In his political views he was an earnest republican and he held membership in the Lutheran church. His father, George Swingle, was a soldier for eight years under Louis XVI of France and after receiving his discharge from the army he came to America, where he followed the trade of shoemaking to the advanced age of eighty years. His discharge papers are now in the possession of the Swingle family and are a cherished heirloom. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Baughman was blessed with seven children: William W., who was born September 9, 1854, married Mary Showers; Solomon L., born August 4, 1859, wedded Louisa Eicher, by whom he had four children; Roceilla Alice, born January 21, 1863, died June 14, 1890; Florence A., born October 25, 1868, is the wife of William Shank, a resident of Philadelphia and they have three children. The three eldest members of the Baughman family died in infancy. Mr. Baughman has always been an earnest advocate of education and provided his children with good advantages in that direction, while as school director he did effective service for the cause of public education. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, interested and active in its work, and their influence is ever on the side of progress and improvement. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since its organization and prior to which time he was a whig. He has passed the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey and is one of the oldest native sons of Muskingum county, having always lived in this locality. The first nine years he passed on this place he lived in a hewed log house and then built his present home. He still has the patent deed of this land, which his father entered. He has seen the many changes which have occurred here and the wonderful development of the county, and while in retrospect he can see the little cabin homes, the great uncut forests and the unimproved districts, he rejoices in the advancement which has been wrought, making Muskingum county one of the best improved districts of the state.

JAMES F. MATTINGLY.

James F. Mattingly, who is living in Zanesville but for many years was a representative of agricultural interests in Muskingum county, was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 5, 1857, his parents being Chris and Theresa (Durban) Mattingly. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1829 and came to Ohio at an early day. He has made judicious investments in land and is now the owner of fifteen hundred acres which constitutes him one of the wealthy men of Muskingum county. His wife is a native of Knox county, Ohio, and they have become the parents of five children.

James F. Mattingly is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth. Lessons of industry and integrity were early impressed upon his mind and have been factors in his career, making him a successful and honorable business man. He continued to aid his father until twenty-six years of age, when he left home, starting out upon an independent business career. Soon afterward, however, he took charge of his father's farm, which he operated until April, 1885, when he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in Muskingum county. He then continued in active farm work until 1902, when he removed to Zanesville, purchasing a fine home on Locust avenue. He yet gives personal supervision to his farm property but employs men to do the actual work of general farming and stock-raising which are carried on there. He is a man of excellent executive force and business capacity and has carried forward to successful completion all that he undertakes.

On the 14th of November, 1883, Mr. Mattingly was united in marriage to Miss Ella O'Neal, who was born July 5, 1858, and is a daughter of Michael and Ellen (Collins) O'Neal. Her father was a native of Ireland and for many years he and his wife lived in Zanesville, but both are now deceased. Mrs. Mattingly was their only child and by her marriage she became the mother of four children but two have passed away. Those still living are Clement and James Kenneth, the former born October 10, 1884, and the latter March 18, 1898. The elder son attended the common schools and was afterward a student in the high school of Zanesville for four years. He next entered the Meredith Business College, from which he was graduated in February, 1905, and is now bookkeeper and stenographer for the Zanesville Stoneware Company. The parents are members of St. Thomas Catholic church and Mr. Mattingly gives his political allegiance to the democracy. The greater part of his life has been spent in Muskingum county and he is thoroughly identified with the interests of this section of the state. He is a co-operant in many measures for the general good and espouses every cause which he belives will benefit the county. A genial nature and sincere cordiality have been the factors in winning him the warm friendship which is to-day extended to him by many with whom he has come in contact.

HIRAM DOZER.

The name of Dozer is inseparably interwoven with the history of this county, and because of his fidelity to the high standards of personal conduct and business integrity that the family have ever held, Hiram Dozer well deserves mention in this volume. He was born in Morgan county, December 28, 1829, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Leffler) Dozer, while his grandfather was Henry Dozer, who drove across the country from Virginia to Ohio in 1806. He aided in reclaiming this portion of the state from the domain of the red men and utilizing it for the purposes of civilization. His was one of the early pioneer homes of Muskingum county, and his son, George Dozer, was born upon the farm in Newton township, in 1809. He, too, in the course of years became a successful farmer and one of the leading and influential citizens of his community. He held membership in the Lutheran church and in his political views was a democrat and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree and his splendid qualities of manhood endeared him to all with whom he was associated. He married Elizabeth Leffler, and they became the parents of the following children: Hiram; Enos, who married Elizabeth Stoneburner and had seven children; Adeline, the wife of Philip Weaver, by whom she had ten children; Maria, the wife of Washington Smith and the mother of eleven children; William, who married Maria McCastlin and has one child; Margaret, the wife of Andrew Leffler and the mother of eight children; Lavina, who married Robert Erwine and has thirteen children; Serena, the deceased wife of James Linsley and the mother of two children; Jesse R., who wedded Mary McGinnis and has four children; Benjamin, who married Della Baughman and has three children; Louis, who is married and has eleven children; Anna, the wife of William Brooks and the mother of five children; and Nathan, who is married and has four children.

Hiram Dozer is indebted to the public-school system of Ohio for the early educational advantages which he received and by personal application and perseverance he has added greatly to his knowledge as the years have gone by, becoming a well informed man. He had attained such proficiency in his studies that in 1849 he was enabled to successfully pass a teacher's examination and entered upon the active work of the schoolroom, wherein he continued till 1857. He was considered one of the best teachers in his part of the state, having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired.

Mr. Dozer lived with his father until twenty-one years of age, when in 1850 he was married to Susanna Wolpert, a daughter of Frederick Wolpert, who came from Germany to the United States when about seventeen years of age. He then gave his attention to farming and was quite successful in agricultural pursuits. He first settled in Maryland, but afterward came to Ohio, where he purchased land and developed a farm on which he reared his family, numbering eight children. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dozer has been blessed with the following named: Sophia H., born March 12, 1852, is the wife of James Cohagen, of Crooksville, Ohio, and has ten children. Margaret Ellen, born July 6, 1855, was married in 1874 to Levi L. Pletcher, who died leaving two children: Dr. D. I. Pletcher, of Glenwood, Colorado, who married Rosa Fitzgerald, a highly accomplished lady of Baltimore, Maryland; and Mrs. John D. Erwin, whose husband is cashier of the First National Bank at McConnelsville, Ohio. Mr. Pletcher was a noted inventor and secured patents upon a number of very useful devices. Sarah L. Dozer, born September 13, 1857, is the wife of Scott Pletcher, of Brush Creek township. Alice N., born March 12, 1859, is the wife of Charles Tomlinson, of Columbus,

Ohio, and has three children. Josephine, born January 2, 1861, is the wife of William Price, of Braceville, Illinois, and has two children. E. G., born May 15, 1864, married Emma Warren and resides in St. Louis, Missouri; Emma, born July 17, 1864, and is the wife of Robert McArtor, of Columbus, and has two children. Otto, born July 1, 1871, died at the age of nineteen years. Arthur, born December 29, 1873, married Lillie Muntz and has two children. They reside upon the old homestead, his attention being given to the operation of the farm.

Hiram Dozer has always carried on agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land devoted to the raising of grain and stock. At the death of his father he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the property and continued actively in its cultivation until about seven years ago, when he fell from a wagon and injured his spine, so that he has since been an invalid. He is entirely helpless, depending upon his faithful wife and children, who anticipate his every wish and who are carefully managing the farming interests. Mr. Dozer's mental faculties, however, are unimpaired and he is a most interesting and instructive talker. He never utters a word of complaint but bears all of his sufferings with Christian fortitude and bravery. He is a devoted member of the United Brethren church and for a long period he supported the republican party, but is now a populist. For three terms he filled the office of justice of the peace. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his country by enlisting in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery with which he served for a year during the latter part of the war. Prior to entering the military service of his country he had been justice of the peace. His life up to within the last seven years was an active and useful one and he deserved much credit for what he has accomplished, but it was not alone his success that made him worthy of the regard of his fellow townsmen, his personal traits of character being such as to win for him the kindly regard and good will of all with whom he was associated.

WILLIAM T. TANNER.

William T. Tanner, departing this life August 8, 1893, at the age of eighty-one years, left behind him the memory of an upright life and to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He was long connected with the material development of Muskingum county and as a pioneer settler deserves mention in the history of Muskingum county, past and present. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1812, his parents being James and Nancy (Taylor) Tanner. The father, a native of Virginia, established his home in Ohio at an early epoch in the history of the latter state and here he remained until his death, which occurred during the infancy of his son William, who was but eight years of age when left an orphan by the death of his mother. At that time he went to live with his uncle, William Taylor, who had quite a large family and whose home was a log cabin of one room with a loft overhead that was reached by a ladder. In the loft the boys slept on beds made on the floor and sometimes when the weather was intensely cold they slept under the beds next to the floor. There the young lad had to work very hard, for the family were in limited financial circumstances, and tiring of the hard life on his uncle's farm he ran away when fourteen years of age, wading the Muskingum river, partly ice-coated, in the month of November. From that time until his death he was dependent entirely upon his own efforts. He was employed as a farm hand in the neighborhood and he made the most of his opportunities, carefully saving his earnings with the hope of one day having a home of his own.

The year 1835 witnessed the celebration of the marriage of William T. Tanner and Miss Phoebe Stump, a native of Muskingum county and a daughter of Leonard Stump, who was born in Virginia and came to Ohio in 1807. For more than forty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Tanner traveled life's journey together but her death occurred in 1881. They had lived for a long period upon one farm, Mr. Tanner having purchased three hundred acres of land about five miles west of Zanesville. The property came into his possession in 1848 and there he began raising and dealing in stock quite extensively. In his later years, however, his attention was more largely given to the cultivation of the fields. He ever made the most of his opportunities in the business world and as the years passed prosperity attended his efforts. He was about twenty-two years of age when in connection with John Wood he raised a crop of corn for which he received about the first money that was ever given him. Hitherto his services were paid for in farm commodities. Remembering his own struggles and efforts in early life he was always willing to assist others and at different times he lost not a little by going security. In the development of his own farm he displayed practical and progressive methods and it became one of the fine properties of the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tanner were born three sons and five daughters: James E.; Mary L., the wife of A. C. Springer; Oscar W.; Rachel A., the wife of John W. Marshall; Margaret E., the wife of William T. Mapel; Malinda, the wife

of Dr. W. S. Drake; Martha, deceased; and Leonard, who died in infancy.

Mr. Tanner on attaining his majority became a supporter of democratic principles and his first presidential vote was cast for Martin VanBuren in 1836. He continued an advocate of the democracy up to the time of his death, but never sought or desired office. His life was one of intense and well directed activity and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth, called him to positions of public trust, so that he was for seven years one of the county commissioners and was a director of the county infirmary for six years. He also held minor township offices, but was never a politician in the modern acceptation of that term. He regarded a public office as a public trust and was ever faithful and loyal in the discharge of his duties. His entire career was characterized by all that is straightforward and honorable and in working his way upward to success he utilized means that might be employed by any. He worked persistently, realizing the value of earnest and consecutive effort, and he allowed no obstacle to bar his path if it could be overcome by honorable and continued labor. All who knew him respected him for his genuine worth and when he passed away at the age of eighty-one years his name was enrolled on the list of Muskingum county's honored dead.

HENRY H. GILLOGLY.

Henry H. Gillogly, a son of Henry and Martha (Granstaff) Gillogly, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843. The family history is given in detail in connection with the sketch of his brother, William G. Gillogly, on another page of this work. Reared to farm life he remained with his father until twenty years of age and then went to Illinois, where he spent one summer. He enlisted at Zanesville, May 2, 1864, becoming a member of Company I, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, under command of Captain H. S. Finley and Colonel Cyrus Reasoner. During that year he served under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley and participated in the battle of Maryland Heights. On the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out at Zanesville, being discharged in September.

In 1867 Henry Gillogly was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Harlan, a sister of Major Harlan, of Zanesville, and a daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah Harlan. Unto this union has been born a daughter, Sadie M., who is now the wife of Isaac Shilling, a successful farmer of Morgan county, and they have three children, E. Pearl, Henry C. and Mary. In 1870 Henry Gillogly was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died on the 21st of November of that year, her remains being interred in the cemetery in Bloom township, Morgan county. On the 19th of December, 1875, he was united in marriage to Elmina Hammond, and they had three children: Edward S. and Everett H., twins; and an infant daughter, at whose birth the mother also died, January 7, 1880. Edward S. Gillogly married Lula Tom, and resides in Zanesville, Ohio, being now a trusted express messenger in the employ of the Ohio River & Western Raliroad, and Everett is also an express messenger on the same road and lives at Woodsfield. On the 13th of November, 1884, Henry Gillogly was joined in wedlock to Miss Sabrath E. Granstaff, of Rich Hill township, a representative of one of the oldest families of the county, her parents being James O. and Rachel (Sutton) Granstaff. The only child of the third marriage died in infancy. James O. Granstaff was a member of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers in the Civil war and died August 3, 1865, while his wife died June 3, 1865. They had two sons in the army—John A. and Lemuel Nelson.

Mr. Gillogly is still a hale and hearty man for one of his years and he owns a fine country home, to which he gives his personal supervision. The farm comprises one hundred and twenty-six acres of rich land, which is well cultivated and returns excellent crops because of the care and labor bestowed upon the fields. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his first presidential vote was cast for Horatio Seymour. The Gillogly family has long figured prominently and honorably in agricultural circles in Muskingum county and Henry Gillogly of this review is a worthy representative of the name—a man who deserves the regard which is accorded him and his life record is in many respects worthy of emulation.

CHARLES A. DUNN, M. D.

Dr. Charles A. Dunn, for twenty-six years a practitioner at Stovertown and the president of the Muskingum County Medical Association and ex-president of the Railroad Surgeons' Association, of which he was also one of the founders, was born in Roseville, Muskingum county, May 18, 1856. His ancestry can be traced back to James Dunn, of New York, his great grandfather. The grandfather, Rev. William Dunn, was born in New York in 1796 and was a wagonmaker by trade, following that pursuit in connection with the work of the ministry, to which he gave much of his time. He was married in New York city and was accompanied to the west

DR. C. A. DUNN.

by his wife. They settled in Muskingum county at a very early period in its development and Rev. William Dunn was closely associated with the industrial and moral progress of the community, being for fifty years a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His early political support was given the whig party and he afterward became a stanch republican. He served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812 and was taken prisoner while in the service. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Williams, was a daughter of the Rev. James Williams, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York, and was connected with many prominent families of the east, including the Stanton family to which Edwin M. Stanton, a member of Lincoln's cabinet belonged. She was the mother of eight children and died in 1854.

William M. Dunn, father of our subject, was born in Roseville, March 27, 1828, and was there educated until he had completed the high school course. He afterward took up the study of law under the direction of the firm of Hazlett & Stillwell and for thirty-five years engaged in active practice, also giving a part of his time to the real-estate and collection business, his varied interests bringing him success. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and his labors in its behalf were far-reaching and beneficial. He married Miss Amanda Ralph, a native of this county and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Ralph, early settlers of Roseville. They had but one child, Harriet, who became the wife of John Millner, a painter of Roseville, and they have two children. Mrs. Dunn died in 1854 and William M. Dunn afterward married Grace Crooks, daughter of Jacob Crooks, who was born in Newton township, Muskingum county, and was a farmer and stock-raiser. His father was one of the earliest settlers of the county. William M. and Grace Dunn had six children: Charles A.; Alice, the wife of John A. Williams, an attorney of Roseville, by whom she has five children; James W., a railroad conductor residing in Roseville, who married Nora Sara Sagle and has two children; William C., who was a railroad conductor for a number of years but is now conducting the Wayne House in Sandusky, and who married Sadie Sagle, by whom he has three children; Katie, the wife of James Stoneburner, superintendent of a coal mine at Roseville, and the mother of three children; and Althuris, who married Lew Culp, section foreman at Roseville, by whom she has two children. Mrs. Grace Dunn died in Roseville, July 26, 1905. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and took an active part in its work and in the Sunday-school.

Charles A. Dunn, having acquired his literary education in the public schools, began preparation for his profession in the Columbus Medical College, which he attended for two years, being graduated with honors in the class of 1880. While pursuing his course there he was one of the few privileged to do hospital work in the penitentiary under Dr. Drury and thus he added practical knowledge to his theoretical experience and became well equipped for the work which he had determined to follow through life. He located for practice in Roseville but after two years removed to Stovertown, where he has since resided, covering a period of twenty-six consecutive years, during which time he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In 1888 he was appointed railway surgeon for the Chicago & Erie and in 1898 he was among the physicians who met and organized the Railway Surgeons' Association, of which Dr. T. C. Hover, of Columbus, was elected president and Dr. Dunn, vice president. In 1900 the latter was chosen to the presidency and for the past ten years he has been county and town physician of Brush Creek township. In 1904 he was elected president of the Muskingum County Medical Association and he belongs to the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In addition to his private practice he is serving as medical examiner for the Manhattan and Prudential Insurance Companies.

In his political affiliation Dr. Dunn has always been a democrat and is now the candidate of his party for county coroner. He has been treasurer of his township for six years and president of the board of education and his effective labors have shown his deep interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

On the 20th of May, 1880, Dr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Kate F. Duvall, a daughter of W. L. Duvall, who was born in Muskingum county in 1828 and is a farmer still residing in this county. Her grandfather, Grafton Duvall, was born in Maryland and at an early day removed to Ohio, cutting his way through the forest, for at that time no roads had been built. At the time of his death he was the owner of a very large tract of land. Mrs. Dunn was a successful teacher prior to her marriage. Four children have been born to this union: Earl G., born September 1, 1881; Forrest C., born September 28, 1884; Fred C., born December 16, 1887; and May Mildred, born January 22, 1891.

Dr. Dunn is highly respected as one of the foremost physicians of the county and in his practice displays a humanitarian spirit often responding to calls of the sick when he knows

that no pecuniary reward is assured. He puts forth his best efforts in all cases, is careful in his diagnosis and accurate in his judgments and his standing in professional circles is high, while the concensus of public opinion concerning his professional skill is very favorable.

ISAAC HUHN.

Isaac Huhn, who carries on general farming in Madison township, where he owns a very desirable and well improved farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, was born in Vinton county, Ohio, October 23, 1853. The family is of German descent and was founded in America by the grandfather, Jacob Huhn, who was born in Germany and after emigrating to the new world lived for some time in Pennsylvania, whence he came with his family to Ohio in 1812, locating in Guernsey county, where he purchased land and improved a farm, being one of the pioneer residents of the state.

His son, John Huhn, was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1804, and was about eight years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio, being reared amid the environments and scenes of frontier life on the old family homestead in Guernsey county. There he resided until 1853, when he removed to Vinton county, Ohio, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he engaged in stock-raising and general farming. In his business undertakings he prospered, so that in his later years he was enabled to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Politically he was a democrat and religiously a Methodist. He married Miss Hannah Cooper, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Abraham Cooper. His death occurred in 1878, and his wife lived to be eighty-four years of age. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three are now living: Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Vinton county, Ohio; Caroline, of the same county; and Isaac.

Isaac Huhn attended the public schools in his youth, his lessons and the labors of the fields claiming his attention until after he permanently put aside his text-books, when his entire time was devoted to farm work. He remained upon his father's farm until twenty-two years of age when he went to Nebraska, where he spent one year. About this time, in 1876, he married Anna Jones, a native of Washington township, Muskingum county, and a daughter of Lawson Jones, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio. Her mother bore the maiden name of Theodosia Callahan, daughter of James Callahan, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Muskingum county, while her birth occurred in Washington township, this county, in 1823. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Huhn came to Madison township, where he has since engaged in farming, and their home has been blessed with one child, Odessa, now the wife of Earl King.

Mr. Huhn has a valuable farm property, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres of land devoted to general farming, and each spring witnesses the planting which in the fall returns golden harvests. His methods are practical, his work carried on systematically and the latest improved machinery facilitates his labors. He votes with the democracy and has held the office of township trustee, and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Protestant church. Starting out in life without capital, he has found in the work-a-day world the opportunities for success and advancement and is now one of the men of influence in Madison township.

THADDEUS F. THOMPSON.

Thaddeus F. Thompson, a member of the Zanesville bar, was born in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, June 1, 1873. His father, Lewis Thompson, also a native of Hopewell township, followed the occupation of farming as a life work. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Martha J. Stanberry, also a native of Hopewell township, a daughter of the Rev. John Stanberry, a minister of the Methodist church. He came to this county at an early day as did the paternal grandfather of our subject. The death of Mr. Thompson occurred in 1898, when he was sixty-eight years of age. His widow is now living in Minonk, Illinois, at the age of sixty-eight years, and has since married the brother of her former husband. She, too, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thaddeus F. Thompson, who was one of a family of five children, acquired his education by attending consecutively the district schools, Ada Normal School, Muskingum College, and in early manhood he was successfully engaged in teaching for nine months. His leisure hours during much of that period were devoted to reading law under the direction of John W. King and J. H. Whartenby, well known attorneys of this county, and in December, 1900, he was admitted to the bar. The following February he opened an office in Zanesville and in the practice of his profession has met with desirable success, having already gained a clientage that many an older practitioner might well envy. He possesses the energy and diligence, without which advance-

ment at the bar is as difficult to attain as in any other department of business activity.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1902 to Miss Maud Bell, a daughter of John R. Bell and a native of Adams township, Muskingum county, born in 1880. The young couple have a wide circle of friends in Zanesville and their own pleasant home is justly noted for its hospitality. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally Mr. Thompson is connected with the Camels. His political views accord with the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his practice, which is steadily growing.

CLAUDE V. MARTIN.

Claude V. Martin was born at Ningpo, China, April 28, 1856. His father, W. A. P. Martin, D. D., L. L. D., president of the Imperial Peking University in 1900, was born at Livonia, Indiana, April 10, 1827, and married Miss Jane M. Vansant, of Maryland, a sister of the late James R. Vansant, a lifelong resident of Zanesville. Two other sons of these parents are living: Professor W. R. Martin, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, being four years older than the subject of this sketch; and Newell Martin, a lawyer in New York, who is two years older. After courses of study at the Hopkins grammar school, Nebraska State University, Yale and Lafayette, his first work in the coal fields was in 1878 at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In a short time a lameness, developing from slight injuries, disqualified him for the time being for any active work.

In 1880 Claude V. Martin entered Columbus Medical College and continued there until he had completed the regular course. In 1883, while visiting Zanesville, Dr. Martin was led to again take up engineering work, of which an important undertaking was the obtaining and recording of neglected measurements for the city water works. In this he was at first associated with J. Ferd. Stultz, now of Nogales, Mexico, but completed it alone. At that time, the second year of its organization, he became and continued an active member of the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers. While taking hold of whatever mine or railway work that happened to be available, at intervals he served on municipal work in this city for about six years altogether. In 1895 he won by examination an appointment as a draftsman in the coast and geodetic survey at Washington, from which service he resigned in the fall of 1896. From that date to the present time (1905) he has been frequently engaged in the service of companies operating in the coal fields of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

February 14, 1885, Dr. Martin was married to Miss Emma T. Gurley, the eldest daughter of the late John B. Gurley, of this city. Mr. Gurley was a son of the Rev. James Gurley and was a good Mason and a substantial citizen. The Gurley family is one of the sturdy, excellent old stock of Ohio. John B. Gurley's grandfather was the Rev. William Gurley, who came from Ireland in 1801 and first settled in the "firelands," in the counties of Huron and Erie, buying a farm of one hundred acres. The Rev. William Gurley was born in Wexford, in 1757, of an excellent Church of England family that has records and arms dating back to 1100 in Scotland. He had for a time an intimate acquaintance with the great John Wesley and was licensed to preach by him. His eleven children were the parents of many who became famous in the Methodist church and prominent in the politics of Ohio. Several of these were closely identified with the founding and maintenance of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. The Rev. William Gurley died in 1848 at Milan, Ohio. Mrs. Kate E. Gary, wife of Daniel B. Gary, of this city, and Mrs. Edith Wedge, wife of John Wedge, of Kansas City, Missouri, are Mrs. Martin's sisters and Fred. T. Gurley, of White Cottage, this county, is her brother.

Since 1883, no matter where his work called him, Dr. Martin has made his home in Zanesville. For a number of years he has been a faithful member of Concordia Grove, No. 13, U. A. O. D. He has not practiced medicine though at all times taking great interest in medical study particularly with reference to municipal sanitary problems.

DAVID W. ROSS.

David W. Ross, a retired farmer of Highland township, now living on section 7, where he owns one hundred and forty acres of well improved land, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvaia, July 8, 1835, the family home being at that time in Mount Pleasant township. His parents were Thomas and Matilda (Winters) Ross, both natives of the Keystone state, the former born in 1800 and the latter in 1810. The father was a blacksmith by trade and in September, 1855, he came to Ohio with his son David, locating in Bloomfield. Here he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed up to the time of his death in 1862. His wife long surviving him, reached an advanced age and passed away in 1897. They were the parents of ten children, of whom two sons and two daughters are yet living.

David W. Ross had very limited opportunity for attending school and is thus practically self-educated, but the years with their varied experiences have brought him much practical knowledge, to which reading and observation have also added. His training at farm work and other labor, however, was not meager for he assisted his father on the farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war. It was on the 2d of May, 1864, that he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, under Captain M. R. Trace. He served for five months, participating in the Shenandoah campaign and the movements of the army at Harper's Ferry. He was injured while at the front by the upsetting of a car at Harper's Ferry and never entirely recovered from his injuries, which were internal. With the exception of the period which he spent in military service he has resided continuously upon his farm since 1859 and the improvements upon the place are an indication of his active, enterprising life. This was the second farm entered in Highland township, at which time not a claim had been entered between this place and Zanesville. His property comprises one hundred and forty acres of land on section 7 and is about two miles west of Bloomfield. Mr. Ross gives general supervision to the farm but the active work is carried on by his son. He has, however, led a most busy and useful life, year after year cultivating his fields which returned him golden harvests that find a ready sale on the market. He also erected good buildings and kept his place in an excellent condition.

In 1859 Mr. Ross was married to Miss Margaret J. Davis, who was born December 11, 1835, and her father, William Davis, was one of the honored pioneer residents of Highland township. Eight children graced this marriage: Mary M., who was born in 1859, and is the wife of Thomas Simms, who resides upon a farm near the old homestead; Sylvester, who was born March 7, 1862, and died in August, 1863; William Thomas, who was born May 10, 1864, and married Dollie Roach, their home being in Hancock county, West Virginia, where he is interested in oil wells; Clara J., who was born May 22, 1867, and became the wife of Josephus Campbell, her death occurring February 14, 1895, at which time she left one child; Alice R., who was born October 31, 1869, and is the wife of Ed Castor, of Otsego; Marion Clark, who was born November 8, 1872, and married Etta Jordan, their home being in Highland township; Alvie Walker, living near Bloomfield, who was born October 20, 1875, and married May Scott; and Frank E., who was born September 9, 1879, and married Leola Buker. He lives upon the old homestead and is engaged in the operation of the farm. In 1900 Mr. Ross was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 6th of July of that year.

Mr. Ross is a democrat in his political views, and his friends recognizing his worth and ability have frequently called him to public office. He has served as township trustee, supervisor and a member of the school board and he served for sixty-one days on the jury during one term of court. He belongs to Hansen post, No. 468, G. A. R., of New Concord, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church. He has been very successful in his business life and has never had a cent given him. All that he possesses has been acquired as the direct result of his own labor and his life history proves conclusively what can be accomplished through determined purpose and untiring activity. He has always been counted upon for aid in progressive, public movements and has ever been most loyal to his country and her flag. It is a fact worthy of note that it was his great-grandmother, Mrs. Betty Ross, who made the first American flag.

FRANCIS T. PERKINS.

Francis T. Perkins, a representative farmer of Wayne township living near Duncan Falls, belongs to one of the old families of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Perkins, came to this state with his brother Asa in 1780 and settled in Washington county, entering land near where Bondtown stands at present. The grandfather was a hunter of pioneer times and was among those who aided in opening up the state to civilization.

His son, John Perkins, father of our subject, was born in Ohio in 1800 and in his youth attended the subscription schools. He was largely self-educated, however, and made the most of his opportunities as the years passed by. He became a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and in an early day did much to promote the moral development of his community. He was united in marriage to Miss Marion Fowler, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1804, and a daughter of John Fowler, who came to Ohio during the girlhood days of Mrs. Perkins. In order to provide for his family Mr. Perkins followed teaming from Marietta and was also a successful farmer, having a good tract of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. His political support was given to the democracy and he was interested in all public measures that tended to benefit the county. He died when his son Francis was only fourteen years of age, but left behind him a creditable record as a pioneer citizen and worthy farmer.

F. T. PERKINS.

MRS. F. T. PERKINS.

Francis T. Perkins was a student in the public schools at Marietta, Ohio, and thus acquired a fair education. He worked upon the home farm through the days of his boyhood and youth, early becoming familiar with the varied duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was thus engaged until the fall of 1859, when he started out upon an independent business career. On the 12th of September, 1860, he wedded Miss Sarah J. Dilley, being at that time nineteen years of age, while his bride was a young lady of eighteen years. She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1841, and was a daughter of Abraham Dilley, also a native of Guernsey county. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins removed to Blue Rock in 1865 but in 1867 returned to Washington county and in 1874 sold their property there to his brother, after which Mr. Perkins carried on general agricultural pursuits in Noble county, Ohio, until 1885. The succeeding eight years were passed in Washington county and in 1893 he came to Muskingum county, purchasing his present farm in Wayne township near Duncan Falls. The place comprises two hundred and forty acres of very rich and valuable land devoted to general agricultural pursuits and it is supplied with all modern equipments, indicating the careful supervision and progressive spirit of the owner. Mr. Perkins also has another tract of thirty acres in this township and he makes a specialty of raising short-horn sattle.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been born seven children: John D., Charles A., Francis T., Jr., Abraham C., Ida W., Earle H. and Nellie B. All are yet living with the exception of Earle and the parents have reason to be proud of their interesting family. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grange and he also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Three of his sons, John D., Charles A. and Abraham C., are members of the same Masonic lodge as their father. He is now serving his sixth year as justice of the peace. He represents a family that has long been actively and honorably connected with the substantial improvement of Ohio and he is a typical son of the state, interested in its welfare and active in support of all measures for the general good. In his business life he is enterprising and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

JOHN L. GILLOGLY.

John L. Gillogly, a son of William and Eleanor (Henderson) Gillogly, was born September 12, 1846, on the old homestead farm in Meigs township. A detailed account of the family history is given in connection with the sketch of his brother, William G. Gillogly, on another page of this work. The mother was a daughter of Fred Henderson, of Ireland, and there were five children in the family of William and Eleanor Gillogly, namely: William H., John L., Fred, James H. and Margaret.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John L. Gillogly in his boyhood days. He worked in the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn, and in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. He married Lorinda Warne, now deceased, a cousin of Salathiel Warne, and a representative of the old Warne family of Rich Hill township. Five children were born of this union: James W. first married Lillie McLain, and they had three children, Hazel L., William and Myrle. After losing his first wife James W. Gillogly wedded Alice Keyes, and they had one child, Luanna. He is a prosperous farmer of Meigs township. Frank E. Gillogly, the second member of the family, married Laura Spillman, and is now meeting with fair success in his farming operations in Meigs township. He has one daughter, Nellie. Lula A. is the wife of Howard White, and has a son, Herman. Her husband is a thriving farmer, owning a good tract of land in Meigs township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Mary E. Gillogly is the wife of Miller McIntire, a representative of an early family of Muskingum county, living on his own farm in Rich Hill township and they have three children, Lorinda, Harry F. and John L. The youngest member of the Gillogly family is Lorinda, the wife of Roy Gillogly, a prominent farmer of Meigs township, owning a large tract of land. They have one child, Lester H., born in 1904.

John L. Gillogly, who makes his home in Meigs township, is an eminently successful farmer and one of the largest landowners in the township, having at present about six hundred acres which lie in both Meigs and Rich Hill townships. He is now largely living retired, leaving the active work of the fields to others, but he gives personal supervision to the work and derives from his property an excellent income annually. He is a democrat in politics and while never active in search of office for himself he has always been an advocate of the principles of the party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. For many years he has held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active and helpful part in its work. The Gillogly's are worthy representatives of one of the earliest Irish families of this county and the different members are public spirited citizens, their lives permeated by religious principles, and they have justly earned their reputation for integrity and worth. All have fol-

lowed the occupation of farming and their possessions if lying side by side would constitute almost an entire township. They hold annual reunions where the music and speeches are furnished by their own number and these are most enjoyable occasions.

HENRY FYE.

Henry Fye, living on the southwest quarter of section 16, Brush Creek township, was born upon this farm August 8, 1851, and is of German lineage. The German-American element in our citizenship has long been an important one, its value being widely recognized, for the sons of the fatherland brought to the new world the frugality and enterprise characteristic of the race and these traits have been inherited by their descendants. Jacob Fye, father of Henry Fye, was born in Germany in 1811 and when about twenty-five or thirty years of age crossed the Atlantic to America, landing at New York. He came almost immediately to the middle west, settling in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, where he continued to make his home until his life's labors were ended. For a number of years he was employed as a farm hand or until his industry and frugality had brought him a capital sufficient to enable him to purchase a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. With renewed courage and energy he began the development of this place, making it a valuable property. He married Miss Margaret Morningstar, a daughter of Jacob Morningstar, who was one of the early pioneer settlers of Brush Creek township, and is now deceased. Jacob Fye died upon the old family homestead at the very advanced age of ninety-two years, having for a few years survived his wife. In their family were the following named: John and Jacob, now deceased; Louis, who married Elizabeth Boeman and has one child; Carrie, who married John Fritz, by whom she had two daughters, and after his death became the wife of John Biggs and the mother of two children; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Morningstar and had one child and after the death of her first husband became the wife of Ben Scott, while to them were born eleven children; Henry, of this review; Adam, who married Kate Offenbacher and has six children; William, who was drowned; and George, deceased.

Henry Fye has always lived upon the old family homestead. He continued with his parents throughout his boyhood and youth and in the public schools mastered the branches of learning which qualify one for the performance of the practical and responsible duties of life. As a companion and helpmate in life's journey he chose Maggie Offenbacher and they have become the parents of nine children: Charles; George; Arthur, who wedded May Burkett and has one child; Edward; Rose, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Mary, the wife of Alfred Eppley; Florence; Elsie; and Effie.

Mr. Fye owns a splendid farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 16, Brush Creek township, and is there raising stock of good grades and cultivating his fields, which annually return to him excellent harvests. Following his father's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and to-day has his farm clear of all indebtedness, while his name is an honored one on commercial paper. He is strictly reliable, never making obligations that he does not meet, and in all of his dealings with his fellowmen showing justice as well as integrity. He has been very successful in his business affairs and has greatly improved the old homestead since it has come into his possession, it being now a valuable property constituting one of the attractive features of the landscape. Mr. Fye exercises his right of franchise in support of the democratic party and the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen is indicated by the fact that for many years he has been supervisor. That he is worthy of this trust is shown by the capable and prompt manner in which he discharges the duties that devolve upon him. He and his family are all members of the German Lutheran church and are people of the highest respectability, upon whom the world passes favorable criticism and to whom they accord admiration because of genuine worth.

RUFUS GORDON MASON, M. D.

Dr. Rufus Gordon Mason was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1810. After graduating from Cannonsburg University, he completed his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, graduating from that institution about the year 1837. Upon the completion of his medical course he was married to Jane Henderson and removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, about the year 1838, first settling in Norwich, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with the elder Dr. Holston. About the year 1840 he removed to Taylorsville and about the year 1852 he purchased the property in Duncan Falls, where he spent the remainder of his days. For half a century he went in and out among the people of all this part of the county, ministering to the sick and afflicted, rich and poor alike. He was a man who was looked up to and respected by all the people among whom he lived; a man who was always

found upon the right side of all the moral and political questions of the times in which he lived. By hard work and exposure in all kinds of weather, night and day, assisted by the wise, frugal, economical management of his good wife Jane, he accumulated a very comfortable portion of this world's goods. Their home was a center of good old-fashioned hospitality. In the language of the times "the latch string was always out." They had their frailties, as all sons and daughters of Adam have, but they stand out against the background of the times in which they lived, a noble man and a noble woman.

Mrs. Mason was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church and took a prominent part in all the works of the church. By her early training she was possessed of an unusual devotion to the church and many times traveled from her home in Taylorsville to a small settlement of Presbyterians in Rich Hill township near Rix Mills. Many times she made the journey alone on horseback and over what was then little more than a bridle path through the woods. Her home was the minister's home and inside its walls he was made to feel at home indeed.

Dr. Mason died March 12, 1892, having survived his wife since January 12, 1880. Dr. Mason was not a member of any church but his life was devoted to deeds of charity and to doing all he could for the uplifting of those around him and while he made no profession of religion, yet:

"Call him not heretic whose works attest
His faith is goodness by no creed confessed.
Whatever in love's name is truly done
To free the bound and lift the fallen one,
Is done in Christ. Whoso in deed and word
Is not against Him labors for our Lord.
When He, who, sad and weary, longing, sore,
For love's sweet service, sought the sister's door,
One saw the heavenly, one the human guest,
But who shall say which loved the Master best."

WILLIAM E. DICKSON.

William E. Dickson, the oldest representative of one of the old and prominent families of Muskingum county, has a rich and valuable tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres in Meigs township. He was born in this township, near Museville, July 28, 1850. Her father, George Dickson, was born February 13, 1826, in Rich Hill township, near Chandlersville, Ohio, and was a son of John Dickson, a native of Ireland, who having arrived at years of maturity was married there to Miss Mary Heron. Both were from County Down, near Belfast, and crossing the Atlantic to America they settled in Ohio at an early epoch in the colonization and improvement of the new state. That the family lived for a time in Rich Hill township is indicated by the fact that it was upon a farm there that George Dickson was born. When he had reached adult age he married Sarah A. McIntire and they became the parents of eight children, of whom William E. is the eldest. Robert J. married Henrietta Howell and they have three children: Lewis and Ethan, twins, and Angeline. Hiram W. married Arminta Shaw and had five children: Charles M., Harry, Carrie F., Edna and Gertie. George M. Dickson wedded Permelia Sevall and had eight children: Robert F.; Perley, deceased; Calvin; Floyd; Dora Dell; Lucy E., Lenna and Evert. Charlotte A. is the wife of David Wilson and has six children: Ida; Cora; Eva; Georgie; Emmett, deceased; and Curtis. Eva E. Dickson became the wife of Myron Hyatt and has five children: Edgar, Beulah, Allen, Omah and Grant M. Lizzie is the next of the family. Ida J., the youngest, is the wife of C. E. McClure.

At the usual age William E. Dickson entered the public schools and therein acquired a good knowledge of the common English branches. Later he had the opportunity of attending Muskingum College, so that he was well qualified by his educational privileges for the practical duties of a business career. He early became familiar with farm methods and is now a prominent farmer living on one hundred and twenty acres of fine land situated about twenty miles from Zanesville. Here he is extensively engaged in stock-raising and his annual sales of stock add a considerable fund to his income. He also possesses an excellent and capital knowlege of the carpenter's trade and to some extent engages in contracting and building. He is known as a reliable business man, industrious and resolute in all that he undertakes and the success which he has achieved is well merited.

On the 22d of February, 1872, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage to Eliza E. Revennaugh, a daughter of William and Ellen (McDonald) Revennaugh, of Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, living near Rural Dale. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have become the parents of nine children: Lizzie R.; Ed, who owns a farm at Museville, Ohio, and married Bell McHenry, by whom he has one son, Earl; Dolly D., the wife of Rev. E. E. White, an evangelist of the Baptist church and the mother of two children, Mildred and Grace; Edward E., at home; Della I., the wife of R. H. Hartman and the mother of one child, Helen Faye; George W. Thurman, Clyde, Vernon and Orris, all at home.

Mr. Dickson votes with the democracy and has been called to several positions of public honor and trust, serving as clerk of the township, as

trustee, as justice of the peace and as a member of the board of education in Meigs township. He is a member of the Patrons of Industry and the Baptist church, in which he is serving as a trustee, although former generations of the family were connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is much respected as a man in whom public confidence has been worthily placed, who has been ever true to the duties and obligations devolving upon him and who in his active life has justly won the respect and success that he now enjoys.

GILLESPIE CULBERTSON.

Gillespie Culbertson, interested in general farming in Rich Hill township, was born March 30, 1843, near Washington, in Guernsey county, Ohio. His father, George Culbertson, was a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born near Athens, October 16, 1813. The grandfather, Robert Culbertson, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, his birth occurring near Belfast. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gillespie, the wedding being celebrated on the Emerald Isle about 1800. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States he made his way to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Harrison county, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land which he entered from the government and which is still in possession of his descendants, being owned by his grandsons, Holt, Charles and Calvin Culbertson. In the family of Robert Culbertson were the following named: Samuel, John, Ezekiel, Joseph, William, Benjamin, Hugh, Thomas, George, Robert, Gillespie and Anne, all of whom are now deceased.

Of this family George Culbertson was reared in Ohio, and reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. He married Miss Sarah Crawford, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, and a representative of one of the old and prosperous farmers of that locality, of Scotch and German descent. Her death occurred in January, 1864, and her remains were interred at Pleasant Hill. For his second wife George Culbertson chose Martha McMurry, who died August 24, 1899. The brothers and sisters of Gillespie Culbertson, of this review, are Mary, Robert, Catherine and Esther A., all of whom have passsed away with the exception of Gillespie and Catherine. Robert was a soldier of Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, during the Civil war and died of typhoid fever at Savannah, Georgia. The old family home was in Union township, Muskingum county, about two and a half miles from New Concord.

Gillespie Culbertson was reared upon his father's farm and assisted him in the cultivation of the fields and the care of the crops up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life occurred on the 5th of November, 1868, Miss Eliza A. Moore becoming his wife. She was born in Guernsey county, near Cumberland, Ohio, and was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Redd) Moore. Her mother was born in Guernsey county, while her father, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815, removed from Washington, that state, to Ohio. In his business affairs he prospered, becoming quite wealthy. Both he and his wife have now passed away and their remains were interred in the Cumberland cemetery. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson was blessed with a son and daughter: William H., yet with his parents; and Sarah E., the wife of Rev. D. P. MacQuarrie, a Presbyterian minister of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Culbertson has for twenty-five years been a prohibitionist in politics, being one of the first to support that party in his township. He has long advocated temperance principles and has done effective service for their promotion and adoption in this locality. His life has at all times been actuated by honorable principles and in his business dealings he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen. Throughout his entire life he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is now well known as an enterprising farmer of Rich Hill township.

MISS MINERVA CARTER.

Miss Minerva Carter is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Wayne township and still owns a part of the old original homestead. She was born upon this farm, June 13, 1828, a daughter of Robert Carter, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, in 1801, and the granddaughter of William Carter. Robert Carter, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Miss Mary Allison, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Andrew Allison, who came to Ohio, in 1814, settling in Muskingum county, where he entered the tract of land that now constitutes the Carter farm. Robert Carter remained a resident of the Keystone state until fourteen years of age and in 1815 removed to Perry county, Ohio, with his family, coming to Muskingum county in 1822. He was a farmer and owned land in Wayne township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he gave his energies throughout his remaining days, becoming one of the leading, successful and progressive farmers of his community. He had eleven children, but only two are living—George and Minerva.

Robert Carter departed this life at the age of seventy-one years and his wife passed away when

MISS MINERVA CARTER.

seventy-four years of age, and their deaths were deeply regretted by many friends for during their long residence in the county they had won the esteem, confidence and good will of those with whom they were associated. They displayed in their lives many sterling traits of character and when Robert Carter passed away the community lost a public-spirited citizen, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a devoted father.

Miss Minerva Carter, now living on the old homestead, has forty-six acres of the farm which she rents. There is a coal mine upon the place and from this property she derives a good income. The Carter family has figured prominently in the development and improvement of the county from almost the earliest period of its development and their labors have hastened the changes which have brought about modern progress and improvement.

HOWARD LARZELERE.

Howard Larzelere, who occupies a beautiful home at 23 Ridge avenue in Zanesville, devotes his attention to general agricultural pursuits and dealing in horses and is the owner of a good farm of ninety acres on the Cooper Mill road. He is a native son of Springfield township, born in 1845. His father, Joseph Larzelere, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1794 and was of French lineage. He came to Ohio about 1837 and previous to that time had followed the trade of bricklaying and did a contract business along that line but on his removal to the Buckeye state he turned his attention to farming, purchasing a tract of land in what is now Brighton. He also owned a farm in Springfield township, whereon the family resided. He married Miss Sina Richardson, a daughter of William Richardson, of Newton township, and they became the parents of six children: Howard; William, who is living in Zanesville; Francis; Margaret; Sarah, deceased; and James. The father's death occurred in 1877, when he was eighty-three years of age, and his wife passed away in 1873. He gave his political support to the democratic party and he was held in high esteem throughout his community because of his genuine worth.

Howard Larzelere attended school in Putnam and was reared to the occupation of farming. He has followed that pursuit throughout his entire life and has also engaged in dealing in horses, being an excellent judge of horses so that he is enabled to make careful investment and profitable sales. His farm comprises ninety acres on the Cooper Mill road and is under a high state of cultivation, while its equipments are in keeping with all ideas of modern progress along agricultural lines. He resides at 23 Ridge avenue in Zanesville, where he has a beautiful residence that he has occupied for ten years.

In 1877 Mr. Larzelere was united in marriage to Miss Grace McMann, a daughter of James McMann, and they now have one child, Harry, who is at home. Mr. Larzelere votes with the democratic party but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests, which are now bringing him creditable success.

EDWARD L. ROE.

Edward E. Roe, a prominent and well-to-do farmer living in the northwest part of Washington township, was born in this township, September 24, 1856, and is of Irish lineage. His grandfather, Jesse Roe, and his father Thomas Roe, were both natives of the north of Ireland and are now deceased. They came to the United States when Thomas Roe was a young man and for a short time remained in Pennsylvania, after which they removed to Ohio, settling in the northern part of Muskingum county. Jesse Roe was a minister and circuit rider and his labors were a potent factor in the moral development and progress of his locality. He lived near Adamsville, on Wills creek, and he died when his son Thomas was a young man. The latter was detained in Ireland by illness when the grandfather came to the United States but he soon afterward followed him and settled in Washington township, Muskingum county. He devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil and to the raising of stock and as the years passed by he prospered. He resided near Gilbert in Washington township and there superintended the home farm and also made judicious investment in property from time to time until his farm lands aggregated eight hundred acres of land in Washington township. He was well known as a stockman, being an excellent judge of cattle and horses, and his stock-raising interests annually added a good fund to his income. He died in 1863, leaving his family an untarnished name, and his record is one well worthy of emulation, showing what can be accomplished through determination of purpose and honorable business methods. He married Miss Cynthia Tallman, who was born near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio. They became the parents of three children, the youngest being E. L. Roe of this review. The others are: Mary J. and Annie S., the latter the wife of Dr. E. W. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The parents were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. L. Roe was reared upon his father's farm. The occupation which claimed his attention in his youth he made his life work and he now has two hundred acres of land seven miles north of Zanesville devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He has good grades of cattle, horses and hogs upon his place and his fields are well tilled, producing good crops each year. He is practical in his methods, systematic in all his work and straightforward in every business transaction.

Mr. Roe was married to Miss Lou A. White, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Levi White, who was also born in that state. They have two children: Wells Tallman, born in 1892, and Edwin Lincoln, born in 1899. The family home is a comfortable residence and its hospitality is enjoyed by many friends. In politics Mr. Roe is a republican and is prominent in Masonry, having become a member of Amity lodge of Zanesville; Dresden chapter, R. A. M.; and also the Knight Templar commandery.

FRANCIS M. HANDEL.

Francis M. Handel, following the occupation of farming in Salem township, was born in this township, May 1, 1854, his parents being Nicholas and Jane (Vernon) Handel. The father was born in Salem township, near Adamsville, and was a son of John Handel. The grandfather was of German lineage and for a time resided near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Ohio, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Muskingum county. He married Miss Sarah Bowers, a representative of one of the early families of this county, living in Perry township. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land known as the Davis farm and was successfully engaged in farming for a number of years. Unto him and his wife were born the following named: Nicholas; Catherine, the wife of Jonas Vernon; Charlotte, the wife of Oliver Vernon; Jane, who married John Conway; Nancy, who wedded Thomas Whitcraft; Sarah, the wife of Frank Whitcraft and the only one of the Handel family of that generation now living; and George, deceased. It will be seen that Nicholas Handel was the eldest. He acquired his education in his native township and became a well informed man, keeping in touch with modern progress through reading and investigation. In 1852 he married Miss Jane Vernon, and they became the parents of two children, Francis M. and Louisa, the latter the wife of Solomon Huffman, a farmer of Washington township. Mr. Handel owned a small farm and grocery store near Adamsville and was quite successful in his business pursuits. He died July 26, 1856, and his remains were interred in the Bowers cemetery, at Sonora, Ohio.

Amos Vernon, the maternal grandfather of Francis M. Handel, was also a pioneer settler of the county. He married Ruth Hague, and they took up their abode on what is now known as the Howard Robinson farm in Washington township. He entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land which is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Phoebe Evans. He was quite famous as a shot and greatly enjoyed hunting the deer and other wild animals which roamed through the forests at that early day. The Indians were also quite numerous and every evidence of pioneer life was here seen. In his family were eleven children, five of whom are now deceased. The others are well-to-do and prosperous people. Josiah, the eldest member of the family, was drafted for service in the Civil war but not wishing to enter the army he ran away and has never been heard from since. Asa, becoming a member of the Union Army, was wounded, after which he returned home and died within a short time. Nicholas V., likewise a soldier, becoming ill, returned home and, soon after passing away, was laid to rest in the Bowers cemetery, at Sonora, Ohio. Ephraim, who was an invalid during the greater part of his life, always remained on the old homestead and died there. Oliver is a successful farmer, living near Sonora. Phoebe is the wife of Andrew Evans and lives on the old homestead. Lucinda makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Evans. Allen is a resident of Iowa. Jane became the wife of Nicholas Handel and lives in Salem township, near the Stony Point schoolhouse. Jonas A. is a wealthy farmer, residing in Madison township and he has children who are residents of Zanesville. Mrs. Mary M. Reasoner makes her home in Iowa.

Francis M. Handel was born, reared and educated in Salem township. He received good school privileges and was thus well equipped for the practical duties of life. He also received ample training in farm labor and throughout his business career has carried on agricultural pursuits. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Sarah Redman. She has a sister, Mrs. Maggie Taylor, who is living in Salem township, and a brother, William Redman, who is a successful carpenter living in Salem township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Handel have been born two sons, William Arthur, who was educated in Adamsville and New Concord, is a successful teacher now in charge of the Stony Point school. Walter Virgil, who was educated in the home school at Stony Point, now resides with his father on the home farm. He is a breeder of fine sheep and is a successful agriculturist.

Mr. and Mrs. Handel and their son reside upon a farm ten miles from the courthouse in Zanesville, and his entire life has been one of activity and enterprise whereby he has gained a very gratifying success, so that he is now one of the prosperous agriculturist of his community. While yet quite young he joined the Salem Methodist Episcopal church and he and his family are consistent members of the church and active workers both in the church and Sunday-school, Mr. Handel acting as superintendent of the school for a number of years. In politics he and his sons are republicans and are public-spirited citizens of that community. Through his business ability and fidelity Mr. Handel commands the respect and esteem of his community and of those with whom he has become acquainted wherever he has gone. In whatever relation of life we find him he is an honorable gentleman whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

DUDLEY R. WORSTALL.

The student of history can not carry his investigations far into the records of Muskingum county without learning of the honorable connection of the Worstall family with the work of upbuilding, progress and improvements here. John Worstall arrived in Ohio at a very early epoch in its development, coming in company with his father from Pennsylvania. He secured his land from the government and followed farming, devoting his entire life to that work. In his family were ten children, namely: Morris, John, Thomas David, Henry, Phineas, Charles, Edward, Tamar and Massa.

Thomas Worstall, father of our subject, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1801, and, removing from the Keystone state to Ohio, settled upon land in Brush Creek township which he entered from the government. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the place but his labors soon made wonderful transformation in the work of producing fields which returned to him golden harvests for the care and labor he bestowed upon them. Following his marriage he removed to Zanesville, where he engaged in business as a millwright and wood-worker. He was married to Miss Sophia Hubbard, a daughter of Noyce and Margaret L. (Hanson) Stone. She was born in Zanesville, August 9, 1810. Her father was born in New Ipswich, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, June 3, 1771, and went to Vermont, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He afterward followed that pursuit in Northampton, Massachusetts, and later came to Ohio, arriving here in 1798. Subsequently he returned to the east and was married to Miss Margaret L. Hanson, who was born in Dover, Stafford county, New Hampshire, May 18, 1783. They came to Zanesville in 1800, stopping on their way at Marietta, Ohio, where they met John McIntire, with whom they continued their journey to Zanesville. Here Mr. Stone engaged in various pursuits and also served as constable and sheriff, while for a number of years he was keeper of the toll-gate on the national pike about two and a half miles east of Zanesville. He was also one of the charter members of Amity lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M., which was instituted in 1805. He was closely associated with events which form the pioneer history of Muskingum county, and his name is inseparably connected with its progress and development. He died July 7, 1851, and his wife passed away October 1, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Worstall became the parents of eight children, namely: John M., deceased; Dudley R.; Henry; Noyce, deceased; Albert B.; Emma, deceased; Josephine; and Harriet.

Dudley R. Worstall was born January 1, 1831, in Zanesville and was here reared and educated. He was married June 17, 1856, to Ann Lucy Berkshire, a native of Putnam, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Hannah (Early) Berkshire, in whose family were six children, Mrs. Worstall being the eldest. The others are: Henry, William and Sarah, all deceased; Thomas C.; and George. Mr. and Mrs. Worstall have become the parents of four children, all born in Zanesville, namely: Ellen Catherine, who married Romey Russell, who died in 1882, while her death occurred in 1888, two children being left to mourn their loss, Dudley W. and Romulus M. Thomas D. Worstall, who died September 11, 1902, married Jane Griffith and she died leaving one son, William G. Clara G. is the wife of Frank H. McCann, by whom she has two children, Frank H. and John M. William B. Worstall, the youngest, wedded Mary Gillespie and has one child, Stewart.

When a young man Dudley R. Worstall learned the trade of cigar-making, in which he has continued up to the present time, being now engaged in the manufacture of cigars and plug tobacco. He travels to some extent on the road but on account of his advanced years is not very active in business at the present time although financially interested in the manufacturing enterprise designated. He is a republican in politics and for four years he served as a member of the city council, acting for two years in that office when Putnam had a separate corporate existence and for two years after its annexation to Zanesville. He has now passed the Psalmist's allotted time of three score years and ten, having reached the age of seventy-four. All his life he has lived

in Zanesville and is one of its honored pioneer residents, familiar with its history through more than seven decades. He has always maintained a public-spirited interest in its development and upbuilding and his co-operation has been an active factor in many progressive measures that have proved far-reaching and beneficial.

MICHAEL FISHER.

Michael Fisher, one of the old and prominent residents of Zanesville, exemplifying in his life many of the commendable traits of a Teutonic ancestry, was born in Baden, Germany, about eight miles from the river Rhine on the 19th of May, 1825. His parents, Michael and Lizzie (Horn) Fisher, were also natives of Baden, where the father followed the occupation of farming. Hoping to better his financial condition and provide a good living for his family in the new world, he came to America in 1836 accompanied by his wife and children, Michael Fisher being at that time eleven years of age. They embarked on a westward-bound sailing vessel, which after thirty-six days dropped anchor at Castle Garden, in New York city. They spent the succeeding winter in Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Zanesville by canal in the spring of 1837, making their home near the Catholic church here. The parents lived in this city throughout their remaining days and both the father and mother died when about seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of seven children, but only two are now living, Michael and Jacob, the latter living in Zanesville at the age of seventy-four years. After becoming a naturalized American citizen the father gave his political allegiance to the republican party and he was a member of the Lutheran church.

Michael Fisher attended school in Germany up to the time the family sailed for the new world and he acquired most of his knowledge of the English tongue by attending a Sunday-school held at the corner of Seventh and South streets. He entered upon his business career as an employe in the glass works and later he drove a cart and afterward a wagon used in hauling coal. Gradually the business responsibilities which came to him were increased and in due course of time he began contracting. For forty years he did road work, teaming and other similar labor and his service in that connection brought him thousands of dollars. At the same time he engaged in farming in Wayne township near his present home. The first land which he ever owned was a tract of but six acres. For fifty-six years he has resided upon his present farm, which is now within the city limits of Zanesville, twenty-five acres being included within this tract. This does not by any means, however, represent his total landed possessions, for he had about four hundred acres of land in one township, a part of which he has given to his children. He found that his farms were underlaid with good coal veins and many tons of the fuel have been taken from the land. Mr. Fisher himself engaged in the coal business for a number of years, but is now practically living retired.

In 1845 Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Barbara E. Rich, who was born October 3, 1825, and is therefore but a few months her husband's junior. She is a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Faulich) Rich and like her parents is a native of Germany. Her father came with his family to the United States in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have become the parents of five children and all are yet living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Lutz, George, Louis, William and Frank. Mr. Fisher has ever been very generous to his children and has assisted them in making a start in life. In politics he is an independent democrat and while he often supports the candidates of the republican party he does not consider himself bound by party ties, but gives his aid to the nominee whom he thinks best qualified for office. He belongs to the Lutheran church, as does his wife. They have a nice home on Fisher's Lane, where they are spending the evening of life in happiness, surrounded by many comforts which have been gained through their earnest labors in former years. Michael Fisher worked hard through a long period and was for more than four decades numbered among the enterprising agriculturists of Muskingum county. Now he is enjoying a rest that is richly merited and his worth is acknowledged by all who knew him.

ADAM L. JACKSON, M. D.

Dr. Adam L. Jackson, physician and surgeon of Zanesville, was born in Muskingum county, in 1849. He is a son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Buker) Jackson. His father, a native of Maine, came to this county in 1842, making the journey on horseback, and from the government he entered land in Monroe township, transforming the wild and unimproved tract into productive fields. The father was a tanner by trade and in 1850 he went to the gold fields of California, remaining for a number of years on the Pacific coast, his death occurring there. His wife, who was born in Muskingum county, was a daughter of Alfred Buker and died in 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years. In their family were two children. One son, Alpha, who was

MICHAEL FISHER.

MRS. MICHAEL FISHER.

a practicing physician, died in 1895, at the age of forty-seven years.

Dr. Adam L. Jackson, having pursued his literary education in the public schools, prepared for his profession in the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. He began practice at Otsego, Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained for three years and in 1881 went to Adamsville, where he practiced until 1889, when he made a trip to the Black Hills. He opened his office in Zanesville in 1891 and for fifteen years has been a well known representative of the medical fraternity here, making a specialty of the treatment of chronic diseases. He is president of the Jackson Medicine Company, which prepares a number of remedies and preventatives from his formulas, all of which have a large sale. In addition to his general practice he is examining physician for a number of fraternal organizations and while at Chadron, Nebraska, he served as a member and president of the pension board.

Dr. Jackson was married, in 1869, to Miss Margaret J. Metcalf, a daughter of Eli Metcalf, of Guernsey county, Ohio, who was born in 1852. They had six children: Lillie Myrtle, the wife of C. O. Vinsel, the contractor; Hager V. P. Jackson; Halla Belle Bolin, wife of O. C. Bolin, manager of the Jackson Medicine Company; Miss Kate E. Jackson; Miss Georgia M. Jackson and Jewell Jackson.

Dr. Jackson is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a democrat and served as clerk and treasurer of Monroe township. His home is in Brighton and he maintains his office and laboratory at No. 145-47 West Main street in Zanesville.

HERBERT C. DUNN.

Herbert C. Dunn, occupying a government position under civil service laws and making his home in Sonora, Muskingum county, was born on the 3d of March, 1871, in Perry township, about three miles south of the village of Sonora. His paternal grandfather was Frank Dunn, a native of Pennsylvania. His father, Robert M. Dunn, was born in Pennsylvania and having arrived at years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being united in marriage to Miss Kate Asher, a daughter of John Asher. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn became the parents of four children: Frank, who married Etta Clark; William S., who married Anna Buell, of Washington, Guernsey county, and is a telegraph operator on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Bellaire, Ohio, his children being Helen and Hazel; Elizabeth at home; and Herbert C.

After completing his education in the public schools, Herbert C. Dunn took up the business of locomotive engineer and followed that pursuit for a number of years. He then accepted a government position under the civil service and yet continues to serve in that capacity. He is one of Sonora's most enterprising young business men, having the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. He married Miss Bessie Stockdale, of Falls township, Muskingum county, a daughter of Levi and Eilzabeth (Dunn) Stockdale, and her brothers and sisters were William A., who married Alta Carlton; Minnie, who married Orthillo V. Lewman and has three children, Orville, Russell and Harold; Nellie, who married Jabez Taylor and has one child, Mary; and Izen, Elsie and Raymond, at home.

JOHN T. ELLIOTT.

John T. Elliott, one of the most prosperous farmers and the largest taxpayers of Rich Hill township, is a native of Vinton county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in Hamden, in Clinton township, September 4, 1852. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Elliott, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and after coming to America made his way to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he cast his lot with the pioneer settlers, entering in Vinton county from the government a tract of land of about two hundred acres about two miles from Hamden. His son, John Elliott, was born in 1826, was reared amid pioneer environment and in 1850 was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Heron, a sister of Fred Heron, of this county.

John T. Elliott, their only child, was likewise reared to farm life and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. He is to-day the owner of four hundred acres of very valuable land in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, the greater part of which he has acquired through his own efforts. He is justly accounted a successful agriculturist and he owns a fine country home in Rich Hill township. In fact everything about his place is in keeping with the modern, progressive spirit and all of the equipments and accessories of a model farm are found upon his land.

On the 7th of November, 1876, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Alvaretta Leasure, a daughter of John and Nancy Leasure, the former proprietor of the Leasure House at High Hill, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are widely known in Muskingum county, where the circle of their friends is an extensive one. He is a

stanch republican in politics and has many times served as township trustee. He is a stalwart opponent of the saloon and a warm friend of the cause of temperance, doing everything in his power to crush the liquor traffic. He belongs to Gage & Gavil lodge, A. F. & A. M. at Chandlersville, Ohio, with which he has been connected for thirty years and in which he has held the offices of junior deacon, junior warden and senior warden. He holds membership in the Rich Hill Methodist Episcopal church and is recognized as a leader in both church and lodge, while in his life he exemplifies the basic principles of these organizations—a belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He has spent much of his time in travel, having visited most of the places of interest in the United States and his mind, enriched with anecdotes of his trips, makes him a most entertaining and congenial companion. He stands to-day as one of the foremost agriculturists and business men of Rich Hill township, prominently known as a representative citizen of his native county.

CHARLES J. ACHAUER.

Charles J. Achauer, one of the sturdy sons of Ohio who has made of his life a success, the visible evidence of which is his farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 10, Brush Creek township, is also worthy of mention in this volume because of the fact that he is a veteran of the Civil war. He is numbered among the native sons of Muskingum county, born March 8, 1846, and his parents were J. J. and Charlotte (Molter) Achauer. The father was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, and came to the United States with his father, Jacob Achauer, when only fourteen years of age. The family home was established in Muskingum county about 1840 and J. J. Achauer was apprenticed to a mercantile business. Later he conducted a distillery and operated a sawmill and eventually he removed to New Straitsville, Ohio, where he carried on a store until his death, being one of the leading merchants of that place. He departed this life in 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, after a prosperous and honorable career which made his name a respected one wherever known. He married Charlotte Molter, a daughter of Peter Molter, one of the pioneers of Muskingum county. Both held membership in the Lutheran church and Mr. Achauer was an influential and active republican, his opinions carrying weight in local councils of his party. In his home city he was repeatedly honored with public office, being several times chosen mayor of New Straitsville, while for many years he was treasurer of the city and of his township. His early educational privileges were meagre, but the years brought him broad knowledge because of his experience, his observation and reading supplemented by a retentive memory. At the time of his death he was the owner of a good farming property in addition to his mercantile interests. Unto him and his wife were born thirteen children: Charles J., John G., Albert L., Caroline, Augusta M., Benjamin F., Julia, William D., Edward, Lizzie, and three who died in infancy.

Charles J. Achauer lived with his father until eighteen years of age, when no longer able to content himself at home while his country's safety was imperiled, he offered his services to the government and became a member of Company K, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted March 9, 1864, and was mustered out November 25, 1865, during which time he took part in a number of very severe engagements, including the hotly contested battle of Kenesaw Mountain. He was also in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and others of lesser importance. On many a battle-field he displayed his valor and his loyalty and with a creditable military record returned to his home.

When the war was over Mr. Achauer resumed his farming operations and has since been actively engaged in the cultivation of fields and the raising of stock. He has good grades of horses, cattle and hogs upon his place and his fields produce abundant harvests so that the annual sale of his farm products reaches a large figure. He to-day owns one hundred and twenty-four acres of rich land and everything about his place is in excellent condition, showing him to be a progressive and practical agriculturist.

Mr. Achauer was married to Sarah L. Barringer, a daughter of John Barringer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States at an early age. He and his family lived in Brush Creek township and were extensive farming people, owning over two hundred acres of valuable land. They held membership in the United Brethren church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Achauer were born the following named: George W., born September 27, 1868, married Leona Hartley and has two children. John J., born June 8, 1871, wedded Lizzie Ramage and has four children. Mary E., born November 22, 1873, is the wife of Harley Young and has two sons Milton E., born September 10, 1875, is now living at Zanesville. Augusta A., born December 20, 1878, is the wife of Robert Olden and has one child. Cora D., born September 9, 1881, and Adda E., born December 10, 1883, are both at home. The parents are active members of the United Brethren church and aid materially in its work and the extension of its

influence. In politics Mr. Achauer is a republican and for a number of years served as township trustee. He belongs to Dan Brown post, G. A. R., at Duncan Falls and is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and in social and business circles he is known for his personal worth of character, his salient traits being such as command respect and confidence in every land and clime.

JOHN BAGLEY.

John Bagley, the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres in Newton township in the midst of which stands a fine home, was born in this township on the 4th of June, 1843, and is of Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather, Reuben Bagley, a native of the Emerald isle, crossed the Atlantic to Virginia and after residing in Loudoun county for some time removed to Muskingum county during an early epoch in its development. He then co-operated in movements which reclaimed this district for the purposes of civilization when hitherto it had been under the domain of the red man. His son, Benjamin Bagley, who was born in Loudoun county, was a young lad at the time the grandfather came to Ohio. He was therefore reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, sharing with the family in the hardships and dangers incident to settlement in a pioneer district. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Jane W. Moore, also a native of Loudoun county and a daughter of James Moore of Virginia, who came to Ohio with his family in 1829. Benjamin Bagley made farming his life work and prospered in his undertakings. He eventually became the owner of three hundred and sixteen acres of land in Newton township, constituting a valuable farm, which he placed under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvested rich crops. He worked earnestly and persistently year after year and his life record illustrates the term "dignity of labor." He was a whig in his political views in early life and later became a stanch republican, believing that the principles of the latter party contained the best elements of good government. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and was ever an upright, honorable man.

John Bagley, reared to the occupation of farming and educated in the district schools, remained at home until twenty years of age when in 1863 he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in Company G, of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days' service. When that term had expired he re-enlisted, joining Company G, of the One Hundred and Ninety-Sixth Ohio Infantry, and at the close of the war he received an honorable discharge at Columbus. He had been a loyal and faithful soldier, true to the old flag and the cause it represented and he did his full share in maintaining the supremacy of the Union.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Bagley returned to his home and resumed farming. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna J. Axline, who was born in Newton township and was a daughter of William Axline, one of the pioneer residents of this county. She died leaving one child: Charles A., who is with his father. A daughter, Maude, died some eight years previous.

Mr. Bagley gives his undivided attention to his business affairs and is the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres whereon he conducts general agricultural pursuits. The farm is well kept and the home is one of the fine country residences of this part of the county. Everything about the place is in excellent repair and its fine appearance is proof of his life of enterprise and thrift. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a man who enjoys to the full extent the regard and esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

JAMES M. PEDICORD, M. D.

Dr. James M. Pedicord, physician and surgeon of Zanesville, was born in Lebanon, Indiana, September 13, 1867, and is the youngest son of Zachariah and Laura (Murphy) Pedicord, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. In his boyhood days Zachariah Pedicord removed with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, and subsequently went to Indiana, where he followed the occupation of farming. He became well-to-do through his carefully directed agricultural interests and is now living a retired life in Morgan county, superintending his large farm, which is operated by hired help. He is a member of the Baptist church and in his political views is a republican.

Dr. Pedicord pursued a common-school education and acquired his professional training in Starling Medical College, which he attended for a year, and in the Ohio Medical University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He afterward spent eighteen months in a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, as a student and he entered upon his practice as a physician in McConnelsville, in 1894. He remained there for eight years and in 1903 came to Zanesville, where he has since been practicing successfully, making a specialty of electrical and x-ray

treatments. He is an expert in massage treatment and his office is thoroughly equipped with all the modern devices which aid the physician in his efforts to restore health.

Dr. Pedicord was married in October, 1897, to Miss Cora Armstrong, who was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, and was a nurse at the sanitarium while he was a student there. They have two children, Ellen Marjory and James M. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Camels and politically with the republican party. During the period of his practice in Zanesville, although it has been of brief duration, he has gained a most creditable patronage such as many an older physician might well envy. He has taken two courses in scientific electrical treatment for chronic diseases, the first in New York city and the second in Chicago. Thus he is well prepared and fully equipped to render any service along that line. He served as consulting physician at St. Luke's Hospital in Niles, Michigan, being appointed to that position in 1899.

BENJAMIN F. RICHEY.

Benjamin F. Richey, deceased, was born March 16, 1823, in Salt Creek township, and departed this life in Rich Hill township, January 5, 1882, at the age of fifty-nine years. His parental grandfather, William Richey, was a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent, and on coming to Ohio he settled on the old Clay pike in Muskingum county. His son, John Richey, likewise a native of Pennsylvania, removed from the vicinity of Pittsburg to this county, his home being on the Clay pike about ten miles east of Zanesville. He early manifested mechanical ingenuity and became a wagon-maker by trade, following that pursuit for a number of years in connection with agricultural interests. He was prominent in local community affairs and for a quarter of a century served as justice of the peace of Salt Creek township, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, so that he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He died in the year 1854.

Benjamin F. Richey was reared to farm life working on the fields on his father's place through the period of his youth. He was a public school student through the winter months and after putting aside his text-books gave his undivided attention to his farm. He married Martha A. Fisher, who was born in Chandlersville, Ohio, January 23, 1834, her parents being James A. and Frances (Apperson) Fisher, the former being a farmer and inn-keeper of the early times. Her grandfather was a soldier of the revolutionary war and served under General Washington. Her paternal grandmother was of English lineage and was related to King Charles II of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Richey became the parents of twelve children: Vivia J., Walter William, M. Frances, Laura K., Minnie M., John F., Carrie L., Cornelius, F. Alberta, Nellie T., Charles A. and Leanora S. Of this family Frances became the wife of Lincoln Petty and died in Chandlersville, Ohio. Cornelius also died and was buried in Chandlersville. Of the others Leonora S. is a graduate of the Zanesville business college and is now employed in the Belmont shoe factory; Vivia is the wife of James Paisley; Minnie the wife of A. F. White; and Carrie the wife of William Dean, a merchant of Illinois; Walter William and John are lumbermen and carpenters, the former being married and the latter at home; and Charles A., a farmer at home.

Mr. Richey was both a farmer and carpenter and became the owner of a large tract of land which he obtained mostly through his own labor. He worked on year after year and developed an excellent farm property. He placed thereon many modern improvements and thus left to his family an excellent home. He was interested in public affairs, giving his co-operation to many measures for the general good. He was a charter member of Guage & Gavil lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Chandlersville, and politically was a stanch republican. He filled the offices of school director and supervisor and for years was a justice of the peace of Salt Creek and Rich Hill townships, his decisions being characterized by equity and fairness. He was a man ever true to his duty as he understood it and when he was called from this life his death was mourned by many friends as well as his immediate family. Mrs. Richey is a member of the Presbyterian church of Mt. Zion. She is a well preserved woman and although now well advanced in years yet gives personal supervision to her large farm. The Richeys are a prominent family of Rich Hill township and no history of the community would be complete without their history.

JOHN W. WELLER.

John W. Weller, who since the age of eighteen years has been engaged in operating the mill near Fultonham, was born in Newton township, April 2, 1858. His father, Henry Weller, also a native of Newton township, died when his son John W. was eight years of age. He belonged to an old and prominent family of the township and in his life displayed sterling traits of character which gained him warm friendships and high regard.

J. W. WELLER.

No event of specal importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John W. Weller in his boyhood days. He attended the public schools and from his youth was familiar with the work of milling and at the age of eighteen years took charge of the mill which he now owns and operates. He was for a time in partnership with his brother, C. E. Weller, but for fourteen years has been sole owner. He is engaged in the manufacture of flour and feed and also operates a sawmill located on Jonathan creek. His has been a busy life and he conducts a leading industry of the community. He has worked on persistently day after day and his record proves the value of persistent labor and energy as forces in winning success.

On the 6th of March, 1879, Mr. Weller was united in marriage to Miss Laura L. Lenhart, who was born in Newton township and was the daughter of Frederick Lenhart and a member of one of the old families of this county. She passed away November 10, 1899. Their marriage has been blessed with four children: Jessie L., Eunice Z., Roland H. and John F. On July 11, 1901, Mr. Weller was again married, his second union being with Addie S. Bowers, a native of Newton township. He is a man of good principles, true to his honest convictions. He is an earnest advocate of the temperance cause and manifests his devotion thereto by his support of the prohibition party. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. R. BAUGHMAN.

J. R. Baughman, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Brush Creek township, his home being on section 17, was a son of Andrew and Maria (Smith) Baughman. The family was established in Ohio by the grandfather of our subject, who settled near where the city of Zanesville now stands. He was accompanied by his son, Andrew Baughman, then but two years of age and who for eighty-six years lived near the county seat. He was in his time a very successful farmer and a man highly respected by his neighbors and friends. His political views accorded with republican principles and he held all the township offices, to which he was called by public suffrage, his constituents recognizing his worth and ability. He discharged his duties in a prompt and able manner and was equally faithful to obligations in other relations of life. A devout and conscientious member of the Lutheran church, he was confirmed therein when a youth and always guided his actions by the teachings of that denomination. He succeeded in accumulating two hundred and forty acres of rich land and thus became one of the prosperous farmers of Muskingum county. By his marriage he had sixteen children: John; Alva; Margaret, the wife of Solomon Swingle; Mary, the wife of William Swingle; Harriet, who married George Leffler; Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob J. Swingle; Susan, who married Eli Stambrook; Sarah; Frances, the wife of D. E. Dozer; Abigail, the wife of Benjamin Dozer; Emma; Amy, the wife of Charles Boyer; and Hannah and Martha, both of whom died in infancy.

In taking up the personal history of J. R. Baughman we present to our readers the life record of one whose long and honorable connnection with Muskingum county has made him well known, gaining for him the unqualified regard of young and old, rich and poor. He married Clara Twyman on the 6th of August, 1871, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Twyman and a granddaughter of Robert T. Twyman, who came to the United States when his son William was only ten years of age. Sir Robert T. Twyman was a relative of the present reigning king of England. William Twyman, the father of Mrs. Baughman, was born in Canterbury, England, in 1819. He became the owner of one hundred and forty-seven acres of land in Muskingum county, which is still owned by his wife. After his death Mrs. William Twyman married a brother of her first husband and she had altogether thirteen children. She still survives and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Baughman of this review, who are the parents of one daughter, Alma, now the wife of Charles Eppley.

J. R. Baughman remained upon his father's farm during the period of his minority and after his marriage brought his bride to the old homestead. He has ever been an industrious man and is to-day the owner of one of the neatest and best kept country homes to be found in Brush Creek township. He devotes his farm to the raising of grain and stock and both branches of his business return him good profit. He now belongs to the Grange which is doing so much for the benefit of the farmers. His political views accord with republican principles and he has never wavered in his allegiance to the party, but has never sought or desired office.

ELLIS E. REED.

Ellis E. Reed, who is engaged in the manufacture and repair of elevators and also handles elevator enclosures, safety gates, iron grating and doors, is a native son of Muskingum county, his birth having occurred in Meigs township, August

21, 1871. He represents one of the old pioneer families of this state. His paternal grandfather, Ellis Reed, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1790, and came to Ohio with his family in 1818. He was married in 1816, to Miss Margaret Harry, who was born in Pennsylvania, January 4, 1798. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom four are living: Solomon P., born July 2, 1824, is now a farmer of Salt Creek township, Muskingum county; James L. was born February 2, 1833; Ellis, born November 2, 1834, is engaged in farming in Vernon county, Wisconsin; Leander A., born March 9, 1840, is a farmer of Salt Creek township. The grandfather died January 27, 1868.

James L. Reed, who was born in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, February 2, 1833, is still living upon the old homestead farm where his birth occurred. He has spent his entire life in this county and since attaining manhood has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. His home place comprises one hundred and forty acres of land, which is operated under his immediate supervision and he keeps abreast with progressive ideas of agriculture. Upon his place is the latest improved machinery and all modern equipments and in his farming operations he has met with very gratifying prosperity. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Ewing, who was a native of Meigs township, Muskingum county, and was a daughter of Charles Ewing, who followed the occupation of farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born three children: Frank L., a prominent attorney of Zanesville, who was the first police judge of the city; Ellis E., and Cora M. Mrs. Maria Ewing Reed died January 28, 1876. On December 18, 1877, James L. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Kille, a native of Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, and a daughter of A. C. Kille, who was born and grew to manhood in Stark county, Ohio.

Ellis E. Reed was reared on the old home farm and pursued his education in the public schools. When not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom he assisted in the development and cultivation of the fields and remained at home until twenty-five years of age. He then married Miss Lura B. Grubb, a native of Zanesville and a daughter of G. B. and Mary A. Grubb. G. B. Grubb was born May 8, 1840, in Morgan county, Ohio; and his wife was born in Washington county, May 23, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have two children, Rodney L. and Harold G. They also lost a daughter, Mary.

Mr. Reed located in Zanesville in 1896 and worked for a commission company for a short time, after which he was employed by the John Blankenbuhler Manufacturing Company until the fall of 1900. He then filled a position as engineer in the Claredon Hotel until October, 1901, when he embarked in his present business—the manufacture and repair of elevators. He also handles elevator enclosures, safety gates, iron grating and doors and all kinds of elevator supplies. His factory is at 220 Keene street, and he owns the ground extending from that number to 221 Jackson street, while his home is on Jackson street. He has prospered in his business career and is now in comfortable financial circumstances. He has ever been watchful of opportunity, quick to take advantage of any business opening that promised better conditions and as the years advanced he has also made steady progress toward the goal of success. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his family is also connected, and in all matters relating to the welfare of the community he is interested, supporting every measure that he believes calculated for the general good.

WILLIAM J. ST. CLAIR.

William J. St. Clair, living in Rich Hill township, was born on the old farm homestead here on the 13th of October, 1832. His father, Benjamin St. Clair, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and coming to Muskingum county during the early epoch of its development and settlement he entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land which he at once began to convert into a productive farm. He became a prominent agriculturist, overcoming the obstacles and difficulties of pioneer life and working his way steadily upward. He was married in Salt Creek township to Sarah Linn, of an early family from Wheeling, West Virginia.

William J. St. Clair pursued his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses with its slab benches and rude board desks but he made the most of his opportunities and as the years have advanced he kept informed concerning the world's progress through reading and observation. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed at New Concord, Cumberland and Cambridge, being thus engaged until 1862. He purchased a farm in 1875 and has since successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits. He still follows farming and stock-raising, giving personal supervision to his place of eighty-four acres although he has now reached the seventy-third milestone on life's journey.

In 1858 Mr. St. Clair was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Bacon, who was born one mile south of Cumberland, Noble county, Ohio, and they have become the parents of six children: Austin H., now deceased; Edward L., who married Elmira Gilkison and has one child, Bessie

I.; Aurice W., who married Grace A. White, of Cumberland, Ohio, and is a well-to-do farmer of Spencer township, Guernsey county, where he lives with his wife and two children, Albert and Grace A.; Elbert, deceased; Charlie B., who married Gertrude C. Danks, and is conducting a laundry in Chicago, Illinois; and Elma, the widow of William Smith, now living at home with her father.

William J. St. Clair is a republican in his political views, having supported the party since its organization and for two terms he has served as justice of the peace. He has been very prominent and active in religious work as a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belonged and in the faith of which she died, her remains being interred in Zion cemetery. Mr. St. Clair has acted as treasurer of the church for fifteen years and as trustee two terms and was a liberal contributor toward the building fund at the time of the erection of the church and parsonage. He has been progressive and interested in all that pertains to public improvement. He has lived in Guernsey, Perry and Muskingum counties and during a period of seventy-three years has witnessed the growth and progress of this section of the state as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all of the evidences of an advanced civilization.

HUGH P. AIKIN.

Hugh P. Aikin, deceased, was one of the substantial farmers of Monroe township and a worthy representative of that class of citizens, who as tillers of the soil constitute the basis of all business success. His father, George Aikin, was a native of Ireland, and was a protestant in religious faith. In his boyhood days he was brought to America by his father, who was a pioneer settler of Columbiana county, Ohio, reaching this state between 1807 and 1812. In the midst of the forest he developed a farm, continuing its cultivation until his death about 1825 or 1826. On his removal to Ohio he was accompanied by his wife and children—William, John, George and Margaret.

George Aikin spent much of his youth on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, and when a young man took up his abode in Columbiana county, Ohio. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. He married Martha Patton, a daughter of Hugh Patton, one of the pioneer residents of Jefferson county, Ohio, who removed from Pennsylvania to this state and was of Irish lineage, his father having been a native of the Emerald isle. Mr. and Mrs. George Aikin became the parents of ten children: Jane, Hugh P., John, William, George W., Eliza H., Mary A., Martha, James and Margaret. The parents lived for about seven or eight years after their marriage in Jefferson county, Ohio, and spent the succeeding eight years in Columbiana county. They then took up their abode in Tuscarawas county, where their remaining days were passed. They held membership in the Associate Presbyterian church and the father died in that faith at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Hugh P. Aikin was indebted to the public schools of Jefferson county, Ohio, for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married November 4, 1845, at the age of twenty-five years, to Miss Isabelle S. Reed, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Sankey) Reed. Her father removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Jefferson county, Ohio, and afterward to Guernsey county, where his remaining days were passed. He was married twice. His first wife died, leaving one child, Mary C., and he afterward wedded Jane Sankey and they had seven children. Robert Reed, the father, lived to the age of sixty-two years and was for a long period a devoted member of the Associate Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for many years. He was also one of the assistant judges of the court of Guernsey county under the old constitution. His eldest son, James Reed, became a member of the Ninety-seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and served in the Civil war until killed at the battle of Mission Ridge.

Following his marriage Mr. Aikin became a farmer of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for eighteen years. In 1864 he removed to Muskingum county and purchased one hundred and fifty-two acres of land in Highland township, to the further development and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until his life's labors were ended in death. In all of his business transactions he was thoroughly reliable, never being known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. He voted with the republican party and upon that ticket was elected township trustee, but he never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He and his wife, however, were devoted members of the Associate Presbyterian church, in which he long served as ruling elder, and he was deeply interested in the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. He died June 6, 1895, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away February 16, 1898.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Aikin were born twelve children: George C., who died in Kansas, in March, 1895, leaving a wife and six children; Susan J., who married James A. Atchinson, by whom she had six children and lives in Richmond, Kansas; Martha H., who is the widow of Samuel R. Guthrie and resides in Cambridge, Ohio; Lizzie M., the wife of John F. Franklin, of Albia, Iowa; Robert M., deceased, who wedded Mary McMillan, now a resident of Esther, Pennsylvania, by whom he had one child; James H., of Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, who wedded Mary J. Dew and has four children; Mary M., the wife of William McDonald, of Monroe township, by whom she had seven children, five of whom are now living; Anna E., the wife of William Graham, of Esther, Pennsylvania; Sarah M., the wife of Calvin C. Taylor, of Stafford, Kansas, and the mother of four children; Emma L., who is the widow of Daniel Gray and lives in Avery, Iowa, with her two children; and Ruth, the deceased wife of Archibald Johnson, a resident of McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania.

John A. Aikin, son of Hugh Aikin, was born January 10, 1866, and was a public-school student in Monroe township, dividing his attention between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the home farm. When his education was completed he gave his undivided attention to assisting in the cultivation and improvement of the old home place until 1901, when he purchased a stock of merchandise in Bloomfield, and thus became identified with commercial interests there. He now carries a line of general merchandise and conducts a good business, meeting with a ready sale of his stock because of his earnest desire to please his patrons and his reliable business methods. He is also the owner of a comfortable and attractive home in Bloomfield.

On the 3d of April, 1895, John A. Aikin was united in marriage to Miss Flora Law, of Monroe township, who died in October, 1895. He has since wedded Anna E. Stewart, who was born in May, 1869, in Guernsey county, and is a daughter of William and Eliza Stewart. Her mother died February 24, 1897, while her father still follows farming in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Aikin have three interesting children: Alma B., born December 3, 1898; Hugh S., born October 7, 1900; and Helen M., born January 20, 1902. Mr. Aikin is a republican and he is now serving as township clerk. He and his wife belong to the United Presbyterian church in Bloomfield, and he is active in community affairs, ever taking a helpful interest in matters of public progress. He represents one of the old and honored pioneer families of the state. Personally he is popular because of his deference for the opinions of others, his genial manner and his kindly disposition and in Muskingum county he has made many friends.

W. D. PACKARD.

W. D. Packard, a photographer of Frazeysburg, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, August 23, 1827, and is the son of Chester and Eunice Saddler Packard, who came to Ohio in 1833, settling in Fredonia, about ten miles west of Newark. They were natives of the old Bay state and were reared and married there. Both were descended from ancestors who came to America with the Pilgrims on the Mayflower in 1620, the ancestry in the paternal line being traced back to Samuel Packard. The family have largely followed mechanical and mercantile pursuits. Chester Packard was a carpenter by trade but abandoning that pursuit turned his attention to the operation of a woolen mill at Homer, Ohio, in which enterprise he was joined by his brother, Theophilus. For years the business was conducted under the firm style of Wheaton & Packard and it became one of the leading manufactories of that part of the state. In his political views Chester Packard was originally a whig, afterward gave his support to the freesoil party and then became a staunch republican. He was a man of unblemished integrity, of upright habits and honorable motives. He was never known to use an oath in his entire life. In his business he was successful, his career proving that prosperity and an untarnished name could be won simultaneously, and his history furnishes an example well worthy of emulation. He passed away in 1878, long surviving his wife who had died in 1829. They were the parents of six children, of whom one died in infancy, while Ira, Edwin C., Somner and Silas S. are also deceased. The last named is the author of Packard's Commercial Arithmetic and was principal in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in New York, up to the time of his death , which ocurred in 1900.

W. D. Packard, having acquired his education in the schools of Licking county, began teaching in Knox county, Ohio, and later went to the home of relatives in Wisconsin and was employed to teach in that locality. His work in educational circles was satisfactory, for he maintained discipline while giving instruction in the branches of the curriculum and his exposition of the different studies was clear and concise. Upon his return to Knox county in 1863 Mr. Packard gave his attention to the photographic art and in 1869 came to Frazeysburg, where for more than a third of a century he has conducted a photographic gallery, giving satisfaction to his

MR. AND MRS. W. D. PACKARD.

patrons by reason of the excellent work he executes. He keeps in touch with the progress that is continually being made in the art and his well equipped studio is an indication to those who know aught of photographic methods that he is doing good work along modern lines.

On the 2d of November, 1848, Mr. Packard was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Stinemates, of Knox county, Ohio, who was born April 9, 1827, a daughter of Christian and Hester Stinemates, who came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in the early '20s. Her father was a farmer by occupation and was of German descent, his father having come from Germany to the United States and founded this branch of the family in the new world. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Packard have been born two children: Emma, born August 6, 1849, is the wife of George Steinmates, formerly of Frazeysburg, but now living in Woodstock, Illinois, where he is engaged in the egg business. They have had five children: Eddie, deceased; Herbert N., who is married and has two children, Gertrude and Irvine; Alma, wife of Hamilton Dale; Bruce; and Myrtle M., the wife of M. Thompson. This family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Packard, married Miss Minnie May Smith and they have six children: Lenora, the wife of William G. Black, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, by whom she has one child; Arthur F.; Frank; Walter; Ruth; and Harold. They resided in Dayton, Ohio, where William F. Packard is filling the position of train dispatcher on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Politically Mr. Packard is a prohibitionist and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day because of his deep interest in his country. In the years 1871, 1874, and 1877 he was elected justice of the peace and during his three terms' service he rendered decisions that were strictly fair and impartial and awakened the commendation of all law-abiding citizens. He is now a notary public. Mr. Packard is numbered among the prominent and honored residents of the county and in the evening of life occupies a pleasant home in Frazeysburg among many friends who esteem him highly for his sterling worth and for the possessions of those traits of character which in every land and clime command respect.

ADAM FISHER.

Adam Fisher, the owner of a good farm of one hundred and forty-two acres on section 18, Brush Creek township, was born May 25, 1860, in this county, and is descended from German ancestry, while in his life he displays many of the sterling characteristics of the Teutonic race. His father, William Fisher, was born in Erzenhausen, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, September 1, 1819, and coming to America identified his interests with agricultural pursuits in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days, dying March 31, 1894, upon the farm which is now owned and occupied by Adam Fisher. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser and was one of the sturdy early pioneer settlers who contributed in substantial measure to the improvement of the state and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the present superstructure of the commonwealth was built. In his business affairs he also prospered. Following his arrival in Ohio in the year 1846 he folowed the carpenter's trade and later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming the possessor of one hundred and forty-two acres of land. While in Germany he held membership in the Presbyterian church and after his emigration to America he became identified with the Lutheran church. In politics he was a consistent democrat. On the 4th of December, 1851, he married Annie Mary Kline, who was born in Boerschborn, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, August 27, 1821 and came to Ohio in 1848. To her husband she was a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey, and she passed away July 30, 1903. They became the parents of five children: William, who was living with his brother Adam on the old homestead; John, who wedded Mary E. Metzgar and died leaving one child; Jacob, living in Morgan county, who wedded Mary A. Gobel and has four children; Charles, who wedded Clara Spring and died leaving two children; and Adam, of this review.

Adam Fisher early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow while working upon his father's farm. He was born upon the place where he yet resides, it being the old family homestead and after his marriage he brought his bride to the farm, living, however, in a house separate from his father's home. Following his father's death in 1894 he took up his abode in the old family residence, where he has since remained.

Adam Fisher was married April 11, 1889, to Mary E. Gobel, who was born November 11, 1865, and was a daughter of Peter J. Gobel, a native of Wolfstein, Germany, whose birth occurred July 20, 1822. He came to America in 1850, at the age of twenty-eight years and he married Miss Mary E. Raquet, a native of Schwedelbach, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. Her parents were John and Margaret E. Raquet, who came to Ohio in 1847 and later purchased a part of the farm now owned by Adam Fisher. There Mr. Raquet continued to reside until his death,

which occurred February 21, 1866. His wife died near Stovertown, Ohio, February 9, 1899. In the family of Peter J. and Mary E. Gobel were the following children: Margaret, who married David Gobel, though of the same name not a relative; Peter R., who married Matilda Caldwell; Adam, who wedded Katie Baughman; Elizabeth, deceased; John, who married Emma Gobel; Mary Ellen, wife of our subject; Caroline, who is an invalid; Catherine A., the wife of Samuel R. Souders; Edward, who married Ada Fisher; Charles J., who married Mary Canfield; and Clarence E., who married Anna Slack. Mr. Gobel, the father of these children, is a blacksmith by trade and for many years followed that pursuit, but in later years of his life has engaged in merchandising in Deavertown. His wife was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 10, 1834, and died August 28, 1880, at Deavertown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gobel were married September 1, 1851, and Mr. Gobel is now living at the age of eighty-three years, occupying the home in which he began housekeeping.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher was blessed with three children, but Harland, born October 15, 1890, is the only one now living. Carl Noel and Florence Irene both died in infancy. Mr. Fisher is an active democrat and is a devoted member of the Lutheran church. His entire life has been passed on the farm which is yet his home and he is known as a progressive agriculturist, working along modern lines for the improvement of his property and the acquirement of a competence.

E. F. GRIMSLEY.

E. F. Grimsley, superintendent of the Oakdale Pressed Brick Company of Zanesville, is a native of Virgina, born in 1865. He came to the city in 1886, when twenty-one years of age, and immediately afterward entered the employ of the Oakdale Pressed Brick Company, which was established during this year. His first position was that of yardman and later he became foreman of the machine department, in which capacity he served for seven years, when in 1900 he was appointed superintendent of the entire plant and has since remained at the head of the practical working of the plant. The capacity is about twenty-five thousand pressed brick per day and employment is furnished to fifty workmen. Mr. Grimsley is himself a very energetic, enterprising man who has led a very busy and useful life and is much esteemed by his employers and has the entire confidence of those who serve under him.

In 1886 in Zanesville, Mr. Grimsley was married to Miss Fannie B. Gaines, who was born in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Grimsley have a wide acquaintance in this city, enjoying the warm regard of many friends. He is a member of Lafayette lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M., and also holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of the World. The fact that he has remained in the service of one company for almost twenty years is unmistakable evidence of his trustworthiness and the unqualified confidence which is reposed in him.

SAMUEL H. ALEXANDER.

Samuel H. Alexander, one of the native sons of Muskingum county, was born near his present residence in Meigs township, and he still owns a part of the old home farm. His father, Mathew Alexander, was a native of Ireland, born in County Down, near Belfast, and in early life he crossed the Atlantic to America, becoming a resident of Zanesville. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that pursuit in early manhood, but subsequently he removed to Meigs township, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land. He then aided in conquering the wilderness for the purpose of civilization and in due course of time where once stood the forest trees were seen waving fields of grain. He became one of the prominent agriculturists of his community, erecting a fine home on his farm and made very substantial improvements. He was united in marriage in early manhood to Miss Mary Hunter, who was born in Ireland, and in her girlhood days came to the new world. She was a daughter of William Hunter, who became a leading farmer of Salt Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were married in Zanesville and they became the parents of the following named: John, who wedded Elizabeth Bradley, of Pennsylvania, and their children were John, Mary J., George and Emmett; Charles, who married Martha West, a daughter of Turner West; Robert, who married Mary Johnson; George, who married Martha Pierson, of Meigs township, and had five children, Boston, Anna M., Maud, Samuel and Carrie B.; Samuel H.; and Margaret J., who became the wife of James Quick and removed to Vinton county. They had two sons, Charles and John.

Samuel H. Alexander spent his boyhood days on the old homestead farm and in his youth worked in the fields, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. He has since learned the trades of carpentering and cabinet-making and has carried on business along those lines, contracting to some extent and thus becoming closely associated with building operations in this part of the county. He has also followed farming and is the owner of a valuable tract of

eighteen acres, a part of the old homestead. He has been quite successful in his business operations and he owns a fine residence near Museville, which was built by himself and he was likewise an architect. He possesses natural mechanical ingenuity and is regarded as one of the best workmen in his line in the county, his services having been engaged on the construction of many fine buildings.

Mr. Alexander was married, in 1865, to Mrs. Anna R. Perry, a native of Brooke county, West Virgina, and a daughter of David and Rebecca Kearns, who were prominent farming people of Marshall county, West Virginia. They have six children: Ellsworth, a boiler inspector living in Altoona, Pennsylvania, who married Cora White, a daughter of Professor White, and has one child, Cora Nina; Sylvester; Virginia B., deceased; Adelaide; Thornton O., and Lewis M., who is living in Marshall county, West Virginia.

In his political affiliations Mr. Alexander is a democrat, having continuously supported the party since its organization. He has several times filled the office of supervisor and has ever been true and loyal to the public welfare. He is always interested in progressive measures for the general good and his co-operation may ever be counted upon for their furtherance. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant church at Oakland, and is a man of high purpose, of upright principles and genuine worth. He represents one of the old and respected families of Muskingum county but it is his personal traits of character that have endeared him to his friends and gained him the respect of all with whom he has been associated. His life has been one of untiring industry and his well directed labors have found a sure reward in the success which he is now enjoying.

REV. EDWARD J. FARMER, O. P.

Rev. Edward J. Farmer, pastor of St. Thomas church, Zanesville, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1861. His father, Terrence Farmer, came to this country from Ireland in the fall of 1846 and settling in Lynn, Massachusetts, became a successful merchant of that place. In 1858 he married Mary M. Forbes, who was also a native of Ireland and came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1851. Her mother attained a very advanced age, departing this life in Ireland at the age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Farmer and his wife were members of the Catholic church; in politics he was a democrat. He died in 1879, at the age of fifty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1885, at the age of fifty-five years. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living.

Father Farmer received his early education in the schools of Lynn, Massachusetts. Later he attended St. Charles College near Baltimore, Maryland, to prepare for the priesthood. He then entered the Dominican Novitiate and made his solemn vows at St. Joseph's Convent, Somerset, Ohio, where he was ordained by Bishop Watterson. His priestly career was begun in Washington, D. C., where he remained six years. In 1901 he became pastor of St. Thomas church in Zanesville. This church was organized in 1821 and the present church building was erected in 1842. Many priests have administered to the spiritual needs of its many parishioners. There are now three hundred and seventy-five families in the parish, representing a membership of fifteen hundred and seventy-five. The church is free from debt and the various departments of its work are in a flourishing condition. St. Thomas parochial school is a large brick building directly opposite the church on Fifth street, conducted by the Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs. There are three hundred and fifty pupils and the work of the school is graded in harmony with the Zanesville high-school work. Under the guidance of Father Farmer St. Thomas church has made a steady and satisfactory advance, its influence continually increasing. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and enjoys the respect of the representatives of Protestantism as well as of his own church.

JOHN GEORGE.

John George, one of the prominent farmers of Hopewell township, was born on the place which is now his home, February 27, 1832. His father, John George, Sr., was a native of County Derry, Ireland, born in 1801, and in 1812 he was brought to America by his father, William George, who settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. There the son was reared to manhood and for many years he resided in Pittsburg, where for three years he was employed in a foundry. He afterward came to Ohio, taking up his abode in Hopewell township upon the farm which is now owned and occupied by his son John. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. In 1829 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bodle, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland. They became the parents of ten children: Eliza, who died at the age of sixty-eight years; Jane, the wife of Samuel Johnston; Eleanor, the wife of John Nesbitt; William, who married Eliza A. McGlade; Margaret, the wife of Isaac Soithers; John of this review; Samuel, who married

Eliza J. Johnson; Mary and Sarah, who reside with their brother, John; and Joseph, who became a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died in the army while in active service at the front. The old family home comprised two hundred and ninety acres of rich and valuable land and the father continued its supervision up to the time of his demise. He was a member of the religious society known as Covenanters and afterward called the Reformed Presbyterian church. Both he and his wife reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years and died upon the old farm homestead.

John George, whose name introduces this review, remained with his father until the latter's death, which occurred when he was about thirty years of age. He and his two sisters have always continued upon the old farm, of which they now own one hundred and seventy-four acres. The place is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and they have an elegant country home here which is well kept. All of the buildings upon the place are in good repair and the appearance of the farm indicates careful supervision. Mr. George is a progressive agriculturist, alert and enterprising and his untiring industry has been crowned with prosperity. He and his two sisters are members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He affiliates with no political party, casting his ballot in support of the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for the office. He has in his possession an old musket carried by an uncle of his father's in the Irish Revolution. The family has been well known in this county for many years and the name is inseparably associated with the history of this portion of the state.

EDWARD CASS, M. D.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Dr. Edward Cass is a worthy scion of his race—a representative of a family whose name has long been a distinguished one in connection with events which have formed the history of state and nation. He is now the only living member of the family in Muskingum county and Ohio. He traces his ancestry back to Major Jonathan Cass, who was born near the southern boundary of New Hampshire and won distinction in the war of the Revolution, participating in the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Germantown and Valley Forge, and he rose to the rank of major. Following the close of hostilities with Great Britain and the establishment of the American Republic, he served in the regular army under General Wayne, taking part in the warfare against the Indians in the Northwest Territory. His first service in the west was in 1791, as commander of a fort at the mouth of French creek, a tributary of the Allegheny river. In 1781 Major Cass was married to Miss Mary Gilman, a daughter of Theophilus Gilman, a noted Tory at the time of the Revolution. Major Cass afterward returned to service under General Wayne and after the battle of Maumee, in 1794, he was stationed in command of Fort Washington, on the present site of Cincinnati, where he remained until 1797. In that year, when the United States military land was put upon the market, Major Cass purchased land warrants, covering four thousand acres, and at the drawing for choice of location, he was fortunate enough to hold No. 1—entitling him to the first choice. With the assistance of William Wells, a young United States surveyor, who was well acquainted with the territory, a selection was made of Muskingum river land, in what is now the northern portion of Muskingum county. This land to the present time is known as the old Cass homestead.

Major Cass went to Marietta, Ohio, in 1800, and to his estate on the Muskingum river the following year, bringing with him all of his family, consisting of wife and five children, with the exception of the eldest son, Lewis Cass, who remained to complete his studies in the Exeter Academy, in which he was then a pupil, being a classmate of Daniel Webster. Following his graduation from that school Lewis Cass studied law under Governor Meigs at Marietta and and became a practicing attorney at Zanesville and was elected the first prosecuting attorney of the county in 1804. He rendered military service to his country in the war of 1812 and at the close of hostilities removed to Michigan, where he attained still higher honors, serving as governor of that territory for eighteen consecutive years, following 1815. He was appointed secretary of war by President Jackson and was United States minister to France in 1836. He was also United States senator from Michigan for two terms, following 1844, and was a candidate for the presidency of the United States on the democratic ticket in 1848. He was also secretary of state under President Buchanan in 1856 and he died in 1865—one of the notable figures in American history during the early and middle sections of the nineteenth century.

The other members of the family of Major Cass were as follows: Deborah became the wife of Judge Wyllys Silliman, of Zanesville; George W. remained upon the Cass homestead; Mary G. became the wife of Joseph Munro; and Cap-

DR. EDWARD CASS.

tain Charles Lee served honorably in the Indian wars and died in 1842.

George W. Cass, who for many years owned and occupied the old homestead and who passed away there, August 6, 1873, was married to Miss Sophia Lord, a daughter of Colonel Abner Lord, of Lynn, Connecticut, and a sister of the mothers of General Irwin, General McDowell, Professor Eli Tappan and Abner L. Backus, all of whom became notable personages of Ohio. George W. Cass was a man of marked intellectual vigor, prominent and influential, although he would never consent to accept public office. He was a man of large frame and fine physique like his brother Lewis and was thought by those who knew him to be fully his brother's equal in mental power. Although he declined to become active in politics, he nevertheless possessed a force of character, a strength of judgment and a clearness of reason that made him a power in political circles. He was a discriminating and earnest student of history and of politics and his opinions always carried great weight, many times proving an influencing force. He first gave his support to the whig and later to the republican party and so vigorous and inflexible was he in support of the principles of the party that he refused to vote for his brother when the latter was democratic candidate for the presidency. An indication of his character and worth is given in the following quotation from a letter written by General James A. Garfield, in 1871, to the Pioneer Society of Cuyahoga county. He said: "While recently spending a day in Dresden, Ohio, I called upon the venerable George W. Cass, whose high character, marked ability and wonderful memory make an hour spent in his company long to be remembered. He has been a resident of Dresden since 1801 and has the most perfect recollections of the leading events in the history of the state and particularly of the Muskingum valley. Among many recollections of early scenes and events in Ohio, the history of a journey made by him in 1797 was of peculiar interest to me, as affording a basis for understanding the marvelous growth of Ohio." (The journey referred to was from Fort Hamilton, now Hamilton, Ohio, to Exeter, New Hampshire, made when Mr. Cass was a lad of eleven years and occupying three months). Again in the same letter General Garfield wrote: "I suggest to the Historical Society that the precious personal recollections of such a man as Mr. Cass should be preserved. He is a most amiable and intelligent gentleman and one of the few who has seen the whole growth of Ohio almost from the beginning of its territorial existence."

The children of George W. Cass were as follows: George W., Jr., who died in 1888, was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, became president of the western division of the Adams Express Company, was afterward president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company and still later was president and then receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Relinquishing all active connection with business affairs in 1874, he devoted the remainder of his life to travel, spending three years with his family in Europe. He was interested in large business enterprises other than those mentioned and amassed a great fortune. John J. Cass, the second of the family, died at the age of twenty-seven years. Augusta L., who was a young lady of very benevolent spirit, died in Dresden, in March, 1888, and by the terms of her will left two-thirds of her estate for missionary purposes. Abner L. died in August, 1887. He was a graduate of the Medical University in Philadelphia and practiced his profession in Coshocton, Ohio. In 1858 he was elected a member of the state senate and served for one term in the law-making body of the commonwealth. In 1874 his health failed and he traveled for some time hoping to be benefited thereby. Later he located in Chicago, where his death occurred.

Edward Cass, the youngest member of the family, is in possession of the old homestead. He resides in Dresden and in his youth was a student in Kenyon College but was prevented from graduating by the accidental discharge of a gun whereby he was wounded while out hunting during a vacation. It was first thought that the injury would prove fatal but after a time hope was entertained for his recovery. During the time when he was recuperating he began the study of medicine in the office of his brother at Coshocton, thinking, however, to make it only a profitable pastime for he had already determined to become a civil engineer. His interest in the science of medicine, however, was awakened and he determined to pursue his investigation, becoming a student in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1854. Immediately afterward he entered upon practice in Dresden, where he has remained continuously since, meeting with excellent success as a practitioner and also being accorded recognition as a prominent and useful citizen.

Dr. Cass is a republican in politics, having supported the party since its organization and is regarded as one of its leaders in Muskingum county. In 1869 he was one of two candidates before his party for the state legislature. Although defeated with the rest of his ticket, the county being strongly democratic, his personal popularity was attested by the fact that in his own precinct, which usually gives a strong majority to the opposition, he received a majority of seventy-three votes. He is a man of wide

knowledge both in his profession and along lines of general interest as well as historic and scientific research and he has been frequently called upon to deliver addresses upon public occasions. He is also a writer of ability and versatility to the literature of his profession. In 1878 he was president of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine, an institution including in its membership physicians of Muskingum and several adjoining counties. At the present writing he is vice president of the Zanesville Medical Society and president of the Muskingum Valley District Medical Society.

In 1889 Dr. Cass was married to Miss Clara Shaw, of Columbus, Ohio, and they became the parents of two sons, Edward McDowell and W. Abner. In local affairs the Doctor has ever been deeply interested and his labors have contributed to improvement and progress here. He was a member of the Dresden school board for twelve years and its president for six years. He was also the president of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum county and was its delegate to the Washington Centennial held in New York city in April, 1889, after which he delivered a lengthy and most interesting report to his home society upon his return. For one year he was vice president of the Ohio Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a man of medium size, of robust constitution and fine presence, bearing strong resemblance in person, in talents and in character to the older and distinguished members of the family.

WILLIAM C. BLOCKSOM.

William C. Blocksom is descended from one of the old families of the east. His grandfather, William Blocksom, was a native of Milton, Delaware, and removed from that state to Ohio, making the journey in company with a companion. They walked the greater part of the way and on reaching Muskingum county settled first in Zanesville, which was then a small town. Soon afterward, however, Mr. Blocksom went to Fairfield county, Ohio, but after a year returned to Zanesville. He was a manufacturer by trade and for a time was employed as a journeyman but later engaged in contracting and building on his own account. Subsequently he entered the iron foundry business, having a plant on Fountain alley between Seventh and Underwood streets. He continued in that business for a number of years, constantly enlarging the scope of his labors and for a long period he was classed with the local representatives of industrial interests in Zanesville. He possessed indomitable energy and strong purpose and through the exercise of these qualities he won a high measure of success and as his financial resources increased he placed his money in the safest of all investments—real estate—and thus accumulated much property. He left his family a large estate for that day and, moreover, they inherited from him an untarnished name, for his business methods were such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He figured prominently in public life also and exercised considerable influence in affairs affecting the progress and upbuilding of his community. He was appointed postmaster at Zanesville by President Jackson at a time when this office was a distributing point for the surrounding country. He acted in that capacity for a number of years and was also one of the three judges of the district court. In politics he was a strong democrat. He married Miss Fulkerson, of Zanesville, and they became the parents of the following children. Those living are: Mrs. Martha E. Johnson, the widow of Judge Johnson, of the supreme court of Ohio; Mrs. Frances Sprague, widow of the late Chief Justice Sprague, of the supreme court; and Mrs. Carrie Cram, a resident of Marietta, Ohio. Those deceased are Mrs. Sarah Cram, Mrs. Amanda Blandy, George W., Charles H., Horace, Lorenzo and Augustus Perry. Most of the sons were prominently identified with the drug trade, conducting a large wholesale house and doing an extensive business in early times.

Augustus Perry Blocksom, son of William Blocksom, was born in Muskingum county, in 1822. He prepared for the bar and for many years was a legal practitioner in Zanesville, having a large and distinctively representative clientage. He was active in public affairs, wielding a wide influence, but he never sought or desired political office. He, too, met success in his carefully directed labors and judicious investments, and moreover he was greatly esteemed by reason of his many excellent traits of manhood. He wedded Miss Mary Hewitt, a native of Athens, Ohio, who died in 1903, at the age of seventy-six years, while his death occurred in 1877, when he was fifty-five years of age. In their family were five children, of whom William C. is the eldest. Isabel married Captain C. W. Green, who was connected with the Ohio Iron Company for many years. Anna B. married C. W. Butler, and Mary E. became the wife of Benjamin Garvey. August P., who is a major in the United States Army, served in the Spanish-American war and was wounded in the leg at San Juan Hill. He was also with General Chaffeer during the Boxer outbreak in China, had command of a firing force at that time and was a participant in the battle of Tien Tsin. He received his appointment to West Point through

the recommendation of Congressman Milton Southard and was appointed by President Grant. He participated in many Indian skirmishes on the frontier prior to the Spanish-American war and for a time was in the Philippines after leaving China. He is now located at Washington, D. C.

William C. Blocksom was born in Zanesville in 1849 and spent his youth here, obtaining his literary education in the public schools. Determining to follow in the professional footsteps of his father, who directed his law studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1873 and has since practiced in Zanesville with success. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and he has the ability to correctly apply them to the points in litigation. He has been known for many years as a stalwart advocate of democratic principles and in 1881 was elected on the party ticket to the office of mayor of Zanesville. For four years prior to that time he was city solicitor but his aspirations have not been in the line of political preferment as he has desired rather to give his attention to his law practice. The name of Blocksom has figured prominently in connection with the history of Muskingum county through almost a century and has always been a synonym of public spirited citizenship and business integrity.

JOHN A. ELLIOTT.

John A. Elliott, deceased, was born August 11, 1856, on the old Elliott homestead in Muskingum county, where his death also occurred. He was a son of John Elliott, who was born June 10, 1810, and on the 29th of September, 1836, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Leedam, who was born October 12, 1815. They became the parents of seven children: Simon N., Andrew L., Mary, Salinda, Isabelle, Hugh S. and John A.

In taking up the personal history of John A. Elliott we present to our readers the life record of one who was widely and favorably known in Rich Hill township, where his entire life was passed. He was reared to the occupation of farming and saw no reason to change his plan of life when he reached adult age. Agricultural interests made sufficient claim upon his time and talents so that he had no leisure hours and through the exercise of his business interests he won a gratifying measure of success. He was a very industrious and energetic man and owned two hundred acres of rich and productive farming land in Rich Hill township. In the midst of this farm stood one of the finest country homes of the county and upon the place were good barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. These in turn were surrounded by well-tilled fields and everything about his place was kept in excellent condition, its appearance indicating the owner to be a very successful agriculturist. He owed his property to his own exertions, for it was acquired through his industry and untiring effort.

Mr. Elliott was married on the 24th of December, 1878, to Miss Tillie Paisley, a daughter of John and Martha A. (Collins) Paisley and a granddaughter of John and Nancy (Crawford) Paisley. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott became the parents of eleven children: Maud, born March 2, 1880; Fred, born March 26, 1882; Howard, who was born January 14, 1884, and was married September 15, 1904, to Mary Monett, of Rich Hill township; an infant, who was born September 19, 1886; Hattie B., born November 15, 1887; Roy W., who was born October 15, 1889; Estella M., born May 7, 1891; an infant, born December 31, 1892; Ada, born July 11, 1894; an infant, born January 24, 1896; and Pearl Daisy born January 4, 1898. All of those unnamed lived but a few days.

Mr. Elliott was a republican in his political views. He was a public-spirited man, interested in all that pertained to general progress. He was charitable, kind and benevolent and he was one of the subscribers to Muskingum College and to a railroad. He held membership with the Patrons of Industry and with the United Presbyterian church, of which his wife is also a member and in which he served as trustee for many years. At his death his remains were interred in Salt Creek cemetery and thus passed away one of the most respected native citizens of Rich Hill township. He was devoted to the interests of his family, held friendship inviolable and was the champion of the right, the true and the beautiful.

JAMES HART LEE.

James Hart Lee is the city passenger and ticket agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Zanesville. He started out in life as messenger boy for that company and throughout his business career has been retained in the company's service, a fact which indicates in unmistakable terms his fidelity to duty, his promotion being the public recognition of his merit.

Mr. Lee was born in Zanesville, December 11, 1863, and is a son of David Lee, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Having mastered the elementary branches of learning in the public schools, James H. Lee continued his study in the high school at Zanesville and on putting

aside his text-books accepted a position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as messenger. He was then twenty years of age. Immediately afterward he took up the study of telegraphy and was made night operator, in which capacity he served for three years and for three years served as day operator. His next promotion made him ticket agent and in 1895 he was appointed to the responsible position of city passenger and ticket agent in Zanesville, in which capacity he is still serving. He is a most courteous and obliging official, carefully looking after the wants of the traveling public as well as of the road which he represents and that he has the entire confidence of the corporation which he serves is indicated by his long continuance in its service.

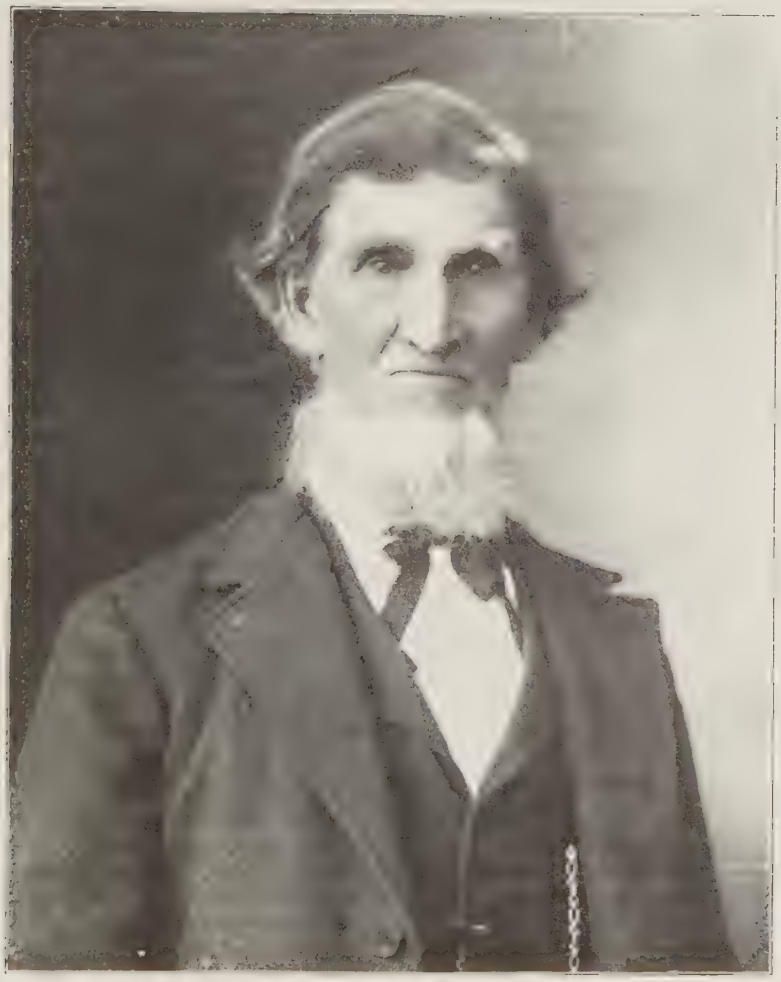
On the 25th of November, 1895, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Catherine P. Drone, who was born in Zanesville, September 15, 1864, and was a daughter of Richard Drone, a miller. They have three children: Mary, Julia Smith and David. Mrs. Lee holds membership in the Episcopal church and Mr. Lee belongs to the Royal Arcanum and to the Modern Woodmen camp. He votes with the democracy and for eight years he served as a member of the board of elections. His acquaintance in Zanesville is a wide one and his personal characteristics are such as have gained for him the warm friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

MICHAEL BAUMGARDNER.

Michael Baumgardner, a well known representative of the agricultural interests of Springfield township, was born March 22, 1823, upon the old farm homestead where he yet resides. His father, George Baumgardner, came to this county from Little York, Pennsylvania, with his uncle, Reese Baumgardner, who settled in Rushville, Ohio, about 1810. George Baumgardner served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and following the cessation of hostilities he was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Orster. The young couple removed to Huron county, Ohio, where Mr. Baumgardner worked at the cooper's trade which he had learned in his youth. About 1815, however, they removed to Muskingum county and he entered the employ of Jim Granger, at Moxahala. Desiring to engage in farming on his own account he leased one hundred and seven acres for a term of six years and on the expiration of that period he purchased the property, continuing to make it his home for several succeeding years. He also bought one hundred and seventy acres south of this place and another tract of two hundred and twenty acres on the Ridge Road. He erected a brick house on the last mentioned farm and continued to make his home there for thirty years, or until the time of his death, which occurred in 1872, when he was seventy-six years of age. It was occasioned by a fall from an apple tree and he passed away five days later. His wife survived him until 1876. In his business affairs he had been very successful and, making judicious investment of his capital in real estate, he held at the time of his death five hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Muskingum county. In all his business relations he was found thoroughly reliable and was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party up to the time of the Civil war, when he became a stanch republican. Mr. Baumgardner had a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom were living at the time of his death, namely: George, a resident of New Albany, Indiana; Jacob, who is living in Springfield township; Eliza, the deceased wife of Adam Baughman; David, who died in California; George; Michael; Margaret, the deceased wife of Samuel Radcliff; Samuel, who died in Indianapolis; and Mrs. Amelia Smith, living in Falls township.

Michael Baumgardner acquired his education in the public schools of Springfield township and when a boy learned the carpenter's trade. His youth was a period of persistent, earnest and unremitting toil and whatever success he has achieved in life is attributable entirely to his own efforts. Before his marriage he took a drove of cattle overland from Ohio to New York and for several years he traveled in western Ohio, peddling goods, and in this he was very successful and it not only proved a good source of revenue but was also a means of education, broadening his knowledge concerning places. Subsequent to his marriage he took up his abode on the old homestead, comprising one hundred and seven acres in Springfield township. His father gave him one hundred acres and he purchased the other seven. Since that time he has given his attention to general farming and is regarded as one of the leading and progressive agriculturists of his community, having a well developed property. He now owns one hundred and twenty-six acres.

In September, 1858, Mr. Baumgardner was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Jane Butler, a daughter of Joseph Butler, of Springfield township. Having no children of their own they adopted David Buxbarg, then a lad of seven years, who has filled the place of a son to them and still resides upon the farm, occupying the old house. In 1868 Mr. Baumgardner erected a fine residence on the Ridge road, where he now resides. In politics he is a democrat, but while



MICHAEL BAUMGARDNER.

MRS. MICHAEL BAUMGARDNER.

always voting for the measures of the party and its platform, which in his opinion contains the best elements of good government, he has never sought or desired office. He is a member of the Springfield Chapel church and a man respected and esteemed by all who know him. He has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and can look back over the years that have come and gone without regret, for his course has been manly, his actions sincere, his treatment of his fellowmen just and considerate and to-day he enjoys the esteem of young and old, rich and poor.

BENNETT L. TAYLOR.

Bennett L. Taylor, manager and stockholder in the Muskingum Laundry Company, was born in Zanesville, May 1, 1863, and is the third child of Henry B. and Augusta Ann (Lewis) Taylor. The father was born in Hudson, New York, and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1851, settling in Zanesville, where he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, being a member of the firm of Guthrie & Taylor. This company had a continuous existence for twenty years, doing an extensive business. In January, 1872, he entered the firm of Clark Herdman but his death occurred in October of the same year. During his latter years he was a member of the Putnam Presbyterian church. He took an active and helpful interest in church work and for some time served as church trustee. He became a charter member of Woodlawn lodge, I. O. O. F., with which he affiliated until his death, and he was also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He voted with the republican party and was a man of tried integrity and worth who ranked high in public regard in his community. His death occurred in the fall of 1872, when he was forty-seven years of age. His wife was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1832, and is now living in Zanesville. She, too, is a member of the Presbyterian church. In their family were four children: Judson P., a representative business man of Zanesville; Sadie, deceased; Bennett L.; and Charles H., who is engaged in farming at Garrettsville, Ohio.

Bennett L. Taylor continued his studies in the public schools of Zanesville until he had mastered the high-school course and after putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as a clerk for the Graham Drug Company. Later he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for two years and was graduated with the class of 1888, subsequent to which time he took charge of the retail department of the Graham Drug Company, acting in that capacity for eight years. His health failing him he spent a year in the west and upon his return home he purchased a half interest in the Muskingum Laundry Company and became secretary and treasurer. In the fall of 1901 the firm was incorporated under its present name with E. P. Waters as president; F. M. Hook, secretary and treasurer; and Bennett L. Taylor, general manager. In 1903 Mr. Taylor was chosen president, Mr. Waters retiring, and he now acts as general manager of the business. This company controls the largest laundry trade in Zanesville, employing fifty people, and their plant is located at the corner of Canal and Fourth streets. The business is capitalized for thirty thousand dollars and has become a paying investment.

Mr. Taylor was married May 27, 1889, to Miss Cora E. Bagley, a daughter of Fenton Bagley, now postmaster of Zanesville. She was born in Fultonham, Muskingum county, in 1866, and by her marriage has become the mother of two children, Henry and Rowena. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church and he is enrolled with the Masons of Amity lodge, while in politics he is a republican. He is regarded as a man of genuine worth in Zanesville, where his entire life has been passed. He has a very wide acquaintance and those who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his stanchest friends. In all life's relations he has been found worthy to the trust given him and as a public-spirited citizen is interested in the material upbuilding and moral progress of his native city.

HENRY JENKINS.

Henry Jenkins, who has been owner of his present farm in Newton township since 1869, was born in this township, September 15, 1827, and has therefore passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey. His father, John Jenkins, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1803, and was a son of Alexander Jenkins, who came to Muskingum county at an early period in its development. He, too, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and thinking to have better business opportunities in a new and less thickly settled portion of the country he made his way to Newton township, where he secured wild land, which he transformed into productive fields. The family bore many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but these did not discourage them in their attempt to make a home and gain a livelihood on the frontier. Amid the wild scenes of pioneer life John Jenkins was reared and when he had reached man's estate he wedded Elizabeth Diltz, who was born in New

Jersey and was a daughter of John Diltz, a pioneer resident of this county. John Jenkins was a cooper by trade and followed that pursuit to a greater or less extent in connection with his agricultural interests in Newton township. Unto him and his wife were born fifteen children, twelve of whom they reared to adult age.

Henry Jenkins spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and pursued his education in the public schools of his native township. The course of study and the methods of instruction were then somewhat imperfect, but he made the most of his opportunities. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager and as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields. He also spent two years in New Orleans, Louisiana, and in Tennessee with his father. Being reared to habits of industry and perseverance he has by the exercise of these qualities become one of the substantial residents of his native county.

Mr. Jenkins was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Bash, who died leaving one child, James A., now a resident of Perry county, Ohio. For his second wife Mr. Jenkins chose Miss Mary Slack, who is also now deceased. There were seven children of this union, of whom six are yet living: Charles H., Pios V., Agula, Clara, William H., John S., and Ida Z.

Mr. Jenkins has resided upon his present farm in Newton township since 1869, and has instituted many improvements here and made many changes in the appearance of the property. He has one hundred and twelve acres of land six miles south of the courthouse in Zanesville, and the place is devoted to general farming. It presents an excellent appearance because of the care and labor he bestows upon it, which indicates him to be a practical and progressive agriculturist. He votes with the democratic party and is a member of the Lutheran church and throughout his active business career he has displayed traits of character which mark him as a man worthy of the esteem of his fellow citizens.

FRED M. WOODWARD.

Fred M. Woodward is one of the younger business men of Zanesville, whose life is typical of the spirit of the age, being characterized by that business alertness and ready recognition and mastery of it that have been the dominant elements in producing the commercial enterprise and success which have attracted to this country the whole world. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1877. His grandfather, Joseph Woodward, was a native of New Jersey and with his father came to Ohio when Morgan county was first being opened up to civilization. There the family home was established and for many years the grandfather resided there, carrying on agricultural pursuits. He married Phoebe Stanberry, a representative of one of the old families of Morgan county, and his death occurred in 1874, when he was sixty-five years of age. In his family were nine children, five sons and four daughters, but only three are now living: A. G., Miles N., and C. J., the last named being county commissioner of Morgan county, Ohio. Three brothers of this family were soldiers of the Civil war, Miles N., and C. J. being members of Company H, Seventeenth Ohio Regiment, while Samuel served with the Seventy-second Ohio Regiment, and thus the family made a most creditable military record as defenders of the Union cause.

Miles N. Woodward, father of our subject, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1844, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. When still quite young he secured a farm there and his early life was a period of earnest and unremitting toil. He was only sixteen years of age when, the fires of patriotism burning brightly in his breast, he enlisted as a member of Company H, Seventeenth Ohio Regiment, in 1861, thus responding to the first call for volunteers. By reenlistment he continued with the army and was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He also participated in the battle of Chattanooga and in many other important engagements. He was ever a loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of any duty. When the war was over he returned to Morgan county and gave his attention to farming and stock-raising. He bought, sold and shipped stock for many years, carrying on an extensive and successful business in this way and thus he accumulated a handsome competency that now enables him to rest from further business cares. He and his wife are now living retired in McConnelsville, Ohio. His political views have been in accord with republican principles since the organization of the party. He married Hannah Parsons, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, whose grandmother came to America with William Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward became the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Morgan county and are yet living, the family circle being unbroken by the hand of death. They are: Mrs. Eva Wilhelm; Mrs. Ella Dwees; George C., who resides in Columbus; Charles M., also living in that city; Fred M.; and Rose.

Fred M. Woodward was born in 1877 and was reared in Morgan county until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went to Columbus, Ohio. Later he accepted a position as salesman with a produce house with which he was connected for eight years and in 1901 he came to Zanesville, where he entered into partnership

with Charles J. Murdock, under the firm name of Murdock & Woodward. This is to-day one of the leading business houses in their line in central Ohio. They are wholesale dealers and shippers of fruit and produce and since the establishment of their business in December, 1900, it has been characterized by speedy extension and solid, substantial development in every phase of its affairs. Three traveling men represent this house upon the road and the business has constantly grown. The partners are men of enterprise, keen discernment and ready recognition of opportunities and in the control of their interests here have built up a trade of enviable magnitude. Their business has been characterized by a high sense of honor and they have followed methods which might well serve as a guide to many an older firm.

In October, 1902, Mr. Woodward was married to Miss Ada Frankenberg, of Columbus, a daughter of C. O. Frankenberg, a representative of one of the old families of that city. Mr. Woodward belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Commercial Travelers' Union of Zanesville and votes with the republican party. He owes his success entirely to his own efforts and as the architect of his fortunes has builded wisely and well. He also has a pleasing personality which has gained him the friendship of many, while in business circles he enjoys the confidence and trust of all with whom trade relations have brought him into contact.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

George W. Williams, who carries on general agricultural pursuits in Salem township, was born April 1, 1863, in the township which is still his home. His father, Thomas Williams, was born in the city of Zanesville, near where the courthouse now stands, in 1811. He was a son of Jesse Williams, who arrived in the county seat about 1805. After living in Zanesville for some time he removed to a farm and Thomas Williams was reared to the occupation of farming, which he followed as a life work, making his home through a long period in Salem township. After arriving at years of maturity he was married to Miss Wise Cower and after her death, about 1860, he wedded Mrs. Jane Handel, the widow of Nicholas Handel and a daughter of Amos Vernon, who settled in the southeast part of the county at an early day and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Williams was the owner of one hundred and forty acres of land and in his farming pursuits won a fair measure of success. In his early years he bore many of the hardships and trials of pioneer life, but as time passed by his labors were rewarded with a comfortable competence and he also enjoyed in full measure the esteem of his fellow citizens. His political support was given to the republican party. He died February 25, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-three years and is still survived by his widow, who resides in Salem township. In the family were six children: George, Ruth, Ephraim, Mary, Grant and Flora.

George W. Williams acquired his education in the common schools of Salem township, while early in life lessons of integrity, industry and perseverance were instilled into his mind and, bearing fruit as the years have gone by, they have constituted the basis of his success. He continued upon the home farm until twenty-four years of age, when he started out on his own account, renting land for nine years. When his labor had brought him sufficient capital he made purchase of a farm, becoming owner of the place upon which he now resides and to the further development and improvement of which he has since directed his energies. Here he owns one hundred and sixty-six acres that is conveniently and pleasantly situated about one and a half miles north of Adamsville. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle, sheep and horses, and everything about his place is kept in excellent condition, the farm being characterized by neatness and thrift in every department.

On the 22d of November, 1885, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Marrie E. Adams, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, October 2, 1862, her parents being W. W. and Louisa (Bainter) Adams. Her father was born in Monroe township, Muskingum county, in 1823, and was a son of George and Christina (Wertz) Adams, who removed from Monroe to Salem township. George Adams was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, February 12, 1788, and was a son of William Adams, who died in the Old Dominion. In 1807 George Adams removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, and following the outbreak of the second war with England, he put aside his business cares and went to Virginia, enlisting in the army there. Following the close of hostilities he was married in Virginia and with his bride returned to Muskingum county, where he permanently settled, residing in Monroe and Salem townships. He was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife in 1873, and his death occurred two years later. They held membership in the Lutheran church and in that faith reared their family, numbering nine children, namely: Helen, Susan, William W., George, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Sarah and Margaret. George Williams devoted his entire life to agricultural interests and won success in his undertakings. His political support was given the democracy.

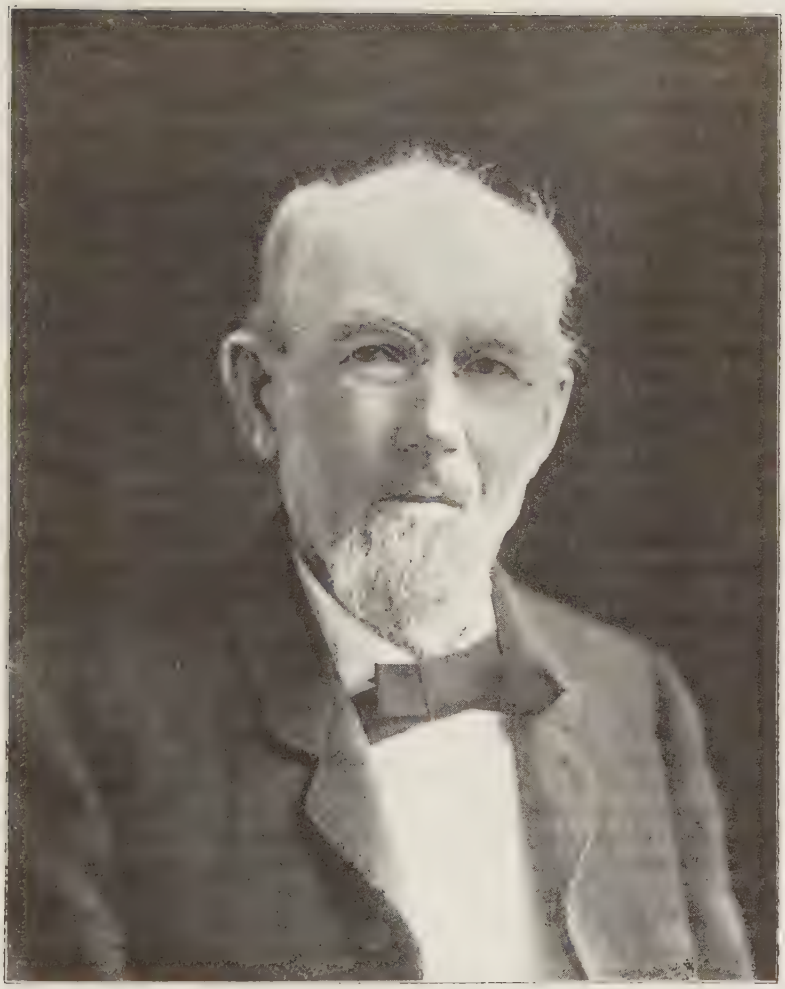
William W. Adams, whose birth occurred May 11, 1822, spent his boyhood days in Salem township and there he attended the public schools. In March, 1852, he wedded Louisa Bainter, whose birth occurred in Muskingum county, October 4, 1832, her parents being Frederick and Maria (Crumbaker) Bainter, both natives of Virginia, whence they removed to this county at an early date. Mr. Adams followed farming throughout his entire life and at the same time he took a helpful part in public matters, giving generous support to every movement which he believed would contribute to the public good. He was township trustee and school director for a number of years and did all in his power to promote the educational and moral development of the community. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. As the years passed his business affairs prospered, owing to his capable management and keen discernment, and investing his capital in land he became the owner of six hundred acres, constituting some of the best farms in the county. The mother of Mrs. Williams died September 7, 1867, and in March, 1869, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Sarah A. Carver, who was born in Muskingum county, May 9, 1827, her parents being Millar D. and Mary A. Hannen, who removed from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Muskingum county, where Mr. Hannen passed away in 1861, and his wife in 1863. In the latter years of his life Mr. Adams lived retired.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been blessed with a son, Guy Lester, whose birth occurred October 22, 1902. They hold membership in the Lutheran church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying in unlimited measure the esteem and good will of all who know them. Mr. Williams votes with the republican party, believing that its principles embody the best ideas of good government, and he is connected with the Grange. He owes his success in life almost entirely to his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed been a helpmate to him and now they are in comfortable financial circumstances with a pleasant home and valuable property, while their financial resources justify the enjoyment of all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

JOHN RICHARDS.

John Richards, one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Wayne township, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, near St. Clairsville, May 1, 1826, and has therefore passed the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey and yet he is actively associated with business interests, managing his farm and controlling his investments in a manner that should put to shame many a man of much younger years, who, having grown weary of the struggles and trials of a business career, would lay aside the burdens that he should bear or force others to carry them for him. The life record of Mr. Richards certainly is an exemplification of the term "the dignity of labor." His father, John Richards, was born in Pennsylvania and when young came to Ohio, settling in St. Clairsville, where he afterward engaged in farming until his death. He wedded Mary C. Dunlap, a native of this state, and died in early manhood. His widow with her five children afterward came to Taylorsville, Muskingum county, with her uncle, Joseph Watson, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. They resided there three years, during which time John Richards of this review attended school. They then removed to Chandlersville, in Salt Creek township, where they spent two years and later they took up their abode upon the Samuel Brown farm, which is now a part of Zanesville. The mother carefully reared her children and departed this life at the age of seventy-two years. The members of the family were James, who never married and died at the age of eighty-seven years; William, who died at the age of eighty-two years; John; and Robert, seventy-six years of age. The family is noted for longevity and the sons have been capable and successful business men.

John Richards remembers well the falling of the stars in 1832—an event memorable in the history of the country when the night was ablaze with falling meteors. He was then but six years old but it made a vivid impression upon his mind. His education was largely acquired in the district schools and he also attended a Catholic school in Zanesville for six months. His first work was on the river when he was thirteen years of age, serving as second cook on the G. L. Newman. Later he was on the steamer Ohio under Captain Davis and he followed the river for four years, winning advancement from time to time in recognition of his capability until he became pilot. He afterward drove a peddler's wagon for six months but did not find that occupation congenial and secured a situation in the paper mill at Zanesville. Subsequent to his marriage he engaged in the grocery business on Wood street in Zanesville, conducting the store for nine years with a gratifying measure of success. In 1867 he removed to his present farm which formerly comprised one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land but in 1904 he sold eighty-eight acres so that his present holding covers eighty acres. Upon this farm are valuable coal deposits and also molding and building sand. He also has land in Washington township and property in Zanesville, which he rents



JOHN RICHARDS.

and he was a stockholder in the Ohio Iron Company.

In early manhood Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Jane Gorley, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Robert Gorley, who removed to Iowa in 1852. Mrs. Richards was long a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband and February 21, 1901, she departed this life amid the deep regret of many friends as well as her immediate family. There were three children: Mary C., the wife of John Allen; Francis A., now deceased; and John H., who is a farmer and horse dealer of Wayne township.

Mr. Richards votes with the republican party and is an Odd Fellow in his fraternal relations. In 1872 he built his home which is a substantial two-story brick residence and here he expects to spend his remaining days. Although he has reached the evening of life he is still active and enterprising and his history should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others for he started out in life empty-handed and is to-day one of the heaviest tax-payers in his township. Not only has he won success but also an honored name for his methods have ever been such as would bear the closest investigation and scutiny.

CHARLES A. KELLY.

Charles A. Kelly is one of the men of influence and prominence in Falls township, holding a position of prestige in the regard of his fellow townsmen because of his business ability, his loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship and his devotion to duty. He resides about five miles north of Zanesville upon the farm on which he was born July 15, 1855. He is a son of Nathan Kelly, a native of Muskingum township and a grandson of Isaac Kelly, who was born in Virginia and when a young man came to this county, casting in his lot with the early settlers whose labors proved the foundation for the present development of this part of the state. He became a prominent farmer of Muskingum county, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits and also laboring for general progress and improvement. He married a Miss Gadd and their son Nathan was reared upon the home farm in Muskingum township in the usual manner of farm lads of that period. Having reached adult age he married Miss Mary Crabtree, a native of Falls township and a daughter of William Crabtree, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly became the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Alfred, of Zanesville; Charles A.; and Benjamin, who is an undertaker of Zanesville. In 1865 the father purchased one hundred and sixty-six acres of land—the farm upon which his son Charles now resides—and at once began the development of his property, making it his home until within two years of his death, when he returned to Muskingum township, where his last days were passed. He had prospered in his business undertakings, having become well-to-do. In politics he was a democrat, exerting considerably influence in the local ranks of his party, and he served as a director of the county infirmary for two terms and also as township trustee. His wife is still living and is a resident of Zanesville.

Charles A. Kelly, reared upon the home farm, attended the district schools for the requirement of an education that would equip him for the cares and responsibilities of life and received practical training in the farm work under the direction of his father. His choice of a companion and helpmate for life's journey fell upon Miss Julia Lunder and that he was successful in his suit is indicated by the fact that they were married. She was born in Zanesville, a daughter of Thomas Lunder, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have become the parents of five children: Alice Fay, Clarence A., Lillian S., Bessie and Beatrice.

In order to provide for his family Mr. Kelly has always carried on farming and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, pleasantly and conveniently situated about five miles north of Zanesville, on the Dresden road. His place is well equipped and is neat and thrifty in appearance. He carries on general farming and also engages in the dairy business, keeping from fifteen to twenty cows for that purpose. He also raises hogs and sheep and his sales of stock add a considerable fund to his financial resources each year. His political affiliation is with the democracy and his fraternal relations with the Masons, belonging to Lafayette lodge. During a lifelong residence in Muskingum county he has become widely known and as a representative of an old pioneer family, as a business man of enterprise and reliability and a citizen of advanced ideas he deserves mention in this volume.

DAVID LEE.

The name of David Lee is so impressed upon the inception, construction and operation of the railroad in Ohio that it can never be effaced and his long connection with the development of this greatest of civilizing agencies makes him a very distinguished character in the history of Muskingum county. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 11, 1830, his assistance in supporting a mother and three sisters was demanded at the

early age of eight years by reason of the death of his father. In early life he attended the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Zanesville through the influence of his uncle, Colonel Grace, who was then living in this city and owned a farm in Muskingum county.

In 1851 Mr. Lee entered the services of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at the Mount Clare shops, but was soon sent upon the line which was then in course of construction to the Ohio river. He was employed in the erection of depots, platforms, water-stations, bridges and similar structures between Piedmont and Grafton and later between Grafton and Wheeling, and his natural talent for mechanics and an original mind pointed him out for a leader in the new business. The Central Ohio Railroad was begun after he had obtained two years' experience on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and he came to Ohio and was placed in charge of the work upon which he had been employed in Virginia. Upon the completion of the road and its opening for traffic he was placed in charge as roadmaster and filled the position until the lease of the property to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in December, 1866, when his merit was recognized by the more dignified title of assistant master of road. In July, 1869, another line was leased and Mr. Lee was placed in charge of both as master of road. In May, 1872, an additional road was placed in his care and in 1873 he began the construction of two hundred and sixty-two miles of road from Chicago to connection with the Ohio lines and completed the work in sixteen months. The entire mileage was in his care until January 1, 1885, when he was taken to Baltimore as the general superintendent of the lines east of the Ohio river, but a general re-organization of the official staff was made in 1887 and he was re-assigned to the more agreeable position of superintendent of maintenance of way of the lines west of the Ohio. In 1902, with more than fifty years of service, he was relieved from operating duties and made consulting engineer of the entire Baltimore & Ohio system. Physically large and strong, he had exerted all his strength during his days of vigor and when age grappled him his vitality was exhausted and June 29, 1905, he passed to the great beyond, full of years and rich in honors honestly earned.

Mr. Lee was an honest man in every sense of the word. A strict disciplinarian, he was never cruel, unjust nor hasty. A tireless worker himself, he always attended to the wants of his men before his own and he never ate when a large number of men were engaged until they had been provided for. Duty and fidelity to the company were the only credentials needed to secure his support and men were retained in the service for whom he had personal dislikes because they were faithful. Personal courage was a prominent trait in his character and he never asked a man to do a thing he would not do himself or share the risk with others. Conscience was his guide in all things and it was never lulled by specious argument nor by years of inattention to its dictates; it was ever active, sensitive and just, and these lines are written by one who was associated with him for a quarter of a century in the closest business and social relations and knows how upright the man was.

Mr. Lee was independent in politics and was interested and active in affairs for the general progress and welfare of Zanesville. Associated with General Daniel W. Caldwell, he was chiefly instrumental in the annexation of West Zanesville to the city and in connection with S. Moore, through the entertainments which were given for the purpose of securing a fund, he built what is now known as the Moore schoolhouse. He affiliated with the Legion of Honor, the Improved Order of Red Men and both branches of Odd Fellowship; the Royal Arcanum; and the lodge, chapter and commandery in Free Masonry, and his obsequies were conducted by the Masonic lodge in Woodlawn cemetery late in the afternoon, his honored remains being placed in their last resting place as the sun sank from sight in the west, as his form had passed from his fellows.

David Lee married Jane E. Hart, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of James Hart, who removed to Perry county, Ohio, in her early girlhood and there followed the occupation of farming. Mrs. Lee was a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died October 20, 1903, at the age of sixty-eight years. In their family were six children: Thomas W., who is general passenger agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with headquarters in New York city; David S., a retired manufacturer of Peoria, Illinois; George F., who is general baggage agent at Chicago for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; Mary, the deceased wife of Stacey B. Hart, who is a manufacturer of Peoria, Illinois; James H., who is represented on another page of this volume; and Carrie Grace, who is the wife of Professor Charles S. Hoskinson, principal of the Zanesville high school.

THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Muskingum Valley Woolen Manufacturing Company, one of the leading productive industries of Dresden, owes its origin to J. S. Prettyman and W. H. Bush, who, forming a

partnership established the Caldwell Woolen Mill in March, 1889. In the spring of 1892 a stock company was formed by J. S. Prettyman, W. H. Bush, B. F. Penn, Isaac Hatcher, Henry Large and P. C. McGovern. The mill is located on North Chestnut street and is two hundred and fifty by seventy feet in one department and one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet in another. The structure is two stories in height and the entire building is occupied by the company in the conduct of woolen manufacturing enterprise. J. S. Prettyman has served as president and secretary since 1892 and for four years George W. Hirst has been superintendent of the mills. About eighty people are employed in the mill, which is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery utilized in the manufacture of dress goods and cashmeres. On the lower flour are the dyeing, filling and wool-washing rooms and the annex is devoted to what is known as the "piker house." The latter is fireproof. The machinery is operated by two boilers, eighty-horse-power each and one eighty-horse-power and one thirty-five-horse-power engine. There is an electric plant with a six-hundred light dynamo, three steam pumps and engine room and a steam elevator. There are twenty sets of looms each with an operator and these looms are one hundred and eight inches wide. On the second floor are two sets of sixty-inch wool cards. A glance into this establishment from any one well acquainted with woolen manufacturing would serve to indicate that this is a splendidly equipped factory, its business being conducted along modern lines and the product of the factory is of very marketable quality.

GEORGE W. HIRST.

George W. Hirst, the superintendent of the mill, was born in Oxford, Maine, April 20, 1865, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hartley) Hirst, both of whom were natives of England, whence they came to the United States, locating first in Maine and afterward in Kentucky. The father was also engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods.

When eight years of age George W. Hirst did his first work in a woolen mill and was there employed until sixteen years of age, when he attended school for six months. He afterward worked until twenty-one years of age and at that time he entered upon a three-years' course of study in the Textile College of Philadelphia. On the expiration of that period he resumed his former employment with renewed capability and capacity. He served as overseer and superintendent of the mill before he had attained his majority. He has been employed in woolen mills all over the United States and has been superintendent of the Dresden mill since 1901. His long experience well qualifies him for the position, for he is an expert, thoroughly understanding every branch of the business. His services have given entire satisfaction to the company which he represents and he enjoys their entire confidence as well as the respect and trust of the men who serve under him. Mr. Hirst was united in marriage to Miss Etta Sippy, who was born in Tennessee, and they have two children, George and Ray.

CLARENCE E. DRAKE, M. D.

Dr. Clarence E. Drake, one of the younger members of the medical fraternity of Zanesville, whose years, however, should not bar his capability to his success in practice, was born in Marietta, this state, in 1872. His father, John C. Drake, is a native of Zanesville and a son of Thomas Drake, who came from England, settling in this city at an early day. He secured land and engaged in farming in Falls township, but was closely identified with agricultural interests here during the pioneer epoch of the history of Muskingum county. His son, John C., who was reared under the paternal roof and removed to Washington county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming for about twenty-one years and his well-tilled fields returned him golden harvests as a reward for his labors and his crops found a ready sale on the market, so that he became well-to-do. After more than two decades had passed he returned to Zanesville and here embarked in the lumber business, becoming one of its representative citizens. He is still in the prime of life, being now fifty-six years of age, and in all matters relating to the public welfare he displays the same progressive spirit and undaunted energy that has characterized his business career. He is a republican in politics and belongs to the Congregational church at Zanesville, which was the first church organized in the Northwest Territory. He married Lucy Stowe, who was born in Washington county, Ohio, a daughter of James Stowe, a large landowner, living near Lowell, this state. She, too, is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Drake became the parents of two sons, the other being Fred, chief engineer with the Mark Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Drake, the elder son, began his education in the country schools and later enjoyed the advantages of a course in Marietta College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892. He read medicine with Dr. E. C. Brush and attended lectures at Starling Medical College, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1898. In 1897, however, he had enlisted as

a private in the First Light Artillery of the Ohio National Guard, of which he was made corporal. On the 16th of April, 1898, he was chosen captain and on the 10th of May of the same year was made assistant surgeon of his regiment. The day following he became sergeant-major of the Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery by appointment and went to Camp Bushnell with the volunteers of the Spanish-American war. The regiment was then sent to Chickamauga, where he remained in camp until it was seen that the troops would not be needed. He was commissioned major-sergeant of his regiment August 19, 1903, and is thus connected at the present time with the National Guard of Ohio.

Following his return from Chickamauga, Dr. Drake began the practice of his profession in Zanesville and now has a large patronage in Putnam. He is examining surgeon for the recruiting service at Zanesville for the regular army, is a member of the County and State Medical Associations and a member of the Association of United States Military Surgeons.

On the 24th of October, 1901, Dr. Drake was married to Miss Garnett L. Dunn, who was born in Zanesville in 1871 and is a daughter of B. F. Dunn, a tobacco dealer. Mrs. Drake belongs to the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Drake is a republican and he and his wife are well known socially in Zanesville, where they have a large circle of warm friends.

JONATHAN A. COHAGAN.

The name Cohagan has long been connected with the history of Muskingum county and the subject of this review is therefore a representative of a pioneer ancestry. He was born in Brush Creek township in 1850. His father, Aquilla Cohagan, was a native of Virginia, born in 1825, and came to Ohio when twelve years of age with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cohagan, who were also natives of Virginia. He was reared upon the home farm in this state and after arriving at years of maturity married Permilla Waxler, who was born in Salt Creek township, Muskingum county, a daughter of Michael Waxler, one of the early settlers of this state, who arrived here when the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers and when central Ohio was almost an unbroken wilderness. He cast in his lot with the early settlers here, establishing a home in Salt Creek township, where he experienced all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life.

Aquilla Cohagan is now numbered among the early settlers of the county, where he has followed farming throughout his entire life, being a well known and respected agriculturalist of Brush Creek township. His wife died several years ago. In their family were five sons and four daughters, of whom seven survive, namely: Jonathan A.; Lloyd, who is employed by his elder brother in Zanesville; G. W., who is living in Guthrie, Oklahoma; Calvin, who occupies and operates the old homestead farm in Brush Creek township; Uriah, of Zanesville; Mrs. Matilda Elson, of Harrison township; and Hattie, who is living with her father on the home farm.

Jonathan A. Cohagan spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and early became familiar with the work of the farm, continuing to assist in the cultivation of the fields, until, believing that he would find other labor more congenial, he came to Zanesville and began working at the lumber business for J. Smith, Son & Company. He was with that firm for more than thirty years and later engaged in the hard-wood lumber business for himself in the seventh ward. About four years ago he bought the land where he now conducts a sawmill and is also engaged in the lumber business. As a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber he has made a success and few men are better judges of the quality of lumber than he for throughout his entire business career he has been connected with this line of trade. He has merited a liberal patronage and certainly deserves the success which has come to him.

In 1871 Mr. Cohagan was married to Miss Rachel Mathews, a native of Muskingum county and a daughter of Hiram and Rachel (Bell) Mathews. In politics he is a republican but has never sought or desired office. Though no land is richer in opportunities or offers greater advantages to its citizens than America, success is not to be obtained through desire but must be persistently sought. In America "labor is king" and a man who resolutely sets out to accomplish a purpose is certain of success if he has the qualities of perseverance, untiring energy and practical common sense. It has been along such lines that Mr. Cohagan has won his advancement, his diligence and persistent effort gaining him leadership in industrial and commercial circles in Zanesville.

FRED PEMBERTON.

Fred Pemberton is well known as proprietor of a meat market at Roseville. His ancestry for generations has been distinctly American and can be traced back to colonial days when William Pemberton, a native of England, came to the new world, locating at Baltimore, Maryland, about 1750. He was a civil engineer and at the time

J. A. COHAGAN.

of the Revolutionary war espoused the cause of the colonists and fought for the independence of the nation. His son, who also bore the name of William Pemberton, was born in Maryland and becoming a civil engineer contracted to plat Indiana into townships. He started westward for this purpose, becoming a passenger on board a flatboat at Pittsburg, and continued down the river as far as Marietta, Ohio, but there his death occurred. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Odell and was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, came on to Zanesville, Ohio, with her four children, Thomas, Rebecca, Sarah and William, in 1816. The following year she removed to Harrison township, Perry county, her home being about two hundred yards from the Muskingum county line, and there she purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. Her husband had been a soldier of the war of 1812.

William Pemberton, grandfather of Fred Pemberton, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and by his marriage had nine children, of whom six are now living, as follows: Levie, who married Washington Brown; William; Catherine, the wife of James Lewis; Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Guy; Isaac, of Illinois; and Thomas E., who was born December 19, 1839, in Harrison township, Perry county. He married Miss Motley, now deceased, and his children are Iva Pemberton, who is mayor of Roseville; Robert; Earl; Lenhart; Philo; and Emma. The father of these children, Thomas E. Pemberton, has resided in Roseville since 1862 and was station agent and telegraph operator for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad here for twenty years. He is now living a retired life. In politics he is a republican and is serving as a member of the board of education, while socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Pemberton, father of Fred Pemberton, was born in Harrison township, Perry county, Ohio, in 1826, and is still living. He learned the carpenter's trade in early life and for a number of years was engaged in building operations. He also followed agricultural pursuits, but is now living a retired life. He wedded Miss Mary Brown, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Benjamin Brown. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton were born five children: Amanda, Fred, Charles, Frank and Jessie, but the last named was killed in a wreck.

Fred Pemberton, whose birth occurred in Clay township, Muskingum county, July 30, 1853, was a public-school student and thus was qualified for the responsibilities of business life. For thirteen years he has been engaged in the butchering business and now conducts a good meat market at Roseville, where he has many patrons and is enjoying a constantly increasing trade. He enjoys the confidence of the community, for he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transactions and as the years have passed he has gained a well-merited prosperity.

Mr. Pemberton wedded Miss Adeline McLain, who was born in Clay township and is a daughter of A. McLain, a native of Perry county, Ohio. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio at an early day. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton have been born the following children: Catherine, Nellie, Earl, Maurice, Thomas, Emma, Clara, Harry, Margaret and Lucy. The family is well known in Roseville and in this section of the county and the members of the household enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes of the town. Mr. Pemberton votes with the republican party, but has never sought or desired office. Socially he is deservedly popular for he is affable and courteous in manner and has the faculty of making friends rapidly and strengthening the ties of friendship as time advances.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN F. POWER.

No history which tells of the valor and loyalty of Muskingum county's citizens at the time of the Civil war would be complete without mention of Captain Benjamin F. Power, who for many years was an esteemed and honored resident of this place. His birth occurred near McConnelsville, Ohio, June 22, 1837, and in his death the community lost a citizen who was sincere, upright and conscientious in word and deed. His life was a busy and successful one, not however, given up to self-aggrandizement, but ever dominated by the noble desire to aid his fellowmen. He was one of a large family and his advantages in youth were extremely limited. He did not have the opportunity of attending school until he was sixteen years of age, when, realizing that he was handicapped by its lack, he determined to improve his education and devoted two years to earnest and unremitting study, applying himself with such diligence that his receptive mind was stored with a broad vein of information and at the end of two years he was enabled to secure a certificate. He then engaged in teaching school in Perry county for some time, or until he had earned sufficient money to enable him to continue his own education as a student in the Ohio University at Athens. There he pursued his studies for two years, after which he resumed teaching and was thus identified with educational work until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Soon after the news reached him that Fort Sumter was fired upon and that a call had been

issued for troops he dismissed his school and made his way to Zanesville, where he placed his name on the roll of enlisted troops that formed the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel W. H. Ball. While in Zanesville he was also examined by the district court for admission to the bar and successfully passed the examination, his leisure hours having been devoted to the reading of law. Captain Power served throughout the Civil war and participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the Rebellion. He never faltered in the performance of any duty whether it led him to the lonely picket line or to the firing line and his merit for conduct in action led him to the rank of captain of Company C.

Following the close of the war Captain Power entered upon the practice of law, forming a partnership with Judge Ball, who was his colonel during his army life. Later he took up his abode in Zanesville and entered into partnership with W. A. Brown, late probate judge of Morgan county, Ohio. Afterward Captain Power became a resident of Dresden, Ohio, where he remained for six years and upon his election to the position of prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county, he removed to Zanesville. He filled the office so acceptably that he was re-elected and served for two terms and upon his retirement from that position he formed a partnership with H. F. Achauer, which relation was maintained for two years. After its dissolution Captain Power admitted his son, Edwin E. Power, to a partnership. The latter is a rising young attorney of Zanesville and a recognized leader of the democratic party. Since his father's death he has continued in practice alone with much success.

Captain Power was recognized as one of the strong and able members of the Muskingum county bar, absolute fidelity to the interests of his clients, a wonderful capacity for hard work and systematic preparation of all cases intrusted to him, were some of the noteworthy factors in the achievement of his success. He had little leisure time and it was known therefore that he found genuine enjoyment in the line of endeavor which he chose as his special work. Early in life he learned the hard but necessary lesson that "nothing of value can be gained without its equivalent." Therefore, when he entered upon the practice of law he brought to bear all of the talents with which nature had liberally endowed him, industry and perseverance being among these.

On the 2d of July, 1868, Captain Power was married to Aurelia M. Scott, a native of McConnelsville, Ohio. They became the parents of five children, but lost one son, Benjamin F., on the 15th of February, 1901. The surviving members of the family are: Edwin E., Leo O., Scott T. and Fred B. Captain Power was a much respected citizen and was highly esteemed throughout the county and in many fraternal organizations with which he was connected. At his death the press passed high ecomiums upon him by reason of his splendid record as a soldier, his unfaltering fidelity in government positions and his loyalty to the trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature. When with his friends he displayed a genial cultured manner that gained him warm, personal regard and his best traits of character were reserved for his family and his own fireside.

W. V. WENTZ.

W. V. Wentz, one of the younger and successful farmers of Brush Creek township, was born February 14, 1865, his parents being Philip and Kate (Longstretch) Wentz. His father was born in Germany and at an early age came to America with his parents, the family landing at New York. They did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, however, but came at once to the middle west, settling in Morgan county, Ohio, where the grandfather purchased land. Philip Wentz had acquired a good education in Germany and is a man of considerable talent and business ability. He still resides in Morgan county, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In all of his business affairs he has been energetic and determined, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by persistent and honorable purpose. He is one of the leading advocates of the democracy in Morgan county and is active in the Odd Fellows lodge, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the fraternity. He married Miss Kate Longstretch, a daughter of William Longstreth, whose wife is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Philip Wentz, and her grandson, W. V. Wentz, so that four generations are represented in the household of our subject. Mrs. Longstretch is still in good health, her physical and mental faculties being unimpaired, although she is now in her ninety-second year.

W. V. Wentz was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, pursuing his education in the public schools and working in the fields when not busy with his text-books. After arriving at years of maturity he was married to Miss Emma Bluthart, whose parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States during the early girlhood days of their daughter. Mrs. Wentz, after suffering for a long time from consumption, departed this life in the year 1899, leaving one child, Clarence, who is now a bright little lad of seven years and is the repre-

sentative of the family in the fourth generation now living upon the old homestead farm.

The place upon which W. V. Wentz resides is a rich and arable tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, to the cultivation of which he devotes his time and energies. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also has some good stock upon his place. He is an only son and in recent years has entirely relieved his father of the active work of the farm, in the management of which he displays excellent business ability as an agriculturist. In politics he is a democrat, voting for the men and measures of the party, though otherwise taking no active interest in political affairs. He holds membership in the Catholic church, which has been the religious faith of the family through many succeeding generations.

T. C. CONNAR.

T. C. Connar, civil and mining engineer and geologist, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 3, 1845, his parents being John and Frances (Cowan) Connar, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Cannonsburg and the mother in Westmoreland county. John Connar came to Ohio in 1832 and his wife arrived the following year. They were not married at that time, however, but became acquainted in Guernsey county and there their marriage was celebrated. Mr. Connar was a carpenter by trade and purchased a farm, upon which he lived until his death in 1846. His widow afterward married again and removed to Johnson county, Missouri, where she died in 1889.

T. C. Connar, the only child born of the first marriage, spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in Muskingum county and acquired his education here. Having attended the public schools until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning, he afterward entered Muskingum College and completed the classical and scientific course by graduation in 1867. Although reared upon the farm and familiar with the labor of cultivating the fields from an early age he did not find that pursuit congenial and determined to give his time and attention to some other calling. In 1868 he went to Johnson county, Missouri, following his profession of civil engineering, and while in the west traveled through Texas, Indian Territory and Mexico. He did some work on the Texas & Pacific Railroad and was chief engineer on the Warrensburg, Marshall & Fort Scott Railroad, but the great financial crisis of 1873 caused work to be suspended on that line.

In the winter of 1875 Mr. Connar returned to Muskingum county, settled in New Concord, where he followed his profession, being connected with the various railroads running into Zanesville. He was assistant engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, also the Zanesville & Southeastern Railroad and he had charge of the construction of the Muskingum County Railway and of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati. After its construction he was assistant engineer of the Zanesville & New Comerstown Railroad and was resident engineer for the Cincinnati, Atlantic & Columbus Railroad. In 1888 he was elected to the position of county surveyor and at that time removed with his family to Zanesville. In that capacity he had charge of the construction of three large bridges crossing the Muskingum river, their respective lengths being two thousand, fifteen hundred and eighty-five, and six hundred feet. These were the Monroe street, Fifth street and Brush Creek bridges. On retiring from the office of county surveyor Mr. Connar became engaged in civil and mining engineering and in making geological surveys on his own account and has done considerable work on the Ohio River & Western Railroad, in locating the Powhatan branch and the "cut-off line." He makes examinations in mineral properties and furnishes estimates of the cost of plants and the development of mineral resources. His college training, his study and investigation in later years and his broad experience have well equipped him for the vocation which he is following and his services are in much demand for expert work.

In 1867 Mr. Connar was married to Miss Mary A. Patterson and unto them were born five children: Homer L., an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who married Ida Haven and has one child, Roberta; John Oscar, who is assisting his father; Harry E., who married Martha McCall and has two children, Mary and Oscar; Albert T., who is a civil engineer; and Edith J. In 1890, Mr. Connar was again married, his second union being with Aggie McCall, of Zanesville, and they have one child, Virgil. Mr. Connar is a man of studious nature, deeply interested in the great scientific principles which underlie his work and at the same time is a practical, progressive business man who has found that success is ambition's answer.

FRANK M. REED.

Frank M. Reed, joint freight agent for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, the Chicago & Atlantic & Zanesville railroads, and the Marietta division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was born December 1, 1864, in Wilmington, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, William Reed, was a native of Virginia, while his father, L. A. Reed,

was born in Ohio, in 1837. The latter became active and influential in political circles, filling a number of county offices and serving as clerk of the court. He formed a wide acquaintance and was prominent socially. He is now engaged in the transfer business in Zanesville, where he is widely known. He married Miss Mary Marble, a native of Ohio.

Frank M. Reed pursued his education in the schools of this state and in 1882, when seventeen years of age, he engaged with the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad as freight clerk, filling that position until 1885. In the meantime he had learned telegraphy and on leaving the freight office he served as operator at Washington Court House until 1886. He afterward became there an agent for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, and in 1891 he came to Zanesville to accept the position of joint freight agent for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, Chicago & Atlantic & Zanesville and the Marietta division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. He has now occupied this position for fourteen years and the length of his incumbency is unmistakable proof of his capability and of his fidelity to duty.

Mr. Reed has one son, Frank M., Jr. He is a republican in his political views and affiliates with the Elks lodge. A man of fine personal appearance, he has social qualities that have endeared him to many friends and he is regarded as a most trustworthy and reliable representative of railroad interests, capable and obliging to the patrons of the roads which he represents and at the same time neglectful of no duty of the corporations which he serves.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

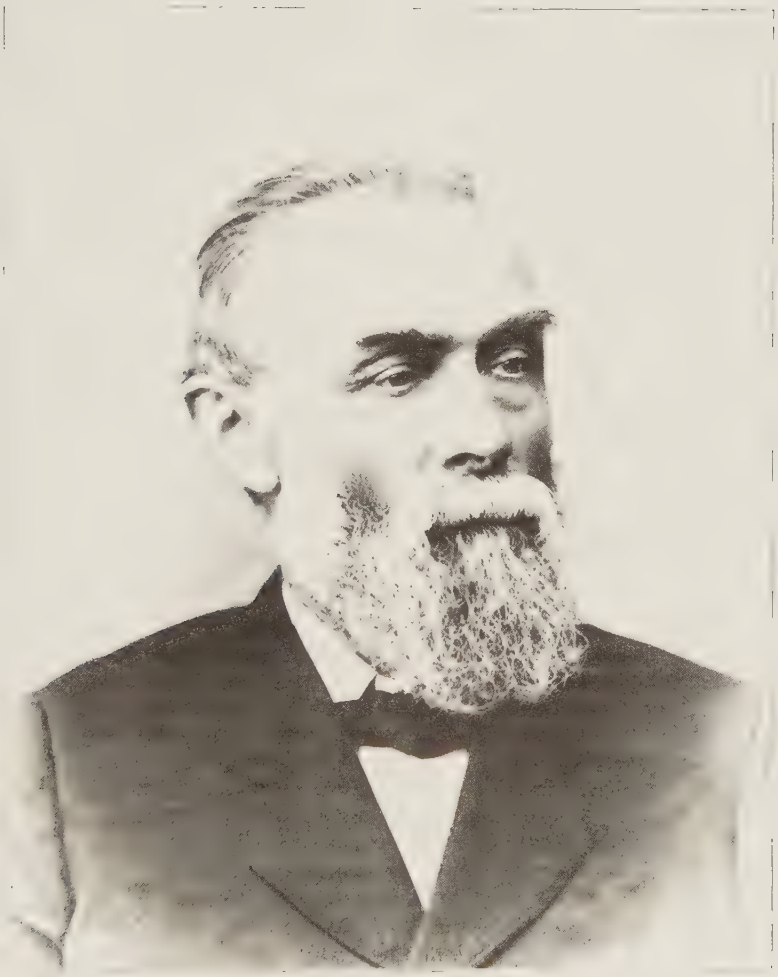
William H. Adams, of the firm of Adams Brothers, contractors and builders in lime, sand, cement and builders' supplies on Muskingum avenue in Zanesville, was born in the city which is yet his place of residence, his natal day being July 10, 1862. His father, James Adams, was born in England and in his boyhood days came to the United States with his parents, the family home being established in Baltimore, Maryland. He afterward removed to Zanesville, where he is now living at the advanced age of more than eighty years. He married Lucy Day, a native of Zanesville, now seventy-five years of age and they became the parents of eight children.

The boyhood days of William H. Adams were quietly passed in the usual manner of lads of the period, the pleasures of the playground and the duties of the schoolroom occupying his attention through the period of his youth. Learning the builder's trade in early life he was prompted by laudable ambition to so put forth his energies that he might eventually become a known factor in the trade in Zanesville and in 1888 he and his brother, Albert Adams, forming the firm of Adams Brothers, established their present business. They have done work in many sections of the country, including the construction of a sewer in Market street in Zanesville. Altogether they have laid about three hundred miles of sewer in Iowa, Illinois and Ohio and they have erected many building here, being general contractors. Thoroughness, efficiency and painstaking care have been marked characteristics of their trade relations and they enjoy now a patronage which is indicative of their position as leading contractors of Zanesville.

Mr. Adams is married and has five children: Mabel, Helen, Mary, Hilda and Marilla. Mr. Adams is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and in politics is an independent democrat. He deserves mention among the representative citizens in Zanesville and should find a place in the history of the men of business and enterprise in the great west, whose force of character, sterling integrity and success in establishing large business affairs have contributed in eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the country. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is worthy of emulation.

GEORGE HOOK.

George Hook, deceased, who, during his life was a prominent mill man of Zanesville, was born in Timsbury, England, November 27, 1830, a son of David Hook. He pursued his education in the schools of his native land and afterward learned the miller's trade. When a young man he came to the United States, thinking that he might have better advantages in the new world, with its broader business opportunities, its livelier competition and its successes more quickly secured. He located in Marietta, Ohio, where he followed the milling business and subsequently removed to Zanesville, where he continued in the same line. Later he became a member of the Hook Brothers Milling Company, of Zanesville, owners of a large flouring mill, and he was connected therewith up to the time of his demise. The mill is still owned and operated by his son and brothers. Mr. Hook had a practical and thorough knowledge of the business and in fact was acquainted with the work in every detail, so that he was well qualified to superintend the operation of the plant.



GEORGE HOOK.

Mr. Hook was twice married. He first wedded Rebecca J. Rusk, who died July 15, 1865, leaving three children, George W., Charles and James. On the 20th of November, 1866, Mr. Hook was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth F. Bowers, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Martin and Matilda (Kaywood) Bowers, natives of Virginia. Her father was a merchant and also engaged in contracting and likewise conducted a hotel at Gratiot, Ohio. Mrs. Hook conducted a large millinery establishment in Zanesville for some time and through her aid and assistance Mr. Hook became a well-to-do man. Together they accumulated considerable property and she now owns a two-story business house on Main street and seven houses in the seventh ward of the city, which she rents. By her marriage she has one child, Frederick, who is now a partner in the Muskingum Laundry, also interested in his brother's flour mill.

Mr. Hook cast his political ballot for the men and measures of the republican party and socially was identified with the Odd Fellows' society and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He died June 7, 1904. He was a devoted husband and was well known in business circles as a trustworthy man and one whose success and prominence were the legitimate outcome of his own labor. Like her husband, Mrs. Hook enjoys the friendship of many who know her and is well worthy of mention among the representative residents of Muskingum county.

REV. ASBURY L. PETTY.

Rev. Asbury L. Petty, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now holding superannuated relation, resides upon a farm in Wayne township, near Duncan Falls. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 18, 1831. His father, Rev. Ludwell Petty, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, on the 9th of April, 1808, and was a son of Travis Petty, also born in Prince William county. He was a planter and represented one of the old families of Virginia. He served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812 and made an equally honorable record as a citizen in days of peace; and in community affairs he was prominent and active. His death occurred when he had reached an advanced age. One of his brothers, emigrating westward, took up his abode in Indiana and the town of Pettyville in that state was named in his honor. On leaving Virginia, Travis Petty became a resident of Ohio, settling in Guernsey county about 1820, and there his death occurred at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Lee and was a cousin of General Lee of Civil war fame, was a native of Virginia and died at the very advanced age of ninety-seven years.

Rev. Ludwell Petty was a lad of twelve years when he came with his parents to Ohio. He spent his boyhood days in Guernsey county and afterward entered land in that county, where he carried on farming until 1835. He then became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, connected with the Pittsburg conference and preached at various points in this state until 1864, when he retired from the active work of the ministry. A few years later he purchased of James Buckingham the farm upon which Rev. Asbury L. Petty now resides and on which the father made his home until 1879, when he divided the place of three hundred and sixty-one acres between his two sons. He then went to McConnelsville, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring at the age of eighty-five years. He was a conscientious man, upright and honorable in all that he did, and respected by all with whom he came in contact. His influence was a power for good in the church and his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him. In early manhood he wedded Mary Reed, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, who was born in 1807. Of their children Asbury L. and James W. are still living; two died in infancy; and Mrs. Hardesty died in 1868.

Rev. Asbury L. Petty supplemented his early educational advantages by study in Muskingum College and afterward attended the academy at McConnelsville and at St. Clairsville, Ohio. He entered the ministry in 1852 and became a member of the Pittsburg conference. Later he was pastor in Pittsburg and in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and at three different times served as presiding elder. He continued actively in the ministry for fifty-three years and his influence in the church was of no restricted order. His scholarly attainments, his consecration to the work and his untiring efforts in behalf of the cause made him an able minister and he was not denied the full harvest of his labors. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Scio College and the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Allegheny College. After fifty-three years' active connection with the ministry he is now living retired, making his home upon his farm in Wayne township and spending about one month each year in Pittsburg. He has a fine farming property and in his home is surrounded by the comforts of life.

Rev. Dr. Petty was married to Sarah E. Taylor, a sister of Colonel J. D. Taylor, a congressman, of Guernsey county, Ohio. She was born in Oxford township, Guernsey county, in 1844, and is a daughter of Alexander

D. Taylor, one of the pioneers of that locality. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Petty was blessed with seven children: James Taylor, who is now an attorney of New York city; Mrs. Sarah E. Wilson, residing at home; Mary Corwin, the wife of C. E. Wilhelm; A. Lewis; Joseph D.; William K.; and Gertrude E.

RICHARD HARVEY RUTHERFORD.

Richard Harvey Rutherford is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Richard Rutherford, was a native of the land of hills and heather, and with his wife, Eleanora Wanless, he crossed the Atlantic to America and settled in the Little Kanawha valley east of Parkersburg, West Virginia. They landed at New York and thence made their way by water through northwestern New York and Pennsylvania and down the Ohio river to their place of habitation. The district in which they located was then as Egypt from the fact that many went there to buy corn. Richard Rutherford acquired several thousand acres of land in his life time, most all of which is now valuable oil and gas producing property. When a young man he is said to have walked from Marietta to Zanesville, a distance of sixty miles, in one day, Marietta, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia, being his markets at that time.

His son, George Rutherford, father of our subject, was born in Wood county, West Virginia, near Cairo, and before his marriage located at Petroleum, Ritchie county, that state. Having been reared to the occupations of farming and stock-raising, he followed those pursuits throughout the greater part of his life, but he made the most of his money in merchandising and in oil, becoming a man of considerable means through the careful conduct of his business affairs and through wise speculation. At the time of his death he was one of the senior directors of the Citizens National Bank, which institution stands high on the roll of honor and first in the city of Parkersburg. George Rutherford held membership in the United Presbyterian church and was a republican in his political views until after 1884, when he joined the ranks of the prohibition party. His sympathies were with the north during the Civil war and because of this he was compelled to leave his home at that time, while his father's property was confiscated. He married Sarah Ann Giffen, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, near Boice's Station, and is a daughter of John and Jeanette (Harvey) Giffen, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Rutherford died without a struggle while sitting in his chair reading the morning paper, July 12, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years, and is still survived by his wife, who is now living on the old homestead at the age of seventy-two years. She, too, is a devoted member of the United Presbyterian church. In their family were nine children, of whom seven are living, namely: Richard H.; John G., a farmer of Lancaster, Ohio; Archibald, who was drowned at the age of twenty-three years; Jennie; William Hanson, an oil producer and merchant living in the home town of Petroleum, West Virginia; Thomas Newton, who was drowned in infancy; Alice, the wife of John W. McCoy, a brick manufacturer and lumber dealer of Little York, Illinois; Samuel T., who is in partnership with his brother W. H. under the name of Rutherford Brothers in Petroleum, West Virginia; and Delia, the wife of D. W. Kinney, a clerk in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Rutherford is a cousin of the late James H. Herdman and also of Frank H. Herdman, of Zanesville.

Richard Harvey Rutherford, now of Zanesville, was born in Petroleum, West Virginia, March 30, 1855, and supplemented his early education by study in Muskingum College. He left school in order to engage in merchandising with his father and later he turned his attention to the lumber business, becoming the senior member of the firm of R. H. Rutherford & Company in his native town. In 1891 he organized the Ritchie Lumber Company, with headquarters at Petroleum and a store located at Rutherford, Ritchie county, West Virginia, upon a tract of land which had been purchased from the heirs of Richard Rutherford. R. H., J. G., W. H. and S. T. Rutherford now own all the stock of the Ritchie Lumber Company and a large portion of the stock of the Oakland Pressed Brick Company, of Zanesville, are owners of the stock in the West Virginia Western Telephone Company and receive a good revenue from oil and gas from their property in the town of Rutherford. Richard H. Rutherford is a man of excellent business discernment, quick to recognize and utilize an opportunity. On the 28th of February, 1899, he became identified with the West Virginia Western Telephone Company, and at its first general meeting at West Union, West Virginia, he was elected director and treasurer of the concern and continued as such until he had accepted a position with the Oakland Pressed Brick Company at Zanesville, in 1901. He was general superintendent of the West Virginia Western Telephone Company, which has its general offices at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and from the beginning he has been a director and is now secretary. That company owns the Marietta Telephone Exchange, together with many miles of toll lines in this state as well as in West Virginia and claims assets amounting to almost half a million dollars. Connected with Mr. Rutherford in the telephone exterprise is Richard Wanless, Jr., a first cousin of

George Rutherford, whose father came to America about the time his aunt, Mrs. Rutherford, crossed the Atlantic.

In July, 1901, Mr. Rutherford came to Zanesville to enter into active connection with the Oakland Pressed Brick Company of this city. This is a West Virginia corporation, of which J. H. Lininger, of Harrisville, West Virginia, is president, and he is likewise president of the West Virginia Western Telephone Company. C. E. Haddox is vice president and was at one time similarly connected with the telephone company, of which he is still a stockholder. His home is at Moundsville, West Virginia, where he is serving as warden of the state penitentiary. A. C. Davis of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is the secretary of the Oakland Pressed Brick Company, Zanesville, and is also general manager of the West Virginia Western Telephone Company, so that the men who are most prominent in the one enterprise are also moving spirits in the other concern. Mr. Rutherford is now acting as general manager and treasurer of the Oakland Pressed Brick Company. This company had its beginning in 1888, the business being instituted by C. V. Graham and Colonel McBride. The capital stock was originally fifty thousand dollars and the plant was sold to its present owners in 1901. In March of that year it was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia with its main office at Parkersburg, that state. The company owns thirty-five acres of ground from which the raw material is obtained and about fifty men are employed in the operation of the plant, while the pay roll at this time amounts to about one thousand dollars per week when running to the full capacity. They manufacture a fine front facing brick in red and terra cotta or buff colors. The brick is of standard size and they not only manufacure the standard shape but also mold ornamental brick, having one of the most complete outfits for carrying on this line of business in the country. They sell to the best trade in such cities as New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Richmond, Virginia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, as well as throughout Ohio and adjoining states, and have more orders than they can fill. The factory buildings cover about two acres of land and the capital stock has been increased to seventy-five thousand dollars. At the present writing the directors of the company are J. H. Lininger, of Harrisville, West Virginia, who is cashier of the People's Bank of that place; C. E. Haddox, of Moundsville, West Virginia; William H. Rutherford, of Petroleum, West Virginia; John G. Rutherford, of Lancaster, Ohio; Richard H. Rutherford, of Zanesville; A. C. Davis, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Dr. Ely, of Parkersburg; C. H. Forry, of Hanover, Ohio, who is superintendent of the Hanover Pressed Brick Company; Charles C. Forry, of Newark, who is now acting as attorney for the company. These gentlemen are the principal stockholders. As general manager of the company Mr. Rutherford has become well known.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rutherford and Miss Ragena Meese, who was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in 1857, a daughter of George Meese, an iron master. They became the parents of seven children: Mable A., Sarah E., Ruth H., Jennie June, Wilbur Wells and Virginia Belle, all at home; and George Harvey, the fourth in order of birth, who died in infancy. The family are members of the First United Presbyterian church. Mr. Rutherford, because of the extent and variety of his business interests, might well be termed a "captain of industry" and in all relations has pursued a course characterized by straightforward dealing. While careful in looking after his own interests, as every successful man is, he has also been careful not to enroach upon the rights of others and this has won him the highest confidence and the esteem of his business associates and employes. Steady application, careful study of business methods and plans to be followed, close attention to details, combined with untiring energy, directed by a superior mind—these are the traits of character which have brought him success and made him one of the foremost representatives of manufacturing and commercial interests in his section of the country.

H. H. ADAMS.

H. H. Adams, one of Madison township's most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers, was born November 19, 1852, on the old Adams homestead in that township. His parents are Zachariah and Harriett (Williams) Adams. The former was born in Virginia and with his parents came from the Old Dominion to Muskingum county in 1807, the family home being established in Madison township, where the grandfather spent his remaining days. He purchased one thousand acres of land and was a prominent and respected citizen of his community. Zachariah Adams became a farmer of some prominence and spent his entire life here, his labors contributing in substantial measure to the improvement and upbuilding of this section of the state. He commanded a regiment of the state militia and was always known as Colonel Adams. He lived to be sixty-four years of age, while his wife was seventy-five years of age at the time of her demise. They reared a family of seven children, of whom five are yet living.

H. H. Adams was educated in the common schools, at Concord College and in Dresden and

later engaged in teaching school for eight or nine terms, in the work of which he proved a capable educator, being able to impart to others readily and clearly the knowledge that he had acquired. He then settled down upon the home farm and has since carried on agricultural pursuits, being to-day the owner of one hundred and eighteen acres of rich and productive land, the greater part of which lies in the beautiful valley and is very fertile. His fields are well tilled, giving promise of abundant harvests and he is also a successful stock-raiser. He has always been a great lover of fine stock and the excellent appearance of his cattle, horses and hogs, which are of high grades, indicates the care and attention which they receive.

Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Adolph, who was born June 18, 1859, and is a daughter of Valentine and Margaret Adams, who came from Germany to the new world and established their home in Muskingum county. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three daughters: Mabel, born April 6, 1894; Ruby, born November 9, 1896; and Flora, born December 31, 1899. The family home is pleasantly located about three miles from Dresden and is noted for its generous hospitality. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Lutheran church and like her husband enjoys the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Adams gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as assessor of his township. He is interested in all that pertains to public progress and improvement but his energies are concentrated upon his business affairs, which, owing to his careful supervision and capable management, have proved a gratifying source of income.

CHARLES E. MERRICK.

Charles E. Merrick, who follows farming, was born December 23, 1852, in that portion of Springfield township now included in the village of Putnam. He is descended from English ancestry. His father, Alfred Merrick, was born in Kingston, not far from London, England, in 1812, and having spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native land he sailed for the United States in 1829, taking up his abode with an uncle in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He had acquired a good education in England and with broad literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in due course of time. He never engaged actively in practice, however, but about 1833 came to Zanesville and engaged in teaching school for a time on the west pike. Later he removed to Delaware, Ohio, but returned to Zanesville in 1836. About that time he analyzed the Lucifer match and began the manufacture of matches in Zanesville, in which enterprise he was associated with George A. Jones. Subsequently he turned his attention to the drug business and later became a confectioner of the city and when he had disposed of the latter store he engaged in the patent medicine business for many years. His next undertaking was as a tobacco merchant and he also conducted a notion store, carrying on both enterprises at the same time. In 1862 he sold his building on the corner of Third and Main streets to John English for ten thousand dollars, but subsequently bought the property back. In 1868 he began dealing in queensware and wall paper and was conducting business along that line at the time of his death. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Zanesville. He possessed more than average business ability and throughout his entire career displayed marked energy and enterprise. A man of many resources and an expert chemist he wrote a book on chemistry and had almost completed it when a servant in cleaning his room saw the manuscript, thought it old paper and destroyed it. In 1849 Mr. Merrick purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Springfield township two miles south of the postoffice, where he built for himself a home, occupying it until the time of his demise. It is located in that section now known as Putnam. When his death occurred his realty possessions included one hundred and twenty acres of land in Muskingum county, the Merrick block in Zanesville, two hundred acres near Cottage Hill, a large farm at Bowling Green, another tract of land in Coshocton and his residence property. In 1838 he was married to Miss Miranda T. Heskett, and they became the parents of nine children, but three died in infancy, the others being: Alfred M., who died in 1877; Mary Ann, the wife of W. S. Ayres; Isadore C., who is living on the home farm; Clarence J., who died in 1896; Charles E., and William N., who since 1878 has been leader of Sells Brothers' band and is now traveling with the circus in Europe. The father departed this life in 1873, at the age of sixty-one years, and the mother passed away in January, 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, her birth having occurred in 1818. She was a daughter of Spicer Heskett, who was a representative of an old English family and became a resident of Ohio during the period of its pioneer development.

Charles E. Merrick, having acquired his early education in the district schools, continued his studies in Putnam high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1871. He then taught school for one winter, after which he

CHARLES E. MERRICK.

entered his father's store, continuing his connection with agricultural interests until 1877, when he removed to the farm and has since given his attention to general agricultural pursuits. For sixteen years he was also engaged in the dairy business, devoting much time to that work from 1886 until 1902. He has since given his attention exclusively to general farming and gardening and now owns thirty acres of land in Springfield township. The products of his place, being of excellent quality, find a ready sale on the market and his business has long since reached profitable proportions.

In 1874 Mr. Merrick was united in marriage to Miss Katie Lawrence, a daughter of Albert Lawrence, of Guernsey county, Ohio, and a niece of the Hon. William Lawrence, formerly representative in congress from this state. They have seven living children: Ada L., the wife of Wallace Besser, of Mankato, Minnesota; Mabel N., who is with the Signal Company in Zanesville; C. Harry, of Pasadena, California; Lawrence, who is editor on the staff of the Signal; Beulah, at home; Ethel B., a student in the high school; and Francis B., who is attending the grammar school.

Mr. Merrick gives his political support to the republican party, thus following in the footsteps of his father, who was originally a whig, but afterward became a republican. The father was a member of the Episcopal church, while Mr. Merrick of this review is a member of St. Thomas' Catholic church. He has always lived in Zanesville and Springfield township and in the circle of his acquaintance there are many friends who hold him in high regard for his personal worth.

GEORGE H. McINTIRE.

George H. McIntire is the owner of the old homestead farm in Meigs township, upon which he was born on the 15th of March, 1852. He comes of Irish and German lineage, that of McIntire being of German descent, while the Henderson were of Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, John McIntire, was a cousin of the John McIntire who founded the McIntire Children's Home, at Zanesville. The old homestead of the family at Wellsburg, West Virginia, is still in possession of representatives of the name. The family has become quite numerous and its members are widely scattered over West Virginia, Ohio and other states. The wife of John McIntire also belonged to one of the early families of Virginia and their children were William, Sarah, Eliza, Mercy, Charlotte and Robert.

Our subject's father, William McIntire, was a native of Wellsburg, West Virginia, born on the 19th of September, 1818, and in his boyhood days he had a colored nurse who cared for her young charge until he had outgrown her supervision. He came to Ohio in 1829, and after arriving at years of maturity he purchased a farm in Rich Hill township, now owned by Victor Heron. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Elizabeth Heron, of Rich Hill township, a daughter of William and Jane (Henderson) Heron. The members of their family were as follows: William, the eldest, died in infancy. John died in 1860. Isaac, who died in November, 1904, at the age of sixty-one years, and was interred at Mount Zion, had a family of seven children: John W., Sarah A., Millard, David A., James H., Hardesty, who died in 1903, and Harry, who lives on the old home farm in Meigs township. Mercy J. McIntire, the fourth member of the family, became the wife of David Moore, a prominent farmer living in Meigs township. Charlotte became the wife of Benjamin Cox, of Vinton county, Ohio, and died in 1896, leaving three sons and a daughter, William C., Homer C., Inez and George H. George H. McIntire is the sixth member of his father's family. S. Pleasant, the youngest, married Alice Marshall, a daughter of Albert Marshall, of Muse-ville, Ohio, and their children are Floyd, Carroll, Asa F. and Ethel.

George H. McIntire spent his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits, being to-day owner of a valuable farming property twenty miles from Zanesville, on which stands a fine residence, good outbuildings and many modern equipments. The farm is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and the owner has prospered in his business undertakings, being now one of the foremost agriculturists of his community. He is practical in his work, systematic in his methods, energetic in all that he undertakes and through his well directed labors he has acquired a handsome competence.

On Christmas day, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McIntire and Miss Elizabeth Paisley, a daughter of David and Mary (Strall) Paisley. The Paisley family was established in Guernsey county at an early day and David Paisley there engaged in farming as a leading agriculturist of his community. Mrs. McIntire was born in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, in 1855, and by her marriage has become the mother of two sons and two daughters: David W., the eldest, married Ruby Gillogly, resides in Zanesville and has one child, Harley; Mary J. is the wife of Ralph Bethel and has four sons, Melvin, George, William and Harry. Tresley and H. Kinsall are the younger members of the McIntire family.

Mr. McIntire is a Methodist in his religious faith and is now serving as steward of the church, in which he holds membership. In politics he is a democrat and for thirteen years has served as a member of the county executive committee of Muskingum county. He is also president of the township board of education and is recognized as a leader in political, religious and agricultural circles because of his intense and well directed activity along these lines. His labors are effective and beneficial and he has the strength of character and determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His name is honored by all with whom he is associated because of his fidelity to his convictions at all times.

JAMES BALL.

James Ball, well known as a representative of agricultural interests in Falls township, came to America in 1825 when about five years of age. He was born in Manchester, England, June 1, 1820, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Laver) Ball, also natives of that country. The father learned silk weaving in early life and afterward served as a soldier for seven years. He crossed the Atlantic to the new world when his son James was only two years of age and located in Baltimore. About three years later he wrote for his family to join him and the mother came with her two children. John Ball engaged in weaving in Baltimore, having charge of a large establishment there.

In the public schools of that city James Ball pursued his education and when fifteen years of age, began learning the machinist's trade with the firm of Watchman & Bratt in Baltimore and subsequently entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Maryland, acting in the capacity of master mechanic in a machine shop at Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry. It was after this that he went to Cumberland, Maryland, to fill a similar position and in 1852, when the Baltimore & Ohio was completed over the mountains to Wheeling, West Virginia, James Ball was transferred to that place as master mechanic. In the fall of 1854 he arrived in Zanesville and took charge of the Central Ohio Railroad machine shops at this place, occupying the position of master mechanic continuously for twelve years or until 1866, when he resigned. He was thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business and was thus capable of superintending the labors of the men who were employed under him. On resigning the last mentioned position he removed to his farm on which he spent some time and later he went to Indiana, working for the Pittsburg & St. Louis Railroad Company as master car builder at Logansport for two years. He next returned to his farm and has since been interested in agricultural pursuits. He purchased his present home in 1861, thus acquiring possession of one hundred acres of land, situated about three miles from Zanesville. This place is equipped with modern buildings, the latest improved machinery and all accessories of a model farm, and although Mr. Ball is now well advanced in years he yet gives personal supervision to the farm and its further improvement.

Mr. Ball was married in Baltimore to Miss Mary P. Manihan, who was born in Harford county, Maryland, and is a daughter of Arthur Manihan, who wedded Miss Mary Herbert. They were early settlers of Maryland and her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and also of the war of 1812. Mrs. Ball was born December 25, 1822, and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children, namely: M. Elizabeth; John J. and William H., who are deceased; James W.; Margaret R.; Ida Z., deceased; Charles W.; Oleita H.; and Helen P.

Since the organization of the party Mr. Ball has given his political support to republican measures, believing that the party's platform contains the best elements of good government. He was formerly identified socially with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church and he has long been prominent locally, his friends and neighbors recognizing his worth, his ability and his native force of character, so that his opinions have been an influencing force in community interests. His business life, too, has been well directed and he has gained prosperity that ranks him with the substantial residents of this part of the state.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

William Mitchell, whose farming interests are represented by two hundred and fifty-six acres of fine land in Meigs township, is a native of West Virginia, his birth having occurred near Lynn, in Macon county, on the 2d of August, 1850. He spent the days of his boyhood in the state of his nativity, being reared to the occupation of farming, so that he early became familiar with the methods of tilling the soil and caring for the stock. His education was acquired in the public schools and he remained a resident of West Virginia until thirty years of age, when in 1880 he came to Ohio, settling on the old Israel Dunlap farm in Meigs township, Muskingum county. As

his capital at that time was very limited he rented the land, but when his earnest labors had brought him a sufficient sum of money he made purchase of the property of which he is now owner, having here two hundred and fifty-six acres devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, having now one of the finest farms of the county. Everything about the place is kept in good repair, is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner. Mr. Mitchell, as a man of resourceful business ability, has also extended his efforts to other lines, for in 1905 he embarked in merchandising and is now owner of one of the best general stores in this part of Ohio, carrying a well selected line of goods and conducting his business in keeping with modern ideas of progress.

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1879 to Miss Ellen J. Barnett, a native of West Virginia and a daughter of William and Sarah Barnett. They have three daughters, Etta, Eva and Jennie. The first named is now the wife of Thomas Drake, a prosperous farmer of Muskingum county, and they have three children, Maud, Mary and Fred.

Mr. Mitchell is a democrat in his political views and affiliations and has been school director and supervisor of his township. He is always loyal to the public good and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Protestant church, to which his wife also belongs, and they take an active and helpful interest in its work. He is a member of High Hill lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs, being now a past grand and he is also well known in Odd Fellow circles throughout the state. His business career has been marked by consecutive advancement and his progress has been the result of laudable ambition and firm determination to succeed.

ALFRED RONCHETTI.

Alfred Ronchetti, artist and decorator at Zanesville, came from Geneva, Switzerland, and is a son of Charles Ronchetti, who was a silk manufacturer and also displayed considerable talent and ability as an artist. In Italy, France and Switzerland, Alfred Ronchetti developed his artistict taste and talent and thoroughly learned the business of an artist decorateur, displaying more than ordinary ability in that direction.

On coming to the United States in 1902, he first located in Chicago, where he remained for several months, and then came to Zanesville. Here he decorated the new Weller Theater and the Presbyterian church and afterward secured the contract for the decoration of St. Peter's church at Fairmount, West Virginia. The Cook Hospital at that place is also a monument to his skill as a decorator and he has many testimonials of his excellent work.

In the fall of 1904 Mr. Ronchetti returned to Zanesville, where he has opened a studio and here may be seen a number of the fine pictures which are the result of his brush, he having gained a high reputation as a landscape artist, though his specialty is interior decorations. He has taken a number of important contracts throughout the state and is to-day the leader in his line in Zanesville, his services being in constant demand for the decoration of public buildings and private residences in the city. At present he is at work on the Ohio University at Athens. His work has received most favorable notice from the newspapers and added to these he has many flattering testimonials from different parties who have employed him in the line of his chosen profession.

WALTER C. WIGTON.

Walter C. Wigton, successfully interested in general farming near Roseville, his home being in the town, was born on the old family homestead in Clay township, February 10, 1863, and in connection with his brother, James E. Wigton, now owns this property. He is a son of Carson P. and M. (Crook) Wigton, and a grandson of Joseph Wigton, whose connection with Ohio in pioneer times proved of value in the early development of the state. A native of Ireland, he was reared in that country and there learned the tailor's trade, after which, in early manhood, he sought a home in the new world that he might enjoy the greater business opportunities arising from livelier competition and results more quickly secured. He first made his way to Perry county, Ohio, where he followed the tailoring business and later he moved to Fultonham, Muskingum county, then called Uniontown. There he again engaged in business as a tailor and he entered a quarter section of land adjoining Roseville, on which he was located and at once began making improvements, for at that time not a furrow had been turned on the place and the native timber stood in its primeval strength. With characteristic energy he began the development of a farm, which in due course of time became a valuable and productive property. He was a self-made man, who coming to this country without capital found that laudable ambition and indefatigable energy proved a sure foundation upon which to build the superstructure of success. He was mar-

ried near Rushville, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Porter and reared his family upon the home farm, where he died in 1859, when eighty years of age. His first wife passed away in 1831, when forty years of age, and he afterward married Miss Margaret Rose, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret. The children of his first marriage were: William, John and Mary, deceased; Jane; James and Nancy, who have also passed away; Samuel and Carson. The last named also made farming his life work and unto him and his wife were born the following: Augusta, deceased; Arthur, of Texas; James E.; Walter; Maggie, deceased; and Mrs. Lizzie Bash, of White Cottage, Ohio.

Walter C. Wigton is a prominent farmer of Clay township. He has always been engaged in tilling of the soil and with his brother James is interested in the ownership of the home place, the one hundred and forty acres of which constitutes an excellent property supplied with modern equipments and improvement which indicate the progresive spirit of the owners.

Mr. Wigton is a democrat, interested in the success of his party, yet without political aspiration for himself. He is prominent and influential in Roseville, where he is well known in both social and business circles. He married Miss Alice Weller, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and they have an attractive home—a two-story frame residence, which is pleasantly situated and comfortably furnished.

JACOB DEITRICH.

Jacob Deitrich, a worthy representative of agricultural interests living on Section 27, Brush Creek township, was born in this county, September 29, 1857, his parents being Jacob and Ann (Boyd) Deitrich. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Balsar Deitrich, who removed to Ohio in an early day and aided in planting the seeds of future civilization in Muskingum county. Jacob Deitrich acquired a common school education and throughout his entire life followed the occupation of farming. He was married twice and by the first marriage had seven children. His wife bore the maiden name of Miss Hudson, and after her death he wedded Mary A. Boyd, who is still living at the very advanced age of ninety-two years. She is active and enjoying good health, with unimpaired mental faculties, and she can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer times. The children of the second marriage are as follows: Joseph, now deceased; Mike and Lewis, who are living in Iowa; Jacob, Lucinda and Louisa, who have passed away; Mary, the wife of Jesse M. Baughman; Prudence and Caroline, who have passed away; Martha, the wife of Henry Swingle; and John, The last named has always lived with his mother and operates the old homestead farm which contains one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The Deitrichs have always been identified with the development and progress of Brush Creek township and have always been classed with the leading representative and valued citizens of their respective communities.

Jacob Deitrich spent the days of his boyhood and youth at the home farm and lived with his father up to the time of the latter's death. He wedded Mary S. Swingle in 1879. Her father, Henry Swingle, was for many years a teacher and successful farmer and is still living at the age of seventy-six years. Henry Swingle and his family were members of the Lutheran church and in his political views he was a staunch republican. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Deitrich were born two children, Nellie and Lenona N., aged, respectively, thirteen and eighteen years. Both are still with their father, but the mother died about 1896.

Mr. Deitrich is one of the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of Brush Creek township and is an extensive stock-raiser. He owns and farms eighty acres of land, placing his fields under a high state of cultivation and gathering therefrom each fall large harvests. He is interested in all that pertains to the general welfare and has followed in his father's political footsteps, giving staunch support to republican principles, yet never seeking or desiring office. He belongs to the German Lutheran church and is a man held in high esteem by all who know him.

PETER BUSSEMER.

Peter Bussemer, now deceased, left behind him in Muskingum county a name honored and respected because of his upright, active and useful career. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, September 24, 1815, and on coming to the United States made his way to Muskingum county, Ohio, locating in Taylorsville. He was a miller by trade and assisted in building the locks at Taylorsville. Later he removed to Zanesville, where he occupied the position of head miller at the Cassel Mill. He had expert knowledge of his chosen line of business and his efficiency and skill enabled him to command an excellent position. In 1865 he removed to a farm comprising sixteen acres, pleasantly situated within a half mile of the city limits. There he spent his remaining days, passing away at the venerable age of eighty years.

Mr. Bussemer had been married in Muskingum

MR. AND MRS. JACOB DETTRICH.

county to Miss Mary Dannhauer, who was born in Germany and is now eighty-three years of age. She is the daughter of Julius Dannhauer, who came to this county in 1833 and was a representative of one of its pioneer families, assisting largely in the early agricultural development of this portion of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Bussemer became the parents of ten children: William; Frederick; Julius; Mrs. Elizabeth Adams; Mrs. Minnie Bartels; Louis; Charles and George, both of whom are deceased; Emma; and Mrs. Mary Roemer. Julius, Louis and Emma reside upon the home farm with their mother, and the sons manage the place for her. The farm comprises fifteen acres of good land and they also have a tract of sixteen acres just north of this place. The farm is devoted to gardening, to pasturage and to the raising of hay and corn. Louis Bussemer was united in marriage to Alminia Derwacter, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and died leaving one son, Clarence. He afterward married Rose Lockard and has two children, Mildred E. and Alice L. Louis Bessemer is engaged in the raising of Belgian and German hares and has as many as eight hundred hares at a time. He is a progressive and enterprising business man of the locality, meeting with good success in the management of the home property. In his political views he is a democrat.

Peter Bussemer was a democrat and in his religious faith was a Lutheran. For many years he remained a resident of Muskingum county, interested in all that pertained to its progress and doing much to uphold its political and its moral status. He was found reliable in business transactions and he left his family an honored name.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Charles Williams, a well-to-do farmer of Newton township, is numbered among the native sons of Muskingum county, who, after continuously residing here, finds in its business conditions ample opportunity for the exercise of effort, skill and talents, while at the same time he has enjoyed the many advantages which the county offers its citizens. His birth occurred in Springfield township, November 27, 1851. His father, John H. Williams, was also a native of Springfield township, while the grandfather, James Williams, was a native of Delaware, whence he came to Muskingum county at the age of three years with his father, who entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government in Springfield township. Sixty acres of that property is now in possession of Charles Williams of this review and his brother James. Five generations of the family have found homes in Muskingum county and from the beginning of their residence here they have been classed with the citizens of worth, active and helpful in promoting public measures for progress and improvement. John H. Williams lived and died on the old homestead farm, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Hannah Chapman, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Mary E., Rebecca, Lucy, James and Charles. The father endorsed republican principles on the organization of the party and continued to follow its tenets until he was called to his final rest at the age of seventy-six years. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and was a man of the highest respectability.

Charles Williams attended the public schools in his early youth, remaining at home with his father until he had attained his majority, after which he spent thirteen years in railroad work and seven years in bridge work in the south. In 1885 he entered the employ of the government and for two years was thus engaged at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1887 he returned to Muskingum county, where he has since lived. He and his brother purchased their present farm thirty years ago and in 1887 Charles Williams became sole possessor, having now sixty-four acres of very rich land, which responds readily to the care and cultivation he bestows upon it. He also has a half interest in sixty acres of land which his great-grandfather entered from the government. In connection with his agricultural pursuits he also does general contracting work and carpentering and leads a very busy life.

In 1890 Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Lula Burton, a native of Springfield township and a daughter of George Burton. They have but two children, Della and Dana. In the community they are well known, having a constantly growing circle of friends. Mr. Williams is a republican, always voting for the men and measures of the party, yet without political aspiration for himself.

JOHN HAINES.

John Haines, who through a number of years was actively engaged with farming interests in Muskingum county, was one of the worthy citizens that England has furnished to Ohio. He was born on the Merrie Isle, November 9, 1796, and was a son of James and Mary (Biggs) Haines, also natives of that country. His boyhood and youth were unmarked by any event of special importance. After arriving at years of maturity he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Northover, also a native of England, born

February 2, 1803, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Pierce) Northover. Her father was born October 20, 1768, and her mother on the 15th of July, 1769, and their marriage was celebrated on the 3d of January, 1792.

Thinking that he might have better business opportunities in the new world and wishing to improve his financial condition, John Haines determined to try his fortune in the United States and in 1833 crossed the broad Atlantic, landing at New York city. He did not tarry long in the east, however, but came at once to Muskingum county, where he purchased what was afterward known as the old Haines farm in Falls township. This was in 1833 and establishing his home thereon he continued to make it his place of residence until his death, which occurred when he was forty-six years of age. He had two hundred acres of land and the soil, naturally productive, became of still greater richness and fertility through the improvements and cultivation which he bestowed thereon. This farm is situated on the west pike, about four miles from the courthouse in Zanesville.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Haines were born four children, who are yet living: Ann, who resides upon the old home farm in Falls township; Mary E., who is also living there; Henry and Christina. Ann is a graduate of Putnam Seminary and taught in the Chillicothe public schools and Putnam Seminary for a time. Mr. Haines left behind him an untarnished name, for he had enjoyed the confidence and good will of his fellowmen by reason of an upright life, in which energy, strong determination and reliable dealing were salient characteristics. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Haines married Lewis Stewart, of New Jersey, whose nephew, John Stewart, was a judge of the New Jersey supreme court. There is one child by the second marriage, Cornelius, a resident of Zanesville. The old family home is still in possession of the Haines daughters, the property being retained in the name which has so long represented its ownership.

CHRISTOPHER F. ALER

Christopher F. Aler, now deceased, was born October 4, 1829, in Germany and was a son of Frederick Aler. He pursued his education in the schools of the fatherland and came to America in 1854, locating in Adamsville for one year. He then removed to a farm about a mile west of Adamsville and made his home thereon for eleven years. In 1866 he purchased forty acres of land and took up his abode where his widow now resides. He had lived there for one year, when, in 1868, he was called to his final rest.

In 1852 Mr. Aler was united in marriage to Miss Christina Schilp, who was born in 1833 and is a daughter of John Schilp. They became the parents of nine children: Caroline is the wife of John Daniels, who was born in 1851 in Pike county, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Nancy Ann (Dunlavy) Daniels. He was educated in Pike county and married Caroline Aler in 1898, their home being now upon her father's farm. John F. Aler, who married Matilda Hanks, lives in Adams township. Sophia is the wife of Sedgwick Hanks, a resident of Adams township. George is deceased. Charles C. married Lucinda Doughty and is engaged in the wholesale paper business in Columbus, Ohio. Albert H. married Sarah Louise Narthover and is a wholesale dealer in wallpaper and chinaware in Zanesville. Mary is the widow of Orland Davis and a resident of Jackson county. William married Maggie Herbert and lives near the old home farm. Emma is the wife of John Foster, a resident of Adams township.

Mrs. Aler now owns forty acres of land about two miles north of Adamsville and this is devoted to general farming, being a productive tract and one that is highly cultivated. She belongs to the Lutheran church and the circle of her friends is extensive. She has now traveled on life's journey for seventy-two years and spending her entire life in Adams township has been a witness of its growth, development and improvement. Her husband was a man of genuine worth, reliable in business circles, active and energetic as a farmer and respected by all who knew him because of his many good traits of character.

HERMAN C. WILLIAMS.

Herman C. Williams, publisher and proprietor of the Roseville Review, was born in Zanesville in 1874 and is a son of John A. Williams, a well known attorney of Roseville. His education was pursued in the public schools of the latter place and after putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the general mercantile store of J. W. McCoy. There he continued for about eight years, after which he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing a tobacco house for two years. On the 18th of March, 1896, he founded the Roseville Review, which is an eight-page folio weekly paper, published in the interests of the democratic party and with a circulation of fifteen hundred. It is the best advertising medium in the county outside of the papers published in Zanesville and Mr. Williams is now publisher and proprietor. He also has one of the finest job departments that can be found in a country town of Ohio, having a

stereotyping outfit, and he does all the job printing for the large pottery concerns of J. W. McCoy and Ransbottom Brothers. In connection with the printing establishment he also conducts a book and art store. He is also a director in the Premium Merchandise Company, of Roseville, and his business affairs thus closely connect him with the commercial progress of his town.

In 1896 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Ida Emerine, a daughter of Henry Emerine, who was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Williams was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1874, and by this marriage there are four children, namely: Mignon, Mildred, Margaret and Frederick. Mr. Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal society. In his fraternal relations he is a Knight of Pythias and Mason and in his political views is a democrat. He has been clerk of the corporation of Roseville and has always been actively identified with his party work, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is now serving as a member of the county democratic committee and has been secretary of the county executive committee. His interest is that of a public-spirited citizen, alive to the issues of the day, to the needs of the county and the possibilities of accomplishment and to every movement which he deems of public benefit he gives tangible support.

LEO T. HARDEN.

The true measure of success is determined by what one has accomplished and as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attached to the career of Leo T. Harden, for he is a native son of Zanesville and has here directed his efforts in such a manner as to win a creditable position in business circles although yet a young man. He was born in 1878 and is now proprietor of the New Star Laundry. His father, Thomas Harden, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and came to Zanesville at an early day, where he secured the position of foreman in the Kearn & Gorsuch Glass Factory, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death, when his son Leo was only nine months old. He was a member of the Catholic church and was a republican in politics. He married Ann Crowley, who was born in Zanesville and is still a resident of that city. She, too, is a communicant of the Catholic church.

Leo T. Harden is the youngest in a family of seven children and was educated in the parochial schools of Zanesville, after which he secured employment in the laundry of B. L. Taylor, of this city, where he remained for eleven years. On the 22d of November, 1904, he formed a partnership with M. C. Brown and purchased the Star Laundry, changing its name to the New Star Laundry, under which title he is now carrying on business. His plant is located on Commissioner street and he employs fifteen people, while two wagons are utilized in the collection and delivery of the laundry. The business is growing encouragingly and he has recently installed a new collar ironing machine, which is the finest in the city. The laundry is operated by steam power and the excellent work turned out will insure a continuation of the liberal patronage.

Mr. Harden possesses considerable talent as a musician and is the leader of the Harden Orchestra. He has devoted considerable time to the study of music and figures prominently in musical circles of the city. In politics he is a democrat. He belongs to the Catholic church, to the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Y. M. I. and the Musicians' Union.

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